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MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT

VOLUME II

PRICE, 4 *rupees* 10 *annas*



MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

STATISTICAL APPENDIX, TOGETHER WITH A
SUPPLEMENT TO THE DISTRICT GAZETTEER
(1917) FOR TINNEVELLY DISTRICT

BY

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I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1921.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population 1921.			Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1921.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1901.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
KOTILPATTI DIVISION.												
Kovilpatti	1,083	2	265	72,744	847,628	170,765	176,863	338,708	324,143	+ 8.9	+ 3.2	321
Sankaranayarkoyil.	637	4	114	54,546	251,627	128,115	125,512	223,795	208,542	+ 9.7	+ 10.0	395
SERMADEVI DIVISION.												
Ambasamudram ...	498	6	80	46,892	195,289	94,107	101,182	193,408	182,481	+ 6.0	+ 0.1	392
Nanguneri	694	2	110	53,066	235,210	112,958	122,252	207,714	202,512	+ 8.6	+ 12.2	389
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.												
Tenkasi	403	3	92	49,418	222,488	110,325	112,163	195,026	174,430	+ 11.8	+ 14.5	552
Tinnevely	326	2	124	52,111	221,035	107,285	113,750	211,517	194,647	+ 8.7	+ 4.5	678
TUTUCORIN DIVISION.												
Srivaikuntam ...	361	3	92	50,929	215,123	104,830	110,293	201,899	165,600	+ 21.9	+ 6.5	596
Tiruchendur	323	6	79	51,798	212,996	100,130	112,866	213,556	206,140	+ 3.6	- 0.3	659
District total ...	4,325	28	956	431,502	1,901,396	926,515	974,881	1,790,819	1,658,495	+ 8.0	+ 6.2	440

Note.—The taluks of Arjengo and Tangasseri attached to Malabar District have since been transferred to this (Tinnevely) District with effect from the 1st July 1927 under G.O. No. 1127, Revenue, dated 16th June 1927. Statistics relating thereto will be found in the B volume for Malabar as they had been incorporated therein before the issue of the said order.

II.—Variation in Population since 1891.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891-1901.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The whole district ...	1,901,896	1,790,819	1,658,495	+ 8.3	+ 8.0	+ 6.2
Ambāsamudram Taluk—						
Ambāsamudram ...	14,118	14,207	12,869	+ 29.4	+ 10.4	- 6.62
Kadayam ...	14,232	13,798	12,917	+ 5.8	+ 6.8	8.1
Kallidaikurichi ...	16,996	17,263	14,913	+ 34.4	+ 15.8	- 1.5
Pattamadai ...	6,809	6,290	7,078	- 12.5	- 11.1	8.2
Sermadevi ...	11,911	12,150	13,474	+ 44.4	- 9.8	- 1.9
Viravanallur ...	16,875	15,966	17,327	+ 24.2	- 7.9	5.7
Kovilpatti Taluk—						
Ettaiyapuram ...	8,662	8,639	8,788	+ 39.0	- 1.7	0.26
Kovilpatti ...	8,448	5,016	3,415	+ 24.6	+ 46.9	68.4
Nanguneri Taluk—						
Nanguneri ...	9,842	8,496	6,580	+ 85.5	+ 29.1	1.8
Vadakku Valliyur ...	7,179	7,661	6,903	+ 40.7	+ 11.0	- 6.3
Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk—						
Puliyankudi ...	18,437	15,433	15,729	+ 13.8	- 1.7	19.2
Sankaranayinar-koyil ...	12,655	15,182	16,775	+ 95.8	- 9.5	- 15.6
Sivagiri ...	12,367	12,257	18,150	+ 162.0	- 32.5	0.9
Vasudevanallur ...	10,793	9,882	8,878	+ 14.0	- 11.3	9.2
Srivaikuntam Taluk—						
Eral Town* ...	5,012	4,920	6,099	..	- 19.3	1.8
Srivaikuntam ...	10,073	11,005	10,550	+ 46.3	+ 4.3	- 8.4
Tuticorin† ...	44,522	40,185	28,048	+ 11.7	+ 43.3	10.7
Tenkasi Taluk—						
Kadayanallur ...	19,693	17,077	13,989	+ 70.0	+ 22.5	15.3
Surandai ...	14,510	13,149	11,810	+ 57.9	+ 11.3	10.3
Tenkasi ...	22,071	18,940	18,128	+ 40.9	+ 10.0	10.6
Tinnevely Taluk—						
Palamcottah† ...	46,643	44,909	39,545	+ 111.6	+ 13.6	3.8
Tinnevely† ...	58,783	44,805	40,469	+ 63.4	+ 10.7	20.03
Tiruchendur Taluk—						
Alwartirunagari ...	7,090	6,820	6,630	+ 30.6	+ 2.9	3.9
Kayalpatnam ...	13,105	12,862	11,746	+ 2.5	+ 9.5	1.8
Kulasekarapatnam ...	12,691	21,812	19,898	+ 25.0	+ 9.6	- 41.8
Sattankulam ...	5,846	7,440	6,953	+ 28.0	+ 7.0	- 24.1
Tiruchendur ...	8,883	25,581	28,058	+ 215.2	- 2.0	- 65.2
Udangudi town* ...	7,624	11,736	5,687	...	+ 130.7	- 35.03

* Population entered represents that of the revenue villages which make up the town. Such areas were not treated as urban in the census of 1911.

† Municipal town.

III.—Roads.

Year.	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total.	Metalled	Unmetalled.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1911-12	801	790	11
1925-26			
Trunk roads handed over to Public Works Department.	72½	72½	...
Roads maintained by the District Board.	382½	382½	...
Roads maintained by the Taluk Boards.	442	352½	89½
Roads maintained by Palam- cottah Municipality.	52	27	25
Roads maintained by Tinne- velly Municipality.			
Trunk roads	1½	1½	...
Other roads	38½	38½	...
Roads maintained by Tuticorin Municipality.	28½	19½	9

Note.—The omission of the statistics prior to 1911-12 has been necessitated by the re-distribution of administrative areas in 1910.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number, (1)	Taluk and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from hence. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	KOVILPATTI DIVISION.			
	<i>Kovilpatti Taluk.</i>			
1	Kayattar, II ...	L.F.D.	Kadambur, 8 miles.	Terraced, three sets of rooms, stable and kitchen, out-houses, two bath tubs and one motor shed, furnished, well water, stable can be used for motors.
2	Kurukku chalai Rest house, II.	Do.	Tuticorin, 10 miles; Tataparai, 11 miles.	Tiled, two halls with a verandah, kitchen attached. No bath tub or motor shed, furnished.
3	Vedanattam Rest-house, II.	Do.	Tuticorin, 15 miles.	Tiled, kitchen attached, one zinc bath tub. No motor shed. Furnished.
	<i>Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk.</i>			
4	Chellapuli Forest bungalow, II.	Forest Department.	Pambukoil shandy, 12 miles.	Terraced, one room, two bath rooms, furnished. Not accessible to motors.
5	Sankaranayinarkoil, II.	L.F.D.	Sankaranayinarkoil, 4 furlongs.	Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, one stable and two kitchens and two zinc bath tubs, furnished, one motor shed, drinking water available.
6	Vasudevanallur, II ...	Do.	Tenkasi, 22 miles; Sankarankoil, 14 miles.	Tiled, three rooms, two bath rooms, one bath tub, and no kitchen, furnished, water available.
	SERMADEVI DIVISION.			
	<i>Ambasamudram Taluk.</i>			
7	Ambasamudram, I...	District Board.	Ambasamudram, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	Tiled, three halls with two bath rooms with three bath tubs, two store rooms, kitchen and one motor shed for two cars, water available. Furnished.
8	Cox's Hut (elevation, 3,500 ft.), II.	Forest Department.	Ambasamudram, 24 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms with two bath tubs, out-houses, no motor shed, furnished. Reached by bridle path 8 miles from Kodamadi.
9	Kannadian Anicut (Inspection bungalow), II.	P.W.D.	Ambasamudram, 2 miles, Kallidaikurichi, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	Tiled, one main room, bath room and dressing room, kitchen and stables, one bath tub. No motor shed, furnished, water available.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and station.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from hence.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	SERMADEVI DIVISION—<i>cont.</i> Ambasamudram Taluk—<i>cont.</i>			
10	Kannikatti (new resthouse, elevation, 2,600 ft.), I.	Forest Department.	Ambasamudram, 20 miles.	Tiled, main room, two bed rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, stables, two bath tubs, furnished. No motor shed.
11	Kannikatti (on the hills, 2,500 ft.), 1.	Do.	Ambasamudram, 19½ miles.	Tiled, main room and two bath rooms, kitchen and stables, one bath tub. No motor shed. This is now Forest Ranger's residence.
12	Kodamadi (elevation, 900 ft.), II.	Do.	Ambasamudram, 16 miles.	One room, two bath rooms, kitchen, stables, two bath tubs, furnished. No motor shed.
13	Kuttalam Kalaruvi Hut elevation (2,281, ft.), II.	Do.	Ambasamudram, 20½ miles.	Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms with two bath tubs. No motor shed, furnished, reached by bridle path 4½ miles from Kodamadi.
14	Martin's Hut (elevation, 3,800 ft.), II.	Do.	Ambasamudram, 20 miles via Kanithal-padai, and via, Kannikatti, 27 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, no motor shed, two bath tubs, furnished, reached by bridle path 7 miles from Kannikatti.
15	Mundanthurai Forest bungalow (elevation, 875 ft.), I.	Do.	Ambasamudram, 9 miles.	Tiled, ground floor, dining, room, and two matey rooms upstairs, one big room, two bath rooms, kitchen and stables. Arrangements being made for a motor shed, one bath tub, furnished.
16	Sermadevi (Inspection bungalow), II.	T.W.D.	Sermadevi, 1 mile.	Three rooms, bath room, kitchen, stables, two bath tubs. No motor shed, furnished, a well is close by.
17	Sivasailam Forest bungalow, II.	Forest Department.	Alwarkurichi, 4 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen and stables. No motor shed. Furnished.
18	Wood's Hut, II	Do.	Ambasamudram 22½ miles.	Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms with bath tubs, out-houses, furnished, no motor shed, reached by bridle path 6½ miles from Kodamadi.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number	Taluk and station.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from hence.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	SERMADEVI DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Nanguneri Taluk.</i>			
19	Kalakad (Inspection bungalow), II.	P.W.D.	Sermadevi, 13 miles.	Thatched, one hall and one small room, bath room and dressing room, three out-houses consisting of kitchen and stables and servants' quarters one bath tub, well water, furnished.
20	Kumara-swami Pillai Anicut bungalow at Natrikal, 4,500 ft. above sea level, II.	Do.	Sermadevi, 30 miles.	Zinc sheet roof, has two bed rooms, two bath rooms, one store room, two kitchens, one out-house with store room, two rooms for watchers, water to be got from some distance, main room, bath room and dressing room, tables, chairs and cot, kitchen and stables, one bath tub.
21	Marukalkurichi (Nanguneri), I.	Sermadevi, Taluk Board.	Tinnevely Junction, 18 miles.	Building with bombproof roof, two rooms, two bath rooms and a kitchen and stable, two bath tubs, furnished.
22	Nadugani (on the hills, 2,800 ft.), II.	Forest Department.	Sermadevi, 26 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms and out-house (kitchen and godowns), furnished with table and chair, one bath tub. Reached by bridle path from Tirukurangudi. No motor shed.
23	Nanguneri	L.F.D.	Tinnevely Junction, 18 miles.	Terraced, two rooms, two bath rooms, two bath tubs; two kitchens, stables which can be used as motor shed, well water available. Furnished.
24	Sengalteri (on the hills, 3,000 ft.), II.	Forest Department.	Sermadevi, 24 miles.	Tiled, one main room, two bed rooms and two bath rooms, a stable and out-house (kitchen and godowns), one bath tub, furnished, no motor shed. Reached by bridle path 9 miles from Sivanapperi.
25	Sivanapperi (2 miles west of Kalakad), II.	Do.	Sermadevi, 14 miles.	Thatched, two rooms and two bath rooms, stables and kitchen, furnished, no motor shed.
26	Tirukurangudi (Inspection shed), II.	P.W.D.	Sermadevi, 19 miles.	Thatched, a hall with a small room behind with a bath room, one bath tub, a stable; furnished, water available.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and station.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from hence.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.				
<i>Tenkasi Taluk.</i>				
27	Kuttalam, I ...	Forest Department.	Tenkasi, 4 miles.	Tiled building, one main room with two bed rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, godown, stables and extra godowns, furnished with chairs and tables, three bath tubs, three stables are used as motor sheds.
28	Pavur chatram Rest house, II.	District Board.	Pavur chatram, 3 furlongs.	Terraced, a hall, two side rooms, a kitchen, furnished. Water can be had from a well.
29	Nannagaram (Inspection bungalow), II.	P.W.D.	Tenkasi, 2 miles.	Thatched, two rooms and one bath room, stables and kitchen, one bath tub, one motor shed, drinking-water available, furnished.
30	Virakeralampudur II.	Zamin-dar of Uthumalai.	Kilapavur, 6 miles.	Tiled building, one main room, two bath rooms, out-house, cooking room, one table and two chairs, one stable, one motor shed, one bath tin.
<i>Tinnevely Taluk.</i>				
31	Kondanagaram (Inspection bungalow), II.	P.W.D.	Pettai, 2½ miles Mela kallur, 2¼ miles.	Single accommodation, one bath tub, no motor shed. A central hall, dressing and bath rooms, kitchen and stables, furnished. A channel and well are close by.
32	Palamcottah, I ...	Municipal Council, Palamcottah.	Palamcottah Railway Station, 6 furlongs.	Tiled, has a large room in the centre and two rooms, one on each side of the central room with a bath room attached, one kitchen, there are three bath tubs, there is no stable or garage, no servants' quarters. A well close by.
TUTICORIN DIVISION.				
<i>Srivaikuntam Taluk.</i>				
33	Iruvappapuram, II ..	P.W.D.	Kurambur, 8 miles.	Tiled, one hall, two side rooms, one room and two bath rooms and a kitchen and stables furnished, one bath tub. No motor garage.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number	Taluk and station.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from hence.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TUTICORIN DIVISION — <i>cont.</i> <i>Srivaikuntam Taluk</i> — <i>cont.</i>			
34	Korampallam (Inspection bungalow), II.	P.W.D.	Tuticorin, 5 miles.	Tiled, one main room, two bath rooms and one bath tub, store rooms, kitchen, stables, motor shed, furnished, water can be had.
35	Pudukudi, II ...	Do.	Srivaikuntam, 2 furlongs.	Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, a kitchen and stable, one bath tub and motor garage, furnished, well water. For subordinates only.
36	Tuticorin (Inspection bungalow), I.	Do.	Tuticorin, 1 mile.	Tiled, two rooms and two bath rooms, two bath tubs, matey rooms, store rooms, kitchen, godown, servants' quarters, motor sheds, stables, furnished. A well is close by.
37	Tuticorin (Municipal Rest-house).	Tuticorin Municipality.	Tuticorin-Molur, 2 furlongs.	Terraced and tiled, one big room, three small rooms, two kitchens, one bath room, no bath tub and one motor shed. Some furniture, well water. Rent Re. 0-6-0 for each room and Re. 0-2-0 for kitchen per diem.
38	Vagaikulam, II ..	L.F.D.	Tuticorin Railway station, 12 miles.	A small terraced inconvenient building for a European officer, a kitchen and a motor shed. No bath room or bath tub. No furniture. Indian vessels for cooking available, a well close by. no charges.
39	Vallanad, II ...	Forest Department.	Srivaikuntam, 2 furlongs.	Tiled, two rooms and two bath rooms and a kitchen. No bath tub and motor garage, furnished.
	<i>Tiruchendur Taluk.</i>			
40	Ammanpuram ...	L.F.D.	Kurumbur, 3 miles.	A terraced hall, two small rooms, no furniture, water from an irrigation channel, no charges.
41	Nazareth II ...	Forest Department.	Nazareth, 2 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, bath room, stable and kitchen, furnished, no motor shed.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and station.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from hence.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TUTICORIN DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Tiruchendur Taluk — <i>cont.</i>			
42	Porayar II (Inspection bungalow.)	P.W.D.	Kurumboor, 1½ miles.	Can accommodate only one family. No motor shed or garage; one hall, two bath rooms, one kitchen, servants room, stables, furnished. Water close by.
43	Tiruchendur I and II.	L.F.D.	Tiruchendur, 3 furlongs.	Tiled, can accommodate two families, two bath rooms, one stable and two kitchen rooms, servants' quarters, two bath tubs, two commodes and two basins; furnished, one motor shed. Water can be had from a mile.

Figures I and II placed after each bungalow denote the class to which it belongs for purposes of rent.

I class—Re. 1 per diem for a single person and Re. 1-8-0 for a married couple.

II class—As. 8 per diem for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.

No. 7. Ambasamudram } Re. 1 for the first day and annas 8 for subsequent
No. 21. Marukalkurichi } days for each adult and one and a half times the
rate for married couple.

No. 37. Tuticorin—Rent annas 6 for a room and annas 2 for a kitchen per diem.

No. 38. Vaguikulam }
No. 40. Ammanpuram } No rent charged.

V.—Religions in 1921.

Taluka.	Hindus.			Musalmans.			Christians.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
KOVILPATY DIVISION.												
Kovilpatti	317,418	156,231	161,187	5,838	2,681	3,157	24,372	11,853	12,519	...	...	...
Bankaranayinarakoyil ..	233,502	117,025	116,477	5,124	2,561	2,563	13,001	6,529	6,472	...	...	...
SERMADEVI DIVISION.												
Ambasamudram	174,103	84,221	89,882	10,729	4,844	5,885	10,457	5,042	5,415	...	...	...
Nanguneri	132,300	87,988	94,312	11,079	5,010	6,069	41,831	19,960	21,871	...	...	...
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.												
Tenkasi	192,154	95,367	96,787	20,112	9,864	10,248	10,222	5,094	5,128	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	182,804	88,890	93,914	25,099	11,467	13,632	13,132	6,928	6,204	...	...	...
TUTICORIN DIVISION.												
Sriveikuntam	176,666	86,649	90,017	11,202	4,852	6,350	27,232	13,311	13,921	23	18	5
Tiruchendur	141,015	68,632	72,383	19,878	7,320	12,558	52,103	24,178	27,925	...	...	...
District total ..	1,599,962	785,003	814,959	109,061	48,599	60,462	192,350	92,895	99,455	23	18	5

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS

VI.—Vital Statistics.

Taluka.		Ratio per 1,000 population of																				
		Births.										Deaths.										
		1916.	1917.	1918	1919	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1916	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)		
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.																						
Kovilpatti ...	30.0	30.5	26.1	22.5	33.7	30.4	30.8	34.0	37.6	39.5	20.5	22.3	28.5	20.0	25.4	20.0	20.5	21.4	27.7	32.4		
Sankaranayinarakoyil.	...	30.5	28.9	27.4	31.9	27.8	32.4	32.0	34.7	33.1	...	18.7	27.1	25.0	20.6	16.2	17.6	17.9	20.6	20.0		
SERMADEVI DIVISION.																						
Ambasamudram ...	34.1	28.5	27.4	26.3	25.5	28.3	30.0	38.1	35.7	36.8	20.9	22.1	32.4	27.4	19.7	19.2	21.6	28.6	32.8	30.0		
Naanguneri ...	...	34.3	29.2	26.7	32.3	33.4	30.8	38.1	40.3	36.1	22.2	19.6	32.6	27.4	21.1	18.0	19.6	28.1	24.9	27.6	
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.																						
Tenkasi ...	32.6	29.7	28.2	23.1	28.3	30.9	34.4	37.9	38.6	40.2	18.0	17.9	25.2	24.8	19.2	17.7	19.9	21.1	25.0	27.4		
Tinnevelly ...	36.3	36.9	33.7	31.1	32.7	30.9	32.5	33.9	35.6	34.4	22.1	28.6	36.5	29.8	23.3	19.6	22.8	23.0	28.7	29.1		
TUTICORIN DIVISION.																						
Srivaikuntam ...	36.7	32.9	30.1	28.4	30.4	31.2	30.4	33.5	33.3	29.6	21.8	24.6	37.8	27.1	23.1	19.1	20.9	23.1	28.6	18.7		
Tiruchendur ...	22.5	32.2	26.5	27.5	24.7	28.7	30.1	27.9	32.4	33.6	15.1	18.8	30.0	22.6	15.9	16.8	17.4	17.7	24.3	23.6		
TOWN CIRCLES.																						
Palamcottah Municipality.	37.07	34.52	35.10	32.90	35.00	34.08	34.58	36.27	35.05	34.74	24.23	31.58	36.45	33.62	29.8	22.8	28.9	27.27	37.21	33.49		

Timnevelly pality.	Munici- pality.	42-6	42-9	40-4	38-3	43-1	40-6	43-2	37-4	36-5	32-9	28-2	40-2	39-9	37-3	38-0	28-7	30-0	28-5	38-2	28-7
Tuttorcin	Munici- pality.	36-8	36-9	34-1	32-7	39-2	33-7	43-1	41-8	37-2	40-8	21-8	30-5	37-9	28-5	26-1	20-3	20-3	28-1	27-0	27-2
Tiruchendur	...	13-3	13-5	13-4	13-9	13-8	13-8	17-1	14-0	13-2	13-4	13-3	10-2	9-8	9-9	7-4	7-8	9-7	7-3	7-1	7-2
Kulasekarpattanam	...	5-1	11-1	7-2	6-9	6-4	5-2	7-3	6-8	5-4	6-5	7-4	7-8	2-7	2-6	2-1	1-8	2-1	2-0	1-9	2-1
Tentasi	...	28-0	30-7	25-2	28-6	20-6	22-4	23-3	27-8	23-9	31-9	18-6	23-1	25-3	21-3	21-8	19-0	21-4	20-0	29-1	21-6
Kalidakurichi	...	29-1	30-0	27-4	28-3	31-8	34-2	33-1	43-4	38-4	43-2	22-7	22-6	17-5	10-6	24-6	24-0	23-4	30-8	41-7	37-6
Kadayanallur	...	33-2	26-8	30-4	22-2	33-3	39-5	40-4	39-6	47-7	45-2	16-6	17-9	24-6	20-7	18-5	21-1	17-0	24-5	26-8	24-9
Viravanallur	...	21-3	22-3	14-0	17-7	28-0	31-5	38-5	39-2	38-2	40-6	13-8	17-2	20-8	20-1	20-6	20-5	31-6	30-9	41-3	38-9
Puliyangudi	31-88	32-05	30-0	35-0	32-3	32-0	31-8	31-7	31-1	...	20-5	20-2	20-1	19-8	17-6	20-5	16-9	15-0	17-9
Sankaranayarkoyil.	28-74	28-69	27-0	28-6	30-7	29-0	29-6	27-9	25-6	...	16-9	16-2	17-0	17-8	17-2	17-8	18-0	18-1	17-9
Ambasamudram	...	28-3	27-5	25-8	22-9	29-6	29-7	29-8	35-5	37-4	36-6	19-9	22-2	35-9	24-9	19-1	25-3	27-9	38-3	47-8	32-3
Kadayan	...	19-1	25-7	23-7	19-6	23-8	20-7	25-8	42-5	47-4	45-4	12-7	16-9	34-8	24-5	13-4	14-4	14-8	20-8	22-6	20-6
Surandai	...	27-0	28-5	22-7	25-7	26-8	27-9	29-0	31-0	31-6	31-7	15-5	17-7	24-2	28-7	17-4	17-1	18-2	15-9	20-9	17-8
Kayalpatnam	...	19-8	14-6	9-0	14-3	19-9	19-8	19-7	20-0	19-6	14-5	9-2	4-1	20-1	12-2	14-1	14-1	11-8	12-1	12-1	9-1
Sivagiri	20-6	20-7	20-1	20-1	20-2	21-2	20-3	21-0	21-8	...	18-0	18-2	18-0	17-2	17-0	18-0	17-2	17-1	16-8
Sermadevi	...	33-8	27-8	29-8	22-0	25-5	25-2	25-3	26-9	38-3	38-8	22-5	28-7	31-3	26-0	28-8	20-0	20-2	25-1	34-5	37-4
Srivalkuntam	...	47-3	60-1	50-0	39-4	34-9	48-2	51-8	44-5	56-6	52-2	30-0	36-0	67-6	48-0	53-6	42-7	43-8	38-6	44-9	46-6
Mela Seval	...	33-3	32-2	21-5	30-0	30-7	31-5	32-5	41-1	39-0	36-1	28-6	27-5	37-9	36-8	27-9	28-6	26-5	30-5	40-8	35-8
Vandevanallur	17-6	17-9	17-5	17-8	17-6	18-2	18-2	18-0	18-5	...	14-2	14-8	14-2	14-5	15-0	15-7	18-0	18-2	16-1
Ettaiyepuram	...	36-0	38-0	34-0	37-0	38-0	38-0	37-0	47-0	47-0	30-2	27-0	33-0	48-0	36-0	34-0	24-0	30-0	35-0	36-0	10-2
Nanguneri	...	46-6	52-6	45-3	48-3	52-4	20-3	19-4	21-0	21-5	22-6	35-0	41-9	55-1	56-3	36-9	14-2	17-4	17-0	14-3	18-0
Vadakra Valliyur	...	35-0	33-0	27-8	25-9	26-3	31-4	32-9	28-7	36-4	37-4	22-8	19-4	12-9	13-8	13-9	15-3	15-7	15-3	15-9	32-3
Sattankulam	...	12-4	11-5	12-5	11-4	14-2	11-4	13-8	12-6	12-3	12-1	6-7	6-8	14-1	12-8	18-2	12-1	11-2	11-1	6-6	13-9
Alwarthirunagari	...	12-9	13-5	10-4	10-9	12-2	10-9	10-2	12-1	10-3	10-8	12-2	18-6	15-8	15-1	14-6	14-7	14-6	11-3	11-3	14-8
Pathamadai	...	16-7	31-7	30-7	23-6	27-0	32-9	26-9	31-9	40-5	37-7	18-2	24-9	21-6	20-7	23-0	28-3	26-8	18-3	82-6	88-6
Kovilpatti	...	20-5	15-6	14-2	16-1	17-5	22-0	28-8	34-5	34-5	38-9	9-6	15-6	22-2	20-9	14-2	17-8	23-6	26-7	27-4	27-1
Ravanasamudram	...	18-9	19-9	18-8	17-3	19-5	27-1	29-9	36-3	41-9	37-0	16-6	15-3	21-9	16-9	17-3	16-8	19-7	21-5	28-4	25-6
Gopalsamudram	...	22-3	38-4	32-8	27-6	32-3	32-8	29-6	36-7	41-1	29-9	18-8	29-9	31-5	27-1	18-8	28-9	26-9	28-2	28-6	35-7
Eral	...	74-8	70-5	54-2	60-2	66-7	45-6	52-0	69-4	57-6	71-8	24-5	27-2	39-4	32-4	35-4	25-0	16-2	28-2	32-4	28-6
Ottapiddare	...	39-8	47-1	44-0	40-6	39-8	43-4	42-6	56-1	49-3	...	29-9	23-9	62-2	50-2	42-8	26-3	30-8	39-8	37-5	...
Vilatikulam	...	26-0	23-0	21-0	22-0	24-0	25-0	29-0	34-0	39-0	...	20-0	20-0	24-0	22-0	17-0	13-0	26-0	26-0	27-0	...
Padiyampattur	...	38-6	28-8	24-3	22-6	29-5	27-5	27-5	40-4	43-1	40-1	20-4	19-4	19-4	18-4	17-2	15-4	17-5	21-0	24-3	25-9
Kayattar	49-0	50-0	44-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28-0	25-0	25-0	...
District average	...	32-0	31-9	28-9	26-6	29-7	30-6	32-1	34-7	36-3	35-9	20-1	21-6	31-3	25-5	20-8	18-8	20-6	21-9	27-1	27-6

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of the statistics for the 5 years ending 1925.)

Taluk.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from						
	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Other causes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.							
Kovilpatti	0.48	0.58	0.004	5.9	1.78	15.72	24.42
Sankaranayankoyil ...	0.3	0.2	...	3.14	1.16	13.14	18.44
SERMADEVI DIVISION.							
Ambasamudram	1.9	0.3	...	3.26	1.06	19.5	26.04
Nanguneri	1.44	0.38	...	4.14	0.9	15.78	22.68
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.							
Tenkasi	1.48	0.26	...	3.06	1.62	15.22	22.24
Tinnevelly	1.5	0.64	...	2.92	1.04	18.56	24.66
TUTICORIN DIVISION.							
Srivaikuntam	1.66	0.38	0.02	3.98	0.82	16.62	23.5
Tiruchendur	1.13	0.42	...	4.46	0.84	13.1	20.0
TOWN CIRCLES.							
Palamcottah Municipality.	2.43	0.78	...	2.32	7.87	16.66	30.06
Tinnevelly Municipality ..	2.64	0.76	0.01	3.91	2.66	14.79	24.77
Tuticorin Municipality ...	2.22	0.50	1.02	5.32	3.08	17.48	29.62
Tiruchendur	0.2	1.8	...	20.5	3.1	18.1	43.7
Kulasckarapatnam	3.5	...	3.1	9.2	0.5	19.1	35.4
Tenkasi	2.1	0.2	...	0.7	4.3	14.9	22.2
Kallidaikurichi	2.6	0.2	...	5.4	2.3	21.0	31.5
Kadayanallur	0.5	0.1	...	2.1	2.2	15.0	20.0
Viravanallur	2.0	0.3	...	1.5	0.6	29.5	33.9
Puliyangudi	0.3	...	...	3.3	1.1	15.2	22.6
Sankaranayanarkoyil ...	0.9	0.3	...	2.5	4.2	16.2	24.1
Ambasamudram	1.9	0.5	...	3.3	1.1	26.4	33.2
Kadayam	0.8	...	...	0.7	...	17.1	18.4
Surandai	0.5	...	...	5.5	0.3	8.5	14.8
Kayalpatnam	0.3	...	...	28.2	3.6	35.1	67.2
Sivagiri	2.9	0.2	...	9.1	0.7	19.9	32.8
Sermadevi	4.0	0.1	...	1.6	2.0	20.2	27.9
Srivaikuntam	4.2	...	...	2.4	1.6	34.1	42.3
Mela Seval	0.7	...	...	0.7	...	30.7	32.1
Vasudevanallur	1.1	0.1	...	1.8	0.4	12.6	16.0
Ettaiyapuram	0.96	...	...	3.78	4.2	23.1	32.0
Nanguneri	0.1	0.2	...	1.3	0.6	9.8	12.0
Vadakku Valliyur	0.8	0.1	...	4.9	0.1	10.6	16.5
Sattankulam	0.9	0.2	...	1.8	0.4	39.6	42.9
Alwartirunagari	7.2	...	...	14.4	6.8	50.6	79.0

VII.—Causes of Death—*cont.*(Average of the statistics for the 5 years ending 1925)—*cont.*

Taluka.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from						
	Cholera.	Small pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Other causes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TOWN CIRCLES— <i>cont.</i>							
Pathamadai	02.5	0.1	...	1.3	...	24.8	38.7
Kovilpatti	0.16	0.49	0.16	3.78	1.37	16.02	21.96
Ravanassamudram	1.1	0.5	...	3.1	0.9	16.8	22.4
Gopalasamudram	0.5	0.5	...	1.7	2.9	23.7	29.3
Eral	2.2	...	...	4.2	2.4	16.3	25.1
Ottappidaram	1.2	0.16	0.02	3.9	0.13	29.6	35.0
Vilattikulam ... ..	...	...	...	0.5	...	21.1	21.6
Puthiamputtur	0.5	0.5	...	0.43	...	19.2	20.6
Kayattar	0.5	0.3	...	3.7	1.5	23.4	29.4
District average	1.2	0.4	0.2	4.1	1.5	16.0	23.2

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
(a) Tamil.			
Agamudiyan	890	834	1,724
Alavan	596	605	1,201
Ambattan	10,081	12,963	22,994
Brahman	26,498	26,058	52,556
Chakkiliyan	10,255	10,964	21,219
Chetti	8,935	8,461	17,396
Idaiyan (Yadava)	51,422	50,451	101,873
Iluvan	6,081	6,552	12,633
Kaikolan (Benguntha)	13,473	13,782	27,255
Kallan	6,115	6,468	12,583
Kammalan	44,498	44,058	88,556
Kaniyan	177	1	178
Katassan	644	586	1,230
Kuravan	1,825	1,720	3,545
Kusavan	4,918	5,840	10,758
Malai-Arasan	48	57	105
Maravan	117,752	114,101	231,853
Muppan	651	772	1,423
Nadar	133,197	125,356	258,553
Ochchan	4,404	4,923	9,327
Paliyan	374	357	731
Pallan	93,410	102,738	196,148
Palli (Vanniya)	2,708	3,832	6,540
Panan	729	919	1,648
Pandaram (Panohama)	4,094	4,389	8,433
Paraiyan	38,049	41,642	79,691
Tondaman	1,752	1,933	3,685
Tottiyen	7,087	8,666	15,703
Valluvan	1,085	1,215	2,250
Vaniyan (Vaniga Vaisya)	11,898	11,959	23,857
Vannan	13,666	15,588	29,254
Vellala	71,985	73,404	145,389
(b) Telugu.			
Baliya	10,751	12,689	23,450
Brahman	2,811	5,631	8,442
Chetti	2,195	2,794	4,989
Kamma	29,801	27,067	56,868
Kapu	16,118	20,204	36,322
Kuluvan	268	287	555
Sāle	1,543	1,038	2,581
Satani	1,076	1,116	2,192
Vadugan	7,043	6,489	13,532
Vaisya	2,091	1,636	3,727
(c) Kanarese.			
(d) Malayalam.			
(e) Oriya.			
	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921—*cont.*

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES—<i>cont.</i>			
<i>(f) Other Madras languages.</i>			
Kshatriya	11,836	12,997	24,833
Sourashtra	1,134	1,185	2,319
II.—MUSSALMAN.			
Labbai	20,494	29,894	50,388
Pathan	3,607	2,448	6,055
Saiyad	5,392	5,283	10,675
Sheik	14,805	17,418	32,223
III.—CHRISTIANS.			
Indian Christians	92,785	99,325	192,110
IV. OTHERS			
IV. OTHERS	13,668	26,278	39,946
District total	926,515	974,881	1,901,396

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasil 1335 (1925-26).

(1)	Kovilpatti Division.		Sernadevi Division.		Tinnevely Division.		Tuticorin Division.		Total.
	Kovilpatti Taluk.	Sankarayanar-koyil Taluk.	Ambasamudram Taluk.	Nanguneri Taluk.	Tenkasi Taluk.	Tinnevely Taluk.	Srivakuntam Taluk.	Tiruchendur Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Government ryotwari and minor inam	205,485	182,099	295,222	4,21,849	157,415	183,494	189,949	182,413	1,317,398
Whole inam	38,160	51,475	2,547	21,491	2,899	24,826	18,707	9,311	169,216
Zamindari	447,059	127,155	67,537	...	180,842	...	28,582	...	801,175
Total area by survey ...	650,704	360,729	365,306	443,340	290,956	208,320	287,238	191,	2,788,317
Forests ... ..	...	27,289	89,180	55,968	25,711	4,837	6,147	11,372	220,804
Not available for cultivation	165,224	126,815	37,644	60,861	65,612	62,150	41,035	30,592	589,963
Cultivable waste, etc.	7,317	3,252	725	7,250	1,631	2,142	2,712	5,313	30,872
Current fallows	46,160	70,743	73,297	71,886	80,891	92,640	76,359	66,889	578,365
Net area cropped	642,657	182,530	59,000	117,628	110,158	66,438	105,292	84,580	1,868,313
Total area in village accounts ...	861,418	410,659	259,846	313,293	284,003	228,207	231,845	199,046	2,788,317
Irrigated by Government canals	1,062	1,476	20,042	3,188	5,108	8,750	6,913	1,380	48,489
Private canals ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,351	...	...	...	2,351
Tanks	10,351	32,519	19,366	33,391	31,155	25,209	21,590	17,007	190,828
Wells	18,491	32,322	2,028	9,587	17,574	4,429	1,025	2,520	82,976
Other sources	261	7	440	248	...	20	67	2,496	8,539
Total	25,165	66,324	41,876	46,414	55,228	38,408	29,595	23,953	327,993

Rice ...	13,370	40,320	67,858	55,352	51,083	54,654	44,752	33,799	361,188
Cholan	89,644	24,404	646	9,828	28,868	8,319	468	497	107,659
Cumbu	168,307	12,196	19	677	563	2,235	17,228	1,973	202,898
Ragi ...	10,779	15,913	1,280	1,749	7,483	2,249	780	626	40,908
Others	47,112	30,723	7,543	42,562	37,433	9,073	8,202	11,265	203,216
Total	279,212	132,556	77,346	110,518	125,423	71,530	71,425	47,360	915,870
Gingelly	2,435	16,640	7,424	6,571	14,596	5,485	1,395	1,950	56,496
Groundnut	518	229	...	86	2	2	26	2,766	3,909
Castore	169	102	18	77	39	35	203	143	538
Others	9	327	438	493	2,066	105	223	1,279	4,942
Total	3,131	17,298	7,880	7,504	16,703	5,627	1,847	6,188	66,183
Condiments and spices	16,762	5,578	762	2,848	5,989	2,120	1,574	973	36,106
Sugarcane, etc.	34	477	1,781	2,849	274	16	5,438	21,437	32,306
Cotton	290,438	43,778	813	15,009	2,689	5,428	31,600	2,057	39,812
Indigo	7	16	...	45	26	...	9	1	104
Total	307,241	49,849	3,856	20,251	8,978	7,564	38,621	24,408	460,328
Tobacco	1,189	470	1	36	12	...	16	5	1,729
Others	400	323	413	1,222	495	7,641	580	351	11,428
Total	1,589	793	414	1,258	510	7,641	596	356	13,157
Fodder crops	59,942	10,620	9	194	88	1,293	7,454	29	79,629
Orchard and garden crops	4,083	2,639	1,057	2,289	4,294	696	1,858	1,910	18,856
Miscellaneous non-food crops	2,424	133	655	775	81	1,451	4,350	20,129	29,998
Total	66,449	13,392	1,721	3,258	4,463	3,440	9,342	22,068	128,483
Total area cropped	657,622	213,888	90,717	142,794	156,077	95,802	126,180	100,940	1,584,020
Deduct area cropped more than once	14,935	31,358	31,717	25,166	45,919	29,364	20,868	16,360	215,707
Net area cropped	642,687	185,230	59,000	117,628	110,158	66,438	105,292	84,580	1,368,313

**X.—Reserved Forest and the area proposed for reservation
on 30th June 1926.**

Taluks.	Reserved forest.	Area pro- posed for reserva- tion.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Area of taluk.	Percentage of column 4 to cultiva- ted area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Kovilpatti ... ..	...	...	...	1,08,093	...
Sankaranayinarkoyil	42,688	...	42,688	63,404	14.95
SERMADEVI DIVISION.					
Ambasamudram ..	139,344	...	139,344	48,972	151.15
Nanguneri	87,448	...	87,448	69,272	47.58
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.					
Tenkasi	40,175	...	40,175	40,305	23.84
Tinnevely	7,557	...	7,557	32,550	7.28
TUTICORIN DIVISION.					
Srivaikuntam	10,072	...	10,072	36,181	60.83
Tiruchendur	17,768	...	17,768	32,302	18.45
District total ...	345,002	...	345,002	481,029	39.82

Net revenue realised under forests during			RS.
1913-14 ...	Do.	do.	39,291
1914-15 ...	Do.	do.	14,103
1915-16 ...	Do.	do.	22,488
1916-17 ...	Do.	do.	48,882
1917-18 ...	Do.	do.	34,377
1918-19 ...	Do.	do.	48,051
1919-20 ...	Do.	do.	82,868
1920-21 ...	Do.	do.	85,142
1921-22 ...	Do.	do.	24,981
1922-23 ...	Do.	do.	65,676
1923-24 ...	Do.	do.	57,020
1924-25 ...	Do.	do.	46,853
1925-26 ...	Do.	do.	54,705

**X.—Reserved Forest and the area proposed for reservation
on 30th June 1926—*cont.***

**Statement showing the Forest Lands handed over to the
Panchayats for 13 years from 1913-14.**

Year in which the reserve was handed over.	Name of reserve.	Extent.	
		Acres.	Cents.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1913-14 ... ..	...	...	...
1914-15 .. ..	.....	...	...
1915-16 .. ..	.....	...	...
1916-17	Melapattam Reserve Forest ...	1,000	...
...	Gangaikondan Reserve Forest...	1,391	...
1917-18	Sivalaperi Reserve Forest ...	213	14
1918-19 ... ..	.....	...	...
1919-20 ... ..	.....	...	...
1920-21 ... ..	.....	...	...
1921-22 ... ..	.....	...	...
1922-23 ... ..	.....	...	...
1923-24	Talayuthu Reserve Forest ..	1,384	55
...	Kottamalai and Kavalcutti ...	...	...
...	Parumbu Reserve Forest ...	1,411	2
1924-25 ... ..	...	...	...
1925-26 ... ..	.....	...	...

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the last Re-settlement.

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate.)

Dry.

Particulars of money rates.	Kovilpatti Division.		Sermadevi Division.		Tinnevelly Division.		Tuticorin Division.		District Total.
	Kovilpatti Taluk.	Sankaranaynarkoil Taluk.	Ambasamudram Taluk.	Nanguneri Taluk.	Tenkasi Taluk.	Tinnevelly Taluk.	Srivakuntam Taluk.	Tiruchendur Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rs. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
2 13	...	1,101	26	6	...	6	144	177	1,460
1 11	32,842	22,107	252	684	1,743	289	14,520	847	74,324
1 2	45,666	20,075	747	929	8,632	3,730	13,638	3,285	96,792
0 13	32,287	19,677	2,100	675	26,648	2,038	5,999	3,226	92,650
0 9	21,176	20,330	10,691	5,730	9,194	13,483	15,946	3,969	100,549
0 6	20,219	39,287	14,973	37,826	10,308	21,702	23,033	14,023	181,362
0 4	12,285	1,559	55,768	172,753	7,174	66,064	36,508	55,019	407,439
0 3	1,566	...	...	23,467	...	...	...	37,038	62,071
Total	166,062	124,136	84,557	242,140	63,799	107,312	110,088	117,584	1,015,638
Special rates	...	34	...	39	82	...	468	...	28
Grand Total	166,062	124,170	84,557	242,139	63,881	107,312	110,556	117,584	1,016,261

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the last Re-Settlement—cont.

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—cont.

Wet—cont.

Particulars of money rates.	Koilpatti Division.		Sernadevi Division.		Tinnevely Division.		Tuticorin Division.		District total.							
	Koilpatti Taluk.	(2)	Sankaravayinarkoil Taluk.	(3)	Ambāsamudram Taluk.	(4)	Nānguneri Taluk.	(5)		Tentasi Taluk.	(6)	Tinnevely Taluk.	(7)	Srivai-kuntam Taluk.	(8)	Tiruchendur Taluk.	(9)
(1)	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	(10)
(b) Double crop—cont.																
Rs. A.
6 6	1,453	...	...	...	108	78	227	...	...	...	...	1,868
6 4	484	561	59	2,685	2,998	2,998	193	...	...	...	...	7,841
6 0	348	20	81	125	415	415	369	...	...	...	...	2,989
5 4	454	114	...	3,180	280	280	...	...	...	...	...	4,008
5 0	539	118	16	808	1,582	1,582	52	...	...	...	...	3,115
4 12	1,043	111	264	452	334	334	98	...	...	...	...	3,437
4 8	64	3	...	46	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	113
4 4	125	7	...	108	60	60	..	...	...	...	...	300
4 0	533	...	...	83	140	140	24	...	...	...	...	913
3 8	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
3 4	18	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	117
2 10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	89
Total	109	1,331	29,013	7,050	18,683	24,589	1,151	16,815	118,751							118,751
Special rates	466	821	503	1,147	809	173	206	106	3,780							3,780
Grand total	3,252	14,161	32,513	32,794	20,239	29,636	25,662	22,508	180,766							180,766

**XI.—CLASSIFICATION OF AREA AND MONEY RATES
ACCORDING TO THE LAST RE-SETTLEMENT.**

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate.)

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the last Re-settlement—cont.
(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate.)

[illegible]

III	4	3	III	8	5	10	8	8	9	5	0	6	10	11	4	0	5	0	12	3	6	4	0
IV	5	5	IV	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
V	3	3	V	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
VII	4	4	VII	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
VIII	3	3	VIII	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
III	5	5	III	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
V	4	4	V	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
VII	5	5	VII	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
VIII	4	4	VIII	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
V	5	5	V	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
VIII	5	5	VIII	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
VIII	6	6	VIII	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

* The VII-A dry classification applies to Kovilpatti and Sankaranayanarkoil taluks only.

† This classification and rate is in force only in the taluks of Nanguneri, Kovilpatti and Sankaranayanarkoil.

‡ Relates to Nanguneri taluk.

N.B.—(1) *First class* sources as a rule comprise riverfed sources, 85 per cent. of the area under which is regularly cultivated with two wet crops.
 (2) *Second class* sources comprise riverfed sources, 50 to 85 per cent. of the area under which is regularly cultivated with two irrigated crops one of which is a wet crop.
 (3) *Third class* sources comprise all riverfed sources, less than 50 per cent. of the area under which is cultivated with two irrigated crops and all rainfed sources affording five months' supply or more.
 (4) *Fourth class* sources usually comprise rainfed sources affording less than five months' supply.

Names of taluks.	Settlement now current.	
	From (inclusive).	To (inclusive).
Ambasamudram ...	...	98 }
Tenkasi ...	...	42 }
Tinnevely ...	...	103 }
Princetown ...	...	60 }
Tiruchendur ...	...	11 }
Nanguneri ...	...	74 }
Kovilpatti ...	...	84 }
Sankaranayanarkoil ...	...	58 }
	...	54 }
	1908-09.	1937-38
	1909-10	1938-39
	1911-12	1940-41
	1909-10	1938-39
	1910-11	1939-40
	1911-12	1940-41

XII.—Rainfall.

Names of rain-gauge stations.	Average rainfall (1870—1926) in inches in											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		January to	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Whole year.
AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK.												
Ambasamudram	...	6.14	1.93	1.61	1.38	0.97	0.55	0.55	6.15	10.05	6.59	35.92
Kadaiyam (a)	...	7.30	2.6	1.80	2.03	1.16	0.94	0.90	8.51	10.16	7.64	43.06
KOILPARTI TALUK.												
Kayattar (b)	...	8.10	2.46	1.76	0.33	0.80	1.01	1.39	8.31	7.33	3.55	30.04
Kovilpathi (j)	...	2.72	2.29	2.18	0.67	0.71	1.34	2.34	6.77	6.90	2.81	28.73
Ottapidaram	...	2.64	1.48	1.25	0.37	0.86	0.16	1.53	7.44	6.42	2.91	25.88
Vilattikulam (i)	...	2.63	1.67	1.18	0.33	0.42	1.53	2.02	6.97	5.97	2.75	26.47
NANGUNERI TALUK.												
Kuthankuli (c)	...	3.15	1.53	0.65	2.06	0.97	0.32	0.27	4.88	6.83	3.53	24.19
Nanguneri	...	4.36	1.77	1.53	1.02	0.47	0.61	1.12	6.04	7.80	4.94	29.56
Radhapuram (t)	...	3.16	1.64	1.04	2.16	1.52	0.49	0.49	6.12	7.28	4.07	27.47
Sattangulam (d)	...	2.83	1.25	0.76	0.41	0.42	0.61	0.91	7.03	7.63	4.59	26.44
SANKARAYANAINARKOYL TALUK.												
Sankarayanarkoyil	...	3.76	2.65	1.55	0.65	0.52	0.52	0.98	6.84	6.34	3.34	25.15
Sivagiri (e)	...	6.72	2.22	1.62	1.03	1.57	0.89	1.41	9.59	9.99	4.46	39.50

SRIVAİKUNTAM TALUK.											
Aracadi (f)	...	...	...	3.50	1.39	0.99	0.18	0.18	0.25	0.54	6.55
Kiramar (g)	...	...	...	3.46	1.26	0.46	0.16	0.15	0.09	0.31	6.40
Srivaikuntam	...	...	...	3.13	1.47	1.33	0.32	0.32	0.56	1.04	6.22
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	2.79	1.55	0.62	0.17	0.14	0.23	0.61	5.55
TENKASI TALUK.											
Kadiyanallur (k)	...	...	...	5.24	1.85	1.17	2.13	1.99	0.80	0.85	8.39
Tenkasi ...	...	...	...	6.18	2.94	2.00	4.26	3.42	1.37	0.91	7.32
TINNEVELLY TALUK.											
Palamcottah	...	...	...	3.59	2.29	1.60	0.55	0.31	0.45	1.14	6.64
Tinnevelly (h)	...	...	...	3.71	1.98	1.35	0.49	0.45	0.40	1.64	8.66
TIRUCHENDUR TALUK.											
Kulasekarapatnam (i)	...	...	...	3.89	1.39	0.46	0.34	0.24	0.20	0.26	5.67
Tiruchendur (m)	...	...	...	6.19	1.56	0.37	0.14	0.29	0.17	0.32	6.01
District Total ..				4.10	1.84	1.22	0.97	0.83	0.66	0.98	6.94
											7.89
											4.44
											29.78

(a) 1907-1925. (c) 1894-1921. (e) 1907-1925. (g) 1897-1925. (i) 1880-1925. (k) 1900-1925. (m) 1911-1925.
 (b) 1905-1925. (d) 1902-1925. (f) 1894-1925. (h) 1912-1925. (j) 1903-1925. (l) 1870-1925.

NOTE.—The taluks and stations are arranged in alphabetical order.

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in fasli 1335.

(1)	Total holdings.						
	Dry.			Wet.		Total.	
	Extent. (2)	Assessment. (3)	Extent. (4)	Assessment. (5)	Extent. (6)	Assessment. (7)	
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.							
Kovilpatti	ACS. 171,127	RS. 1,62,562	ACS. 3,169	RS. 14,888	ACS. 174,297	RS. 1,77,398	
Santharayanarkoyil	124,181	1,06,656	14,145	82,068	138,326	1,68,725	
SERMADevi DIVISION.							
Ambasamudram	89,110	52,295	32,721	4,04,470	121,531	4,56,765	
Kanguneri	245,946	1,16,859	33,268	2,70,445	279,214	8,87,300	
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.							
Tembasi	65,312	6,195	20,315	1,55,359	85,637	2,16,454	
Tinnevelly	109,089	49,537	29,765	3,43,618	138,554	3,93,155	
TUTICORIN DIVISION.							
Srivaikuntam	113,682	94,565	26,556	3,22,375	139,278	4,16,940	
Thuchendur	123,014	1,05,687	22,580	2,20,873	145,594	3,26,360	
Huar collections ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,040,461	7,48,356	182,559	18,18,744	1,223,090	25,62,100	

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in fasli 1335—cont.

Taluka.	Cultivation including waste charged.							Miscellaneous revenue.	Total ryotwari demand.	General.	Total demand of land revenue and cesses.
	Dry.			Wet.							
	Extent. (including water-rate).	Assessment	Extent.	Assessment (including second-crop charge).	Extent.	Assessment	Extent.				
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
KOLPETH DIVISION.											
Kolpeth	
Sentaramanarkoyil	
SEMADEVI DIVISION.											
Ambasamudram	
Nanganeri	
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.											
Tenkasi	
Tinnevely	
TUTICORIN DIVISION.											
Strivaikuntam	
Tiruchendur	
Musur Collections	
Total	

**XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates
in Fasli 1335 (1925--26).**

Serial number.	Taluks and Estates.	Peishkush.	Land-cess.	Miscella- neous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	SERMADEVI DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	<i>Ambasamudram Taluk.</i>				
1	Urkad	12,937	} 10,801	1,617	33,363
2	Singampatti	8,008			
	Total ...	20,945	10,801	1,617	33,363
	<i>Nanguneri Taluk.</i>				
	Nil.				
	TINNEVELLY DIVISION.				
	<i>Tinnevelly Taluk.</i>				
	Nil.				
	<i>Tenkasi Taluk.</i>				
3	Uttumalai	26,973	} 64,104	2,351	1,12,311
4	Surandai	688			
5	Chokkampatti	3,930			
6	Vairavankulam	4,180			
7	Nainaragaram	2,018			
8	Kunnakudi	1,153			
9	Vallam	823			
10	Sillaraipuravu	342			
11	Kambaneri Pudukudi	1,195			
12	Urmenialagian	2,122			
13	Sivan Adanur	473			
14	Minnadiseri	213			
15	Kulayaneri	675			
16	Anaikulam	281			
	Total ...	46,856	64,104	2,351	1,12,311

**XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates
in Fasli 1335 (1925–26)—cont.**

Serial number.	Taluks and Estates.	Peishkash.	Land-cess.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	TUTICORIN DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	<i>Tiruchendur Taluk.</i>				
	Nil.				
	<i>Srivaikuntam Taluk.</i>				
17	Perurari, two-thirds	1,459	3,846	8,880	16,277
18	Perurari, one-third	785			
19	Karkurichi	1,877			
	Total ...	3,601	3,846	8,880	16,277
	KOVILPATTI DIVISION.				
	<i>Kovilpatti Taluk.</i>				
20	Ettayapuram	77,693	32,219	...	1,39,095
21	Maniyachi	1,838			
22	Kadambur	3,748			
23	Attankarai	2,245			
24	Mela Mandai, two-thirds	960			
25	Do. one-third	453			
26	Kulathur (North)	581			
27	Do. (East)	634			
28	Do. (South)	690			
29	Kadalkudi	916			
30	Malliswarapuram	679			
31	Ramaswamipuram	144			
32	Vadamalaipuram	536			
33	Subramaniapuram	916			
34	Sundarapachchayapuram	270			
35	Muttayapuram	191			
36	Arianayagipuram	455			
37	Nagalapuram	6,461			
38	Pudur	6,458			
39	Velaynthapuram	470			
40	Lakshmiapuram	380			
41	Kumaracha Ramapuram	92			
42	Sevalpatti	76			
	Total ...	1,06,876	32,219	...	1,39,095
	<i>Sankranayinarkoyil Taluk.</i>				
43	Sivagiri	41,457	14,803	1,026	76,036
44	Gudalur	1,718			
45	Nelkattumseval	1,232			
46	Talavankottai	2,722			

**XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates
in Fasli 1335 (1925-26)—cont.**

Serial number.	Taluks and Estates.	Peishkush.	Land-cess.	Miscella- neous Revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	KOVILPATTI DIVISION—cont				
	<i>Sankaranayinarakoyil</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	<i>Taluk—cont.</i>				
47	Alagapuri	668	14,803	1,026	76,036
48	Naduvakurichi (Major) ...	1,220			
49	Do. (Minor)	303			
50	Nochikulam	971			
51	Tirumalainaicken Pudukudi ...	2,069			
52	Tiruvettanallur	1,639			
53	Viriruppu	458			
54	Kulasegaramangalam	2,029			
55	Vellalankulam	429			
56	Ichenda	557			
57	Pansiyur	395			
58	Vayale	400			
59	Sivagamipuram (West) ...	375			
60	Do. (East)	230			
61	Poigai	515			
62	Sivalpatti	550			
63	Usilankulam	176			
64	Chettikulam	115			
	Total ...	60,223	14,803	1,026	76,052
	District total ...	2,37,501	1,25,773	13,826	3,77,100

XV.—DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF
CURRENT LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Taluka.	Demand.										Collected or written off.					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.																
Kovilpatti	193	204	200	219	200	200	207	206	207	209	193	203	199	218	200	
Sankaranayinarkoyil	176	220	214	235	242	238	250	234	265	244	175	220	213	231	241	
SERMADEVI DIVISION.																
Ambasamudram	490	499	498	499	517	514	514	517	520	511	490	499	498	496	515	
Nanguneri	406	417	424	452	458	438	458	456	458	466	406	417	417	452	448	
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.																
Tenkasi	242	250	241	248	252	250	249	250	252	253	241	248	210	248	411	
Tinnevelly	375	410	403	409	415	407	416	429	418	440	374	409	403	405	251	
TUTICORIN DIVISION.																
Srivaikuntam	441	469	458	451	463	456	473	457	490	461	439	457	456	448	462	
Tiruchendur	318	326	322	359	333	328	341	333	334	337	318	323	322	357	329	
District total	26,41	27,95	27,60	28,72	28,80	28,31	29,08	28,82	29,45	29,21	26,86	27,86	27,43	28,55	28,57	

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses—cont.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Taluk.	Collected or written off—cont.						Balance.					
	Fasli 1881.	Fasli 1882.	Fasli 1883.	Fasli 1884.	Fasli 1885.	Fasli 1886.	Fasli 1886.	Fasli 1887.	Fasli 1888.	Fasli 1889.	Fasli 1890.	Fasli 1891.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.												
Kovilpatti	199	206	205	206	203	..	1	1	1	...	1	1
Santaranyinarkovil	237	248	233	233	243	..	..	1	4	1	1	1
SEEMADEVI DIVISION.												
Ambasamudram	512	513	516	518	510	..	..	..	3	2	2	1
Vanguneri	434	454	449	448	460	..	..	7	..	10	4	6
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.												
Tenkasi	250	249	250	252	253	1	2	1	...	1	...	...
Tinnevelly	405	415	427	417	440	1	1	..	4	4	2	...
TUTICORIN DIVISION.												
Srivaikuntam	453	471	454	465	453	2	2	2	3	1	3	3
Tiruchendur	323	337	338	333	337	..	3	..	2	4	5	...
District total	28,13	28,98	28,62	29,22	29,09	5	9	12	17	23	18	23
												12

XVI.—

(in thousands)

Taluke.	Waste													
	Wet.													
	Fasli 1326	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Total.	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.														
Kovilpatti ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sankaranayinarkoyil ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
SERMADEVI DIVISION.														
Ambasamudram	3	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Nanguneri ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TINN ELLY DIVISION.														
Tenkasi	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tinnevely ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
TUTICORIN DIVISION.														
Srivaikuntam	6	5	1	4	2	1	...	8	6	12	45	...	...	..
Tiruchendur	4	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	3	1	15	...	...	...
District total	14	8	3	4	2	4	2	9	9	13	68	...	...	..

Remissions.

of rupees.)

remitted.								Other seasonal remissions (excluding fixed remissions).															
Dry.																							
Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Total.	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Total.					
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)					
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	4	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	4	3	2	1	6	..	23	5	..	65	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	1	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	22	12	9	2	1	13	2	23	8	11	103	..	..	..	..	..

XVII.—Land Improvements and Agriculturists' Loans.

Taluk.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists' Loans' Act in										Total recovered.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Total including outstanding balance at the beginning of 1926-27.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	Figures for fasli are not available.
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.												
Kovilpatti	4,425	3,475	2,550	3,220	5,375	375	5,550	5,450	4,100	2,050	37,358	
Sankaranayinarkoil ..	10,900	9,375	7,375	4,725	9,550	1,875	5,400	12,960	12,040	15,250	99,388	
SERMADEVI DIVISION.												
Ambasamudram	1,950	2,875	5,200	7,000	5,780	5,075	4,813	5,175	2,200	3,200	33,236	
Nanguneri	11,495	6,835	8,715	7,032	7,465	1,750	8,155	6,622	5,862	5,375	46,177	
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.												
Tenkasi	2,690	2,525	2,950	2,550	1,600	550	4,710	2,300	4,300	2,100	29,840	
Tinnevely	1,613	1,825	725	1,675	1,775	875	2,350	23,925	19,075	8,825	62,087	
TUTICORIN DIVISION.												
Sriyalkuntam	675	1,100	450	875	750	500	350	22,350	16,295	17,625	54,355	
Tiruchendur	1,600	1,590	1,200	700	1,650	300	1,300	11,275	6,325	6,175	25,775	
District total	35,348	29,510	29,165	27,278	33,955	11,300	32,658	90,058	70,148	58,600	3,88,186	

XVIII.—PRICES IN SEERS PER RUPEE.

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per rupee.

Fasli.	Kovilpatti Division.			Sermadevi Division.		Tinnevely Division.		Tuticorin Division.				District average.	
	Kovilpatti Taluk.		Sankar-nayinar-koyil Taluk.	Amba-samudram Taluk.	Nanguneri Taluk.	Tenkasi Taluk.	Tinnevely Taluk.	Srvaikuntam Taluk.	Tiruchendur Taluk.				
	Ottapidaram (Kovilpatti).	Vilattikulam.	Sankar-nayinar-koyil.	Ambasamudram.	Nanguneri.	Radhapuram.	Tenkasi.	Tinnevely.	Srivaikuntam.	Tuticorin.	Sateankulam (Kulasekaram).		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1326	7.6	7.3	7.9	7.8	7.2	6.5	7.7	7.6	6.8	7.8	7.0	7.0	7.4
1327	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.9
1328	4.9	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.8	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.8
1329	4.2	3.7	4.8	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
1330	5.4	4.8	6.1	5.5	5.4	4.7	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4
1331	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.4
1332	5.5	5.2	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.6
1333	6.01	5.27	6.49	6.31	5.91	5.6	6.36	6.17	5.77	6.18	5.91	5.84	5.97
1334	4.82	4.60	5.80	5.33	4.89	5.02	5.16	5.09	4.75	5.31	4.68	5.05	6.04
1335	5.33	4.95	6.27	5.86	5.27	4.95	5.92	5.31	5.20	5.61	5.09	5.27	5.42
Rice (second sort).													
Paddy (first sort).													
1326	...	...	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	120	11.6	...	...	11.4
1327	...	10.3	9.8	...	11.8	9.7	...	...	104	11.1	...	10.0	10.4
1328	...	...	7.5	...	...	...	...	...	7.3	7.2	...	...	7.3

1329	...	...	6.7	...	...	...	6.4	5.6	...	...	6.4	8.5
1330	...	...	8.7	...	...	...	8.7	7.9	...	...	8.7	8.5
1331	...	...	8.4	...	...	...	(g)7.9	8.2	...	...	...	8.4
1332	...	...	8.6	...	...	...	8.5	8.7	...	...	...	8.4
1333	...	...	9.0*	(d)11.07	...	9.14	9.38	9.14	...	...	...	9.53
1334	...	...	7.92	...	...	(k)7.58	7.63	7.64	...	...	...	7.56
1335	...	...	8.49	...	...	8.61	8.55	7.72	...	...	(d)8.30	8.17

Paddy (second sort).

1326	...	11.7	11.7	12.4	11.9	11.1	11.7	12.5	11.9	11.2	11.2	11.7
1327	...	10.7	10.9	11.6	11.5	10.7	10.7	11.2	10.4	11.0	10.6	10.9
1328	...	7.8	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.1	6.9	7.6
1329	...	...	7.5	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.8
1330	...	...	7.4	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.0	9.2	7.7	8.2	8.4	8.9
1331	...	...	9.7	9.3	9.2	7.8	8.7	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.0	8.8
1332	...	...	8.7	9.3	9.2	8.5	9.1	9.6	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.9
1333	...	...	8.6	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.8	10.38	9.97	9.24	9.04	9.89
1334	...	...	9.17	9.92	9.8	10.04	9.88	8.54	8.25	7.49	7.71	8.15
1335	...	...	8.02	9.03	8.06	8.30	8.03	9.11	8.28	8.18	8.01	8.78
	...	...	10.00	9.22	8.90	8.20	9.09	8.94				

Horsegram.

1326	...	13.6	13.3	13.1	13.1	14.4	13.3	...	...	...	...	13.6
1327	...	...	12.1	12.4	12.4	11.7	11.9	...	...	...	...	12.2
1328	...	...	9.1	8.5	9.7	8.7	8.1	...	...	...	...	8.7
1329	...	...	7.2	6.7	7.5	6.7	...	...	...	(d)8.5	...	7.2
1330	...	...	7.8	6.7	7.7	7.6	5.9	...	...	...	...	7.4
1331	...	...	(h)6.7	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	...	...	...	6.1
1332	...	...	8.0	7.8	7.8	6.9	6.8	...	...	...	...	7.6
1333	...	...	9.52	8.77	9.51	8.0	8.57	...	...	...	(d)8.50	8.95
1334	...	...	9.06	7.46	(a)9.22	7.54	7.61	...	...	...	...	8.24
1335	...	...	9.54	8.78	8.09	10.35	8.76	...	...	...	...	9.12

(g) Sold for 3 months.
(h) Sold cheap for 4 months.

(c) Sold for 5 months.
(d) Sold for 1 month.
(e) Sold for 6 months.

(a) Sold for 7 months.
(b) Sold for 4 months.

XVIII.--Prices in Seers per rupee--cont.

[illegible]

Cholam.

[illegible]

Cumbu.

1226	...	...	10.3	10.5	(j) 15.8	...	(d) 9.8	...	...	10.7	...	10.6	...	...	11.3
1227	...	...	12.0	10.8	11.7	...	11.3	...	...	11.5	...	11.8	...	12.3	11.4
1228	...	...	(c) 8.6	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	6.9	...	6.9	...	...	7.6

1329	...	5.8	6.1	5.5	...	...	...	6.0	...	...	...	...	5.8
1330	...	6.6	7.5	7.9	...	...	...	7.3	...	...	...	...	7.3
1331	...	7.4	7.8	...	...	...	...	7.7	...	...	...	...	7.6
1332	...	7.3	.80	...	...	...	...	8.0	...	...	...	...	7.8
1333	...	7.40	(b) 8.95	...	...	...	...	8.25 (e) 8.22	...	...	...	...	8.00
1334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.94	...	...	...	...	6.71
1335	...	...	...	(j) 8.22	...	...	...	7.19	...	...	...	...	7.32

Rage.

1326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.7	...	...	...	...	13.7
1327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.2	...	...	...	...	12.5
1328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.9	...	...	...	...	8.4
1329	...	8.7	...	...	...	...	...	6.2	...	...	...	...	6.5
1330	...	6.7	...	6.4	...	(e) 7.4	...	8.6	...	...	...	...	8.6
1331	...	7.0	...	9.7	...	...	...	9.0	...	...	...	...	9.2
1332	...	9.3	...	9.6	...	...	...	9.2	...	...	...	...	9.3
1333	...	8.9	...	9.8	...	...	...	9.77	...	...	...	...	9.83
1334	...	9.05 (e) 10.36	...	10.11	...	...	...	8.65	...	...	...	...	9.07
1335	...	...	...	9.31	...	...	...	9.24	...	...	...	...	9.60
	...	...	...	10.45	...	...	...	9.28	...	...	...	...

Salt.

1326	...	19.7	19.0	17.8	20.4	21.3	18.9	19.5	19.1	20.3	21.2	19.3	19.7
1327	...	19.3	17.5	16.1	18.0	17.8	15.9	18.2	16.0	16.9	16.9	17.5	17.2
1328	...	17.9	15.0	14.5	17.5	18.5	15.0	17.4	17.0	18.6	19.6	17.6	17.3
1329	...	20.1	16.0	16.9	19.5	18.7	17.3	19.1	19.3	19.6	(j) 21.0	18.7	18.7
1330	...	21.0	14.8	15.5	20.1	18.7	17.5	18.8	19.7	17.9	21.0	18.9	18.7
1331	...	19.6	14.0	15.8	19.2	20.4	17.3	17.6	19.4	19.4	16.7	18.5	18.0
1332	...	17.4	14.6	15.7	17.7	15.1	16.5	16.3	19.4	17.6	17.7	17.4	16.6
1333	...	14.52	13.00	12.73	13.87	12.00	13.35	13.9	13.82	13.53	14.55	13.86	13.49
1334	...	19.48	19.91	17.54	18.93	19.90	18.84	20.16	18.68	20.02	21.00	20.91	19.49
1335	...	19.83	18.85	17.39	20.02	19.20	18.88	21.12	19.67	20.71	20.31	20.91	19.56

(j) Sold cheap throughout the year.
(i) Sold for 8 months.

(a) Sold for 7 months.
(b) Sold for 4 months.
(c) Sold for 1 month.
(d) Sold for 2 months.
(e) Sold for 3 months.

XIX.—Abkari and Opium.

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Country spirits.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed	280	250	248	240	234	225	229	229	216	214
Issues in Imperial proof gallons	44,631	45,544	48,646	62,835	56,000	60,861	52,744	58,315	57,397	50,901
Number of persons per retail shop	6,396	7,164	7,221	7,462	8,123	8,449	8,301	8,301	8,800	...
Gross receipts from duty	Rs. 3,15,825	3,16,791	4,05,541	5,14,172	4,75,544	5,15,725	4,58,067	4,95,030	4,95,036	4,64,590
Do. from rentals	Rs. 1,79,532	2,08,157	2,07,287	2,58,425	3,60,062	3,65,254	3,69,635	3,59,188	3,33,228	4,05,407
<i>Toddy.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed	528	513	504	487	476	472	476	476	475	472
Number of persons per shop	3,392	3,491	3,553	3,677	3,909	4,027	3,909	3,909	4,002	...
Gross receipts from tree tax	Rs. 2,67,381	2,81,025	2,93,112	3,05,668	3,30,956	3,11,392	4,54,355	4,09,780	4,18,410	4,24,128
Do. from rentals	Rs. 2,35,124	2,70,660	2,89,130	3,36,747	3,71,826	2,92,914	2,33,247	2,56,670	2,89,131	8,40,990
<i>Ghawje Bhong.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Quantity sold in seers—										
Ghawja	1,342	1,298	1,432	1,714	1,713	1,510	1,880	1,804	1,309	1,603
Bhang	...	...	...	49	34	172	163	161	147	124
Number of persons per shop	127,928	127,928	127,928	11,938	126,733	126,733	126,733	126,733	126,733	...
Gross receipts from duty	Rs. 16,439	15,875	21,536	30,183	28,814	30,566	36,653	33,867	25,373	32,000
Do. from rentals	Rs. 20,259	29,690	33,412	39,539	47,748	48,900	51,996	50,472	46,863	34,728
<i>Opium.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Quantity sold in seers	342	406	365	448	378	379	588	613	791	861
Number of persons per shop	162,818	162,818	162,818	162,818	172,818	135,185	172,818	172,818	172,818	...
Gross receipts from duty	Rs. 10,417	12,400	11,713	16,835	13,967	15,161	23,537	24,542	31,687	64,651
Do. from rentals	Rs. 12,432	15,192	17,052	18,422	22,751	26,892	31,788	31,287	28,902	36,552

XX.--Revenue Receipts.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue ..	26,40,898	27,94,555	27,60,363	28,71,769	28,80,121	28,31,149	29,08,909	28,82,344	29,44,573	29,20,981
Stamps ..	8,68,585	8,19,451	7,94,203	9,30,215	10,02,543	11,08,079	12,88,561	12,88,329	13,86,952	13,56,692
Excise ..	13,78,392	11,37,120	12,71,633	15,16,591	16,81,918	15,98,281	16,25,479	16,39,561	16,18,195	17,36,805
Forests ..	1,17,072	1,18,418	1,25,510	1,63,210	1,66,873	1,57,299	1,81,284	1,79,561	1,73,679	1,53,432
Registration ..	2,13,624	2,04,402	2,31,138	2,75,840	2,67,429	2,74,023	2,95,453	2,93,437	3,35,774	3,13,207
Opium ..	22,849	27,592	28,765	35,017	36,719	43,050	55,156	55,289	60,539	1,01,491
Salt (a) ..	23,61,105	25,88,931	29,04,750	28,68,525	31,10,528	28,02,359	27,94,531	31,54,724	...	...
Customs ..	5,88,552	4,42,388	4,48,686	4,37,613	7,33,664	11,17,877	18,87,403	15,92,544	21,40,750	17,75,579

(a) The figures relate to Tinnevely sub-division. Statistics from 1924-25 have not been furnished owing to changes in the territorial limits.

XI.—Sea-borne Trade.

(Total trade in each port.)

Name of port.	Imports.					Exports.				
	1921-22. (2)	1922-23. (3)	1923-24. (4)	1924-25. (5)	1925-26. (6)	1921-22. (7)	1922-23. (8)	1923-24. (9)	1924-25. (10)	1925-26. (11)
(1)										
KAYALPATNAM.										
Merchandise ...	8,69,825	2,17,435	1,05,894	5,462	1,437	5,54,503	6,36,808	3,96,679	3,870	2,820
KULASEKKARAPATNAM.										
Merchandise ...	13,95,210	11,61,264	8,95,999	7,23,463	7,16,548	17,90,886	21,88,064	13,21,137	5,96,891	5,58,412
TUTICORIN.										
Merchandise ...	3,78,01,066	4,08,47,829	4,62,17,088	4,93,22,973	5,30,21,269	5,14,62,377	6,06,22,271	7,93,05,645	8,18,53,212	8,27,42,369
Treasure ...	...	97,108	...	...	...	...	...	30,00,000	40,00,000	...
Total ...	3,73,01,066	4,09,44,982	4,62,17,098	4,93,22,973	5,30,21,269	5,14,62,377	6,06,22,271	8,23,05,645	8,58,53,212	8,27,42,369

(Average of five years ending 1925-28.)

TIN.—7

XXI.A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*
(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port (5)	Articles. (6)	Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)
Kayalpattanam.	Grain, pulse and flour—		RS.	Kayalpattanam.			RS.
	Pulse	30 tons.	6,113		Salt	6,313	2,86,382
	Rice (in the husk) ...	480 "	52,013		Sugar—15 Dutch standard and below	41 "	8,487
	Rice (not in the husk) ...	43 "	7,597		Molasses including palmyra and cane jaggery	28 "	5,028
	Seeds—Non-essential—				Other articles ... ..	...	14,080
	Coriander	5 "	1,123				
	Cumin	2 "	1,018				
	Cotton	65 "	8,071				
	Spices						
	Betelnuts	619 owt.	12,048				
	Sugar—						
	16 Dutch standard and above. tons.	11	5,361				
	Jute—						
	Gunny bags	96,202 No.	32,935				
	Wood and Timber ... ..	...	3,535				
	Other articles... ..	..	35,128				
	Total ...	...	1,65,532		Total ...	...	3,13,887

Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes)— Apparel (including dra- perry, uniforms, ac- countrements) val. Other sorts " Total ...	28,910 523 28,433	Animals, living— Cattle (excluding sheep and goats) No. Sheep and goats " Other kinds " Total ...	9,307 68,487 127,609 177,620	4,55,784 11,96,662 1,25,374 17,76,820
Betting for machinery— Of leather val. Of other materials " Total ...	83,865 1,420 95,285	Building and engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood— Chalk and lime cwt. Other kinds val. Total ...	13,242 Total ...	19,333 2,116 21,508
Bobbins val. Building and engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood— Cement— Portland tons. Other kinds " Pipes of Earthenware. cwt. Other kinds val. Total ...	... 1,133 1 2,959 98,581	Coal, coke and patent fuel— Coal tons. Coke and patent fuel " Total ...	843 3 ... Total ...	30,206 315 30,521
Chemicals and chemical pre- parations (excluding chemi- cal manures and medicines)— Saltpetre cwt. Other sorts val.	2,408 ...	Coffee cwt. Coir— Unmanufactured tons. Manufactured (excluding rope) " Total ...	1,416 1 40 Total ...	1,09,891 22,780 22,740

XXI.A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (5)	Articles. (6)	Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)
Tuticorin—cont.	Chemicals and chemical preparations, etc. ... val.	...	82,142	Tuticorin—cont.	Drugs and medicines ... val.	...	rs.
	Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals and narcotics)—	...	...		Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals and narcotics)—	...	1,87,989
	Camphor ... lb.	18,361	69,257		Cinchona bark ... lb.	106,280	39,281
	Other sorts ... val.	...	1,39,665		Senna ... cwt.	38,369	8,47,510
	Total ...	...	3,72,686		Other sorts of drugs and medicines ... val.	...	17,778
	Coal, coke, and patent fuel—	...	...		Total ...	...	10,42,168
	Coal ... tons.	30,783	7,13,934		Dyeing and tanning substances—	...	...
	Coke ... "	37	1,781		Aniline ... lb.	7,115	19,749
	Coke and patent fuel ... "	80	2,400		Turmeric ... cwt.	5,883	1,36,627
	Total ...	...	7,17,915		Other sorts (including lac-dye) ... "	303	3,561
Tuticorin—cont.	Coffee other than roasted or ground ... "	11,358	5,29,720	Tuticorin—cont.	Other sorts ... "	392	2,866
	Dyeing and tanning substances—	...	...		Total ...	...	1,62,693
	Alizarine ... lb.	604,590	7,02,536				
	Aniline ... "	178,418	8,83,525				

Triticaria—cont.				Triticaria—cont.			
Others	1,842	5,903		Fibre for brushes and brooms	1,830	7,98,424	
Other sorts (including lac-dye)	91	8,517		Fish (excluding canned fish)—			
...	...	11,00,481		Fish, dry, unsalted	46,640	7,22,508	
Total ... ..	...	...		Fish, dry, salted	22,779	4,05,028	
				Other kinds	206	18,288	
Fish—				Total ... ..	...	11,45,788	
Fish, dry, unsalted	3,682	37,022					
Other sorts	830	10,710		Fodder, bran and pollards (excluding oil cake)—			
Total ... ..	...	47,732					
				Rice bran	3	189	
Fruits and vegetables—				Other sorts of bran and pollards	849	82,587	
Cocoanuts	96,726	6,872		Other sorts of fodder	84	9,265	
Others ... ..	...	7,732		Total ... ..	...	91,14,770	
Fresh vegetables of all kinds, salted or preserved, not being canned or bottled	18	2,362					
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved—				Fruits and vegetables—			
Dates	813	2,13,449		Fresh fruits and vegetables—			
Other sorts	104	78,395		Fresh fruits ... ..	...	481	
Total ... ..	...	3,10,830		Fresh vegetables of all kinds—			
				Onions	292,871	12,39,705	
Grain, pulse and flour—				Other kinds ... ..	...	3,08,119	
Gram	17,529	23,74,248		Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, all sorts	773	1,47,675	
Jawar and bajra	4,877	5,37,728		Total ... ..	...	16,86,980	
Pulse	36,257	62,97,590					
Paddy (rice in the husk)	16,202	16,52,393					

* Includes the sum of Rs. 1,13,843 value of fodder, etc., exported in 1921-22 for which details are not available.

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tuticorin—cont.	Rice not in the husk—		rs.	Tuticorin—cont.	Grain, pulse and flour—		rs.
	Cleaned rice ...	4,898	7,87,362		Jawar and bajra ...	405	66,951
	Broken cleaned rice ...	17,952	24,92,872		Pulse ...	560	76,809
	Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice) ...	18,380	30,07,206		Gram ...	41	6,661
	Rice flour and ground rice ...	910	2,08,964		Other sorts ...	211	39,833
	Wheat ...	229	55,582		Paddy (rice in the husk) ...	5,297	5,52,773
	Wheat flour ...	3,362	8,04,510		Rice not in the husk ...	973	1,96,780
	Other sorts ...	1,665	2,94,443		Cleaned Rice ...	209	86,328
	Total ...	...	1,85,72,486		Broken cleaned rice ...	628	1,04,667
					Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice) ...	418	85,609
Tuticorin—cont.	Hardware (including agricultural implements and plated ware) ...	...	1,16,014	Tuticorin—cont.	Other sorts ...	881	1,81,326
	Hardware excluding cutlery and electro-plated ware ...	...	1,60,096		Total ...	...	12,96,707
	Leather—				Hardware and cutlery ...	...	2,19,698
	Hides, tanned or dressed ...	36 } 14,318	82,403		Hides and skins, raw ...	34 } 1,191	5,889
					Leather—	04 } 83	189

Tunicorin—cont.			Tunicorin—cont.		
Skins, tanned or dressed ...	{	No.	{	tons.	No.
Unwrought ...	11	245	1	...	11,986
Manufactures (excluding boots shoes and belting for machinery)—	1	55	6,839	...	85,406
Roller skins ...	8		37,073	...	36
Other sorts ...	22	56,949	.05	...	1,945
Total ...	...	143,885	.4	...	49,493
Liquors including methylated and perfumed spirits—					
Spirits—	{	galls.	{	tons.	No.
Spirits present in drugs, medicines or chemicals ...	87	2,864	2,398	...	1,68,812
Other sorts ...	307	5,501	10	...	546
Other sorts of liquors...	995	4,056	48	...	3,052
Total ...	...	12,421	6	...	403
Machinery and mill work ...					
Machinery and mill work—	{	val.	{	tons.	No.
Prime-movers other than electrical—	...	57,602	56	...	5,661
Locomotives (excluding those for railway)—	...		4	...	268
Oil engines ...	...		...	Total	1,78,732
Parts of oil engines, Others ...	...		...	...	30,526
Machinery and mill work ...					
Machinery and mill work—	{	val.	{	tons.	No.
Brass, wrought	...		230	...	30,883
Monazite ...	...		115	...	...
Oils—					
Essential—	{	val.	{	lb.	galls.
Lemongrass oil ...	...		677	...	1,553
Sandal wood oil ...	...		75	...	13,574
...	...		742	...	...
...	...		73	...	...

XXI.A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26).

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (5)	Articles. (6)	Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)
Tuticorin—cont.	Other than locomotives—		Rs.	Tuticorin—cont.	Mineral—		Rs.
	Oil engines ...	No. 2	15,272		Dangerous petroleum flash-		
	Parts of oil engines...	val. ...	15,197		ing below 76 F. ...	473	981
	Steam engines ...	No. 1	1,80,900		Benzine and petrol ...	5,324	10,989
	Parts of steam engines	val. ...	44,203		Kerosene ...	35,045	38,397
	Others ...	" ...	20,457		Other kinds ...	6,563	6,975
	Electrical machinery of all kinds, not including instruments, apparatus, appliances, and parts thereof ...	val. ...	17,151		Vegetable, non-essential—		
	Machinery not being prime-movers, or electrical machinery—				Castor ...	180	5,526
	Boilers ...	val. ...	95,363		Groundnut ...	1,844	21,831
	Paper mill machinery ...	" ...	38,123		Sesamum (til or jinjili) ...	8,424	2,409
Tuticorin—cont.	Tea machinery ...	" ...	1,16,835		Other sorts ...	57	471
	Textile machinery—				Other sorts ...	692	14,631
	Cotton—				Other sorts of oils	471	8,986
	Spinning machinery ...	" ...	8,20,005		Total ...	311	
	Other sorts ...	" ...	1,07,238			3,549	
	Other sorts ...	" ...	1,852			...	1,25,651

Tubiforin—cont.			Tubiforin—cont.		
Other sorts of machinery, excluding printing machinery	...	...	1,68,343	...	...

	Total	...	17,26,069	...	...
Measures of all kinds	...	tons.	49	2,110	...
Matches—	...	...	...	...	...
Safety	...	gross of boxes.	152,885	1,93,521	...
Other sorts	...	"	1,951	1,465	...
Total	...	Total	...	1,94,986	...
Metals and ores—	...	...	...	...	...
Brass, bronze and similar	...	...	...	...	...
amalgams—	...	...	...	...	...
Unwrought	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	...	...	...	...	...
Brass—	...	...	...	...	...
Unwrought	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought—	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed or yellow metal	...	...	...	...	...
for sheathing	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...
Copper—	...	...	...	...	...
Unwrought	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	...	...	...	...	...
Braziers and sheets	...	...	...	...	...
Other manufactures	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of copper	...	...	...	...	...
Tubiforin—cont.			Tubiforin—cont.		
Oil-cakes—	...	...	...	...	...

Castor-cake	...	...	...	...	...
Groundnut-cake	...	...	...	...	...
Rape and sesamum-cake	...	...	...	...	...
Other cakes	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	Total	...	...	...
Provisions and oilman's stores—	...	...	...	...	...
Ghi	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	Total	...	...	...
Rubber—	...	...	...	...	...
Raw	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	Total	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds—	...	...	...	...	...
Essential	...	...	...	...	...
Coriander	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...
Non-essential—	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...
Groundnuts	...	...	...	...	...
Mustards	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...
Other than oil seeds	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	Total	...	...	...

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*
(Average of five years ending 1926-26).

Imports.				Exports.				
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (5)	Articles. (6)	Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)	
Tuticorin—cont.	Iron—		Rs.	Tuticorin—cont.	Shells and cowries	...	Rs. 1,06,963	
	Steel—				Spices—	...	...
	Bars (other { Protected than cast { Not pro- steel). } tected. Other manufactures of steel	1,289 tons.	37,404		Betelnuts	...	1,222 cwt.	44,380
					Cardamoms	...	4,056 "	10,61,880
					Chillies	...	4,520 "	13,47,381
Tuticorin—cont.					Ginger	...	699 "	20,286
			9		Pepper	...	402 "	15,590
					Other sorts	...	21 "	931
					Total	...	24,99,800	
	Iron or steel—				Sugar—	...	...
	Beans, channels, pillars, girders, etc.—				Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above	...	50 tons.	23,977
	Protected fabricated				Sugar, 15 Dutch standard and above	...	238 "	58,378
	Bars and channel	681 tons.	1,95,265		Sugar, confectionery	...	2 "	2,277
	Fencing materials (in- cluding fencing wire).	214 "	87,517		Do. Molasses including palmyra and cane jaggery	...	534 "	1,47,175
	Hoops and strips	31 "	1,825		Total	...	2,31,807	
Nails, screws, rivets and washers	415 "	1,03,700						
	30 "	16,503						
	71 1/2 "	36,610						
	84 "	49,831						
	84 "	43,012						

XXI.A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26).

Imports.				Exports.		
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value (4)	Name of port. (5)	Articles. (6)	Quantity. (7)
			Rs.			Rs.
Tuticorin—cont.	Paper and pasteboard—cont.			Tuticorin—cont.	Manufactures—	
	Paper—cont.				Piece-goods—	
	Other sorts { Protected. Not pro- tected. }	25	771		Coloured, printed or dyed—	
	Writing paper and enve- lopes ... "	449	38,019		Longis and saris ... yards.	7,017,155
	Writing paper in large sheets. Note and letter paper and enve- lopes. { Protected. Not pro- tected. }	6,889 760	35,354		Other sorts ... "	43,896
	reams. owt. "				Other sorts of piece- goods ... "	12,858
	Other sorts of manu- facture ... "				Other sorts of manu- facture ... "	29,801
					Hemp (chiefly sun) —	
					Raw ... "	425
					Manufactures (excluding Rope) ... "	14.
	Envelopes imported sepa- rately. { Protected. Not pro- tected. }	8	763		Jute—	
	Old news paper in bales and bags ... "	4,553	32,793		Manufactures—	
	Other kinds of paper ... owt.	1,475	17,530		Gunny bags ... { No. tons val.	339,285 303 ...
						1,47,507 1,221

Tuticorin—cont.			Tuticorin—cont.		
Paper manufactures ...	33	6,274	Wool—		
Paste board, mill board			Manufactures—		
and card board of all			Carpet and rugs ...	lb.	1,26,777
kinds ...	158	1,894	Other sorts ...	val.	199
Straw boards ...	468	4,080	Other sorts of textiles ...	"	18,783
Manufactures of paste			Total ...		4,53,68,870
board—Mill board and	4	142			
card board ...					
Total ...	...	1,64,810	Tobacco—		49
			Unmanufactured ...	lb.	79
Provisions and oilman's			Manufactured—		
stores ...	24,065	3,40,404	Cigars ...	"	16,724
			Other sorts ...	"	4,238
Salt ...	4,481	2,14,088	Total ...		37,843
			All other articles of mer-		
Seeds—			chandise—		
Essential—			Unmanufactured ...	val.	1,53,822
Coriander ...	84	28,458	Manufactured ...	"	3,60,026
Onamun ...	1,383	12,14,073	Grand total ...		7,11,37,586
Fennel ...	211	99,638			
Fenugreek ...	544	2,27,058			
Other sorts ...	31	10,856			
Non-essential—					
Cotton ...	1,988	2,64,293			
Mustard ...	444	1,39,507			
Rape ...	360	1,27,659			
Sesamums (oil or gingelly).	2,370	7,95,297			
Other sorts ...	68	20,079			
Total ...	...	29,26,913			

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26).

Imports.				Exports.		
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (5)	Articles. (6)	Quantity. (7)
						Value. (8)
						RS.
Tutuorin— <i>cont.</i>	Spices—		RS.			
	Betelnuts ...	31,898	10,15,019			
	CHELLES ...	2,137	52,927			
	Cloves ...	324	23,620			
	Other sorts ...	1,226	48,897			
	Total ...	...	11,39,963			
Tutuorin— <i>cont.</i>	Sugar—					
	16 Dutch standard and above ...	2,069	9,33,133			
	16 Dutch standard and below ...	1,147	1,19,974			
	Other sorts ...	4	5,105			
	Total ...	...	10,58,212			
Tutuorin— <i>cont.</i>	Tee-chests, entire or in section of iron or steel or other metal ...	...	2,465			
	Of wood ...	...	2,07,732			
	Total ...	...	2,10,197			

Textiles—					
Cotton—					
Raw	...	tons.	524	7,29,392	
Twist and yarn	...	lb.	80,325	1,41,043	
Grey (unbleached)—					
Nos. 1 to 30	...	lb.	57,680	49,883	
" 31 to 40	...	"	87,190	1,27,736	
" 41 to 50	...	"	12,550	21,987	
" 51 to 60	...	"	17,303	37,711	
" 61 to 100	...	"	68,065	2,00,722	
" Above 100	...	"	14,712	73,074	
White (bleached)...	...	"	23,171	71,824	
Coloured—					
Nos. 1 to 30	...	lb.	19,862	39,848	
" 31 to 40	...	"	61,457	1,53,390	
" 41 to 50	...	"	520	1,831	
Above No. 50	...	"	1,020	4,089	
Coloured two folds	...	"			
(doubles)	...	"	9,760	19,067	
Mercerised cotton and	...	"			
yarn	...	"	9,080	30,831	
Mule and water—					
Nos. 1 to 10	...	lb.	136,901	1,45,290	
" 11 to 20	...	"	2,318,710	25,65,591	
" 21 to 30	...	"	6,37,338	8,29,778	
" 31 to 40	...	"	44,904	72,354	
Above No. 40	...	"	4,800	7,600	
Orange red and other colours	...	"	48,800	69,600	
Unspecified descriptions ..	...	"	78,840	97,491	
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	...	yds.	725,137	3,94,218	

Tulloorin—cotton

XXI-A.--Sea-borne Trade--Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports--cont.
(Average of five years ending 1925-26).

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Manufactures--cont.						
	Plain grey--						
	Jaconets including						
	madapollams, mulls	198,866	58,375				
	and cambrics.	3,363	1,037				
	Other kinds ... "	...	740				
	Bordered grey ... "	300					
	Grey (unbleached)--						
	Chadars and dhuties	28,150	9,434				
	Shirtings ... "	8,980	4,855				
	Other sorts ... "	234,429	1,26,857				
	White (bleached)	256,299	1,74,201				
	Shirtings ... "	11,180	5,238				
	Other sorts ... "	69,125	35,949				
	Coloured, printed or dyed.	505,858	3,11,769				
	Printed goods ... "	2,430	1,643				
	Dyed goods ... "	2,457	1,875				
	Woven coloured goods ... "	36,561	24,322				
	Other sorts ... val.	...	3,841				
	Rope ... "	17,418	31,585				
	Other sorts of mann- factures.	...	13,767				
	Textiles--cont.						

Jute—					
Manufactures—					
Gunny bags	...	No.	...	1,531,531	4,52,858
" bags	...	" tons	...	362,652	349
" cloth	...	" yds.	...	408,326	1,08,120
Rope and twine	...	...	...	1,046	83,240
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	11,771
Silk—					
Raw	...	lb.	...	319,648	23,90,300
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	2,020
Wool—					
Piece-goods	...	...	...	2,459	14,203
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	11,611
Artificial silk—					
Artificial silk yarn	...	lb.	...	1,760	5,053
Other kinds of textiles	...	...	...	...	46,598
Total				...	1,03,70,002
Vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc., for railways)—					
Mechanically propelled vehicles (excluding railway locomotive and tractors)—					
Motor cars (including taxi cars)	...	No.	...	8	24,929
Motor cycles (including Scooters).	...	"	...	8	6,315
Motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries	...	"	...	2	15,280
Chassis	...	"	...	1	1,113

Tuticorin—cont.

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (5)	Articles. (6)	Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)
	Vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc., for railways)—cont. Mechanically propelled vehicles (excluding railway locomotive and tractors)—cont. Parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories other than of air craft (excluding rubber tyres) ... val. Other kinds of vehicles, etc. "	...	9,082				ms.
		...	5,077				
	Total ...	...	61,685				
	Wood and timber—						
	Wood—						
	Firewood	2,955	34,539				
	Ornamental ... ..	...	39,862				
	Sandal ... ..	...	27,773				
	Other kinds ... ..	...	79				
	Manufactures ... ..	...	346				

Tuticorin—cont.

Tuticorin—cont.			
Manufactures of wood other than furniture and cabinetware. ...	...	48,532	
Timber other than railway sleepers—			
Teakwood ... c. tons.	3,410	5,00,021	
Other timber ... "	140	10,235	
Other kinds of wood and timber ... "	...	6,894	
Total ...	...	6,68,280	
All other articles of merchandise—			
Unmanufactured ... val.	...	4,30,868	
Manufactured ... "	...	9,54,086	
Grand total ...	...	4,53,42,311	
Government stores—			
Chemicals ... val.	...	119	
Glass and glassware—			
Other glassware ... "	...	1,432	
Hardware and cutlery, etc. ... "	...	2,086	
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof—			
Other kinds ... val.	...	72	
Machinery and millwork—			
Other sorts of machinery. "	...	3,899	
Metals and ores—			
Iron or steel—			
Sheets and plates (in- cluding galvanized and tinned plates) ... cwt.	1	60	

XXI. A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1935-36.)

Imports.				Exports.		
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
						Value.
						(8)
						(9)
	Textiles—		RS.			RS.
	Cotton—					
	Other sorts of manu-					
	factures (including					
	handkerchiefs and					
	shawls in the piece).	...	6			
	val.					
	Vehicles, excluding loco-					
	motives, etc., for rail-					
	ways—					
	Carriages and carts (ex-					
	cluding railway					
	carriages) and parts					
	thereof ... ..	...	80			
	val.					
	Ships, parts of (includ-					
	ing launches and					
	boats ... ..	...	6,800			
	Total of vehicles ...	...	6,880			
	All other articles—	...				
	Manufactured ... ..	...	1,019			
	val.					
	Grand Total of Government					
	Stores ... ..	...	15,373			

Tuticorin—cont.

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1925-26.

Items.	District Board.	Taluk boards.				Union boards.	Total of all boards.
		Tinnevely.	Tuticorin.	Sermadevi.	Koilpatti.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Receipts—Ordinary.</i>							
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue	1,28,708	38,213	41,143	51,552	54,331	1,38,300	4,52,252
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources	1,14,269	764	773	1,922	5,323	...	1,28,050
(3) Endowments and contributions	2,080	780	1,096	782	...	757	6,085
(4) Remunerative enterprises	57,731	8,111	4,884	11,579	6,946	24,428	1,18,679
(5) Other receipts... ..	2,45,527	15,835	2,652	2,312	7,248	9,768	2,83,237
Total	5,48,315	63,703	51,152	68,047	73,948	1,73,248	9,78,313
(6) Deduct—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary							
—to—							
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary	5,732	7,000	9,000	15,609	22,000	...	59,341
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.							
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account	5,42,583	56,703	42,152	52,438	51,848	1,78,248	9,18,972
(8) Total Ordinary expenditure	5,49,237	44,937	43,722	47,653	54,728	1,51,355	8,92,127
(9) Surplus or deficit	—6,654	+11,766	—1,570	+4,785	—2,875	+21,893	+28,845
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit... ..	—6,654	+11,768	—1,570	+4,785	—2,875	+21,898	+26,845

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1925-26—cont.

Items.	District Board.	Taluk board.			Union board.	Total of all boards.
		Tinnevely.	Tuticorin.	Sermadevi.	Koilpatti.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
B.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.						
<i>Capital.</i>						
(12) Government grants	855	9,191	7,616	8,269	8,240	34,201
(13) Endowments and contributions	425	440	1,786	6,514	7,000	16,165
(14) Loans ... ..	...	3,000	...	...	...	3,000
(15) Other receipts	1,401	12,681	9,462	15,733	15,240	56,837
(16) Total receipts	2,681	18,904	19,260	28,632	19,115	1,42,083
(17) Total expenditure	41,630	6,273	9,658	12,889	3,375	86,386
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)]	38,949	...	...	...	...	...
(19) Add contributions from General Account—Ordinary— to—						
(i) Lighting Account—Capital ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues	(a) 39,374	(b) 8,242	(c) 10,545	(d) 13,676	(e) 3,386	90,376
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)]	—46,028	+ 3,524	—12,115	— 8,891	— 6,761	— 63,430
(22) Opening balance	1,66,514	24,564	37,016	44,466	26,727	3,55,034
(23) Closing balance	1,19,586	23,085	24,901	35,575	19,966	2,91,604
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)]	—46,028	+ 3,524	—12,115	— 8,891	— 6,761	— 63,430

NOTE.—(a) Rs. 425 treated as capital balance.
 (b) Rs. 1,969 added to capital balance.
 (c) Rs. 687 shown as capital balance.
 (d) Rs. 787 added to capital balance.
 (e) Rs. 11 added to capital balance.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1925-26.

Items. (1)	Palanicottah. (2)	Tinnevely. (3)	Tuticorin. (4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
A.—General Account—Receipts—Ordinary—			
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue	37,693	65,009	1,16,207
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources	2,068	1,558	...
(3) Endowments and contributions ... ..	...	950	1,285
(4) Remunerative enterprises ...	9,774	30,169	18,594
(5) Other receipts	52,989	84,192	54,755
Total ...	1,02,524	1,71,878	1,90,841
(6) <i>Deduct</i> Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—			
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary ...	6,460	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary ...	...	25,289	9,720
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary ...	...	...	— 11,751
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account	96,064	1,46,609	1,92,872
(8) Total ordinary expenditure.	68,178	1,16,460	1,65,992
(9) Surplus or deficit	+ 27,886	+ 30,149	+ 26,880
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources ...	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit ...	+ 27,886	+ 30,149	+ 26,880

NOTE.—Arrears (both tax and non-tax items)
Unpaid bills

RS.	RS.	RS.
4,697	17,437	16,298
2,475	13,187	Nil.

**XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities
in 1925-26—cont.**

Items. (1)	Palamcottah. (2)	Tinnevely. (3)	Tuticorin. (4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
B. General Account—Capital—			
(12) Government grants... ..	...	...	...
(13) Endowments and contribu- tions ... ..	...	...	...
(14) Loans ... ..	...	...	...
(15) Other receipts ... ..	...	...	44
(16) Total receipts ... ..	...	...	44
(17) Total expenditure	20,174	10,883	10,935
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)]	20,174	10,883	10,891
(19) Add Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—			
(i) Lighting Account —Capital ... ..	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Educa- tion Account— Capital ... ..	...	...	3,100
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Ac- count—Capital... ..	...	...	3,278
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues	20,174	23,359*	17,269
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expendi- ture [item (11) minus item (20)]	+ 7,712	+ 6,790	+ 9,611
(22) Opening balance	24,493	35,979	18,708
(23) Closing balance	32,205	42,769	23,314
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)]	+ 7,712	+ 6,790	+ 9,611

* Rs. 12,476 added to capital balance.

XXIV.—Education in 1921.

Taluku.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.						
Kovilpatti	38,852	3,008	225	17	1,789	172
Sankaranayinārkyil	21,266	1,635	169	13	652	36
SERMADÉVI DIVISION.						
Ambasamudram	22,523	2,982	239	29	2,341	178
Nanguneri	24,974	5,180	221	42	1,156	267
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.						
Tenkasi	20,583	1,769	187	16	1,006	65
Tinnevelly	33,516	5,197	312	46	5,722	464
TUTICORIN DIVISION.						
Srivaikuntam	31,367	6,078	300	55	3,859	672
Tiruchendur	25,770	8,988	257	79	1,455	542
District total ...	218,351	34,787	232	36	17,980	2,396
Hindus	178,193	15,890	221	19	12,672	820
Mussalmans	14,363	1,137	296	19	595	18
Christians	30,788	17,760	332	179	4,707	258
Others	7	...	389	...	6	...

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1925-26.

[illegible]

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1925.

Name of dispensary.	In-patients.					Out-patients.					Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.	(16)	Total expenditure during the year.				
	(1)	(2)	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.					Average daily attendance.							
			(3)	(4)	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.				Women.	Children.		Total.
							Male.	Female.							Male.	Female.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
A																	
Palanicutah	1840	I	58	10	33.21	3.38	0.96	0.42	37.97	74.31	30.63	20.39	16.96	142.29	23,215	17,412	
Alvārtirunagari	1918	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.94	10.12	5.15	4.66	35.87	5,589	873
Ambaemudram	1879	III	6	...	7.99	0.99	0.12	0.13	9.23	56.16	27.44	18.39	14.19	116.58	19,598	8,744	
Ettyapuram	1893	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.81	16.55	16.38	11.97	87.71	2,512	4,696
Kadayannur	1913	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.40	11.58	11.98	7.54	61.50	10,561	2,300
Kadayam	1921	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.70	10.25	10.70	5.25	48.90	9,462	2,790
Kayattar	1918	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.44	14.47	9.90	8.06	71.87	7,656	2,973
Kayalpatnam	1911	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.43	35.29	32.00	24.10	128.82	18,053	3,760
Kovilpatni	1911	III	4	...	4.94	0.95	0.06	0.02	5.97	45.98	15.29	10.15	6.64	78.06	12,644	4,380	
Kulaekkarpatnam.	1904	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.49	10.35	6.94	6.44	44.22	9,249	2,841
Melapālaiyam	1901	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.49	18.07	11.88	8.57	77.01	9,337	2,592
Melaviraraghava- puram	1890	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.50	19.48	13.99	13.09	90.06	15,196	3,356
Nānguneri	1872	III	4	...	1.81	0.69	...	...	2.50	37.99	12.67	13.96	12.29	76.91	10,722	3,848
Ottapidaram	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.16	9.33	6.51	5.32	41.34	6,578	3,419
Panangudi	1896	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.46	10.25	6.67	5.94	49.32	9,539	2,706
Pettai (Tinnevely Branch Dy.)	1901	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.64	18.05	13.09	16.18	77.96	10,921	4,209
Sankarayanūrkoil.	1878	III	...	2	2.56	0.46	0.08	...	3.10	50.49	18.22	16.83	11.11	96.65	14,683	3,998	
Sattankulam	1912	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.77	8.96	4.48	3.99	32.10	4,620	2,259
Sērmādevi	1892	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.00	24.02	18.69	17.48	109.19	16,040	3,473
Sivagiri	1894	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.05	12.75	10.46	7.74	65.00	10,760	3,309
Srivaikuntam	1880	III	4	2	3.49	0.49	0.19	0.01	4.18	48.46	19.56	11.89	10.17	90.08	15,699	4,302	
Tenkasi	1879	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.65	15.51	11.97	9.56	74.69	11,761	6,678
Tinnevely	1880	III	8	4	2.87	0.87	0.02	0.03	3.79	109.04	37.14	39.20	21.62	207.10	27,766	10,177	
Tiruchendur	1898	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.14	21.61	12.42	8.99	79.16	11,233	3,779

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Taluk and Municipalities.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of population in			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during the 3 years ending 1925-26.
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.							
Kovilpatti ...	12,074	11,797	10,564	33.4	39.0	36.9	6,224
Sankaranayanar koyil.	5,582	11,104	10,349	31.6	35.9	33.1	2,778
SEEMADEVI DIVISION.							
Ambasamudram	5,557	6,488	5,546	36.8	36.7	36.4	3,057
Nanguneri	7,797	7,863	8,097	33.8	39.4	36.8	3,846
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.							
Tenkasi ...	9,189	9,404	10,002	39.3	37.5	40.5	4,522
Tinnevelly ...	4,048	3,947	2,814	35.2	34.7	34.8	1,622
TUTICORIN DIVISION.							
Srivaikuntam ...	5,661	6,312	5,175	33.7	33.7	29.2	3,158
Tiruohendur ...	7,317	6,450	7,006	26.8	32.8	33.6	2,789
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Palamecottah ...	1,293	1,622	1,855	36.2	35.0	34.7	1,697
Tinnevelly ...	1,734	1,432	2,458	38.1	36.5	33.3	1,142
Tuticorin ...	2,080	1,644	1,763	39.5	38.1	40.1	981
District total ...	62,225	68,013	65,679	35.4	36.4	35.4	30,816

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1916—25.)

Class of Court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Village Courts	8,008	Rs. 16	...	...	...	...	...
Village Bench Courts ...	136 (a)	Reported as not available.	...	...	...	...	...
Panchayat Courts	10,667 (b)	18	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts	852	1,258	661	333	313	123	39.6
District Munsifs' Courts ..	3,678	433	3,118	425	415	239	57.8
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	165	9,439	164	22	19	11	58.8
District Judge's Court ...	5	8,989	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Average for 6 years from 1916 to 1921.

(b) Average for 4 years from 1922 to 1925.

The District Munsifs and Sub-Judges have disposed of during the ten years 86,309 and 38,928 small cause suits, respectively.

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the ten years 1916—25.)

Offence.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Murder	27	15	28	14	7	19	19	9	19	6
Calpable homicide	3	3	6	21	17	49	13	12	23	25
Hurts and assaults	185	155	280	247	249	269	363	274	253	207
Other offences against the person	20	14	27	12	54	55	52	83	24	80
Dacoity	8	10	35	35	17	70	48	57	30	36
Robbery	19	15	31	20	25	33	28	87	11	32
House-breaking	37	45	22	28	37	55	29	82	27	28
Cattle theft	24	16	16	17	32	50	29	32	39	40
Other theft	151	197	303	313	344	333	298	329	276	343
Other charges against property	60	112	79	99	96	102	123	115	107	103
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	73	99	84	70	77	101	116	83	82	76
Other offences against the Penal Code	123	153	209	218	181	201	291	232	233	268
Total	740	834	1,070	1,094	1,136	1,387	1,409	1,245	1,114	1,234
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	62	40	29	45	34	87	58	29	26	141
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Offences under the Madras Alkali Act, I of 1886.	285	346	135	268	284	287	335	281	119	161
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882.	127	249	271	339	374	410	456	386	407	575
Offences under the District Municipalities Act.	...	18	2	10	102	38	6	12	7	8
Other offences against Special and Local Laws.	509	640	723	726	1,035	1,080	633	632	677	819
Grand total	1,723	2,107	2,230	2,532	2,965	3,219	2,897	2,587	2,350	2,938

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the ten years 1916—25.)

Class of Courts. (1)	Number of original cases instituted. (2)	Number of appeals received. (3)
Village Magistrates	1,688	...
Village Panchayat Courts .. ..	...	...
Bench Magistrates	3,304	...
Special Magistrates	523	...
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates	4,680	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates	540	229
District Magistrates	24	44
Court of Sessions	100	91

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1926.

Taluka.	Number of police.						Police force.				Number of Known Depredators.	Number of Sub-jails.	Total number of accommodation in them.
	Stations.	Outposts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Police Talaiyaris.	Revenue Talaiyaris.					
							(8)	(9)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.													
Kovilpatti	8	3	1	8	14	108	5	312	58	2	40		
Sankaranayinarakoyil... ..	5	4	1	5	12	75	7	167	26	1	18		
SERMADEVI DIVISION.													
Nanguneri	5	5	1	5	14	109	15	176	77	2	31		
Ambasamudram	3	1		3	7	50	7	132	27	1	24		
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.													
Tenkasi... ..	4	1	..	4	8	54	3	144	15	1	24		
Tinnevelly	6	4	1	7	29	182	6	145	57	..	..
TUTICORIN DIVISION.													
Srivaikuntam	5	2	2	6	16	98	2	137	57	2	61		
Tiruchendur	4	...	...	4	7	53	3	129	21	2	24
Total	40	20	7	42	109	729	48	1,342	388	11	222		

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years.	Number of assessees.	Amount of Income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.	
			Per head of assessée.	Per head of population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1922-23	1,476	7,64,146	518	0 6 5
1923-24	1,717	6,82,275	397	0 5 8
1924-25	1,731	4,32,705	285	0 4 1
1925-26	1,689	5,14,501	314	0 4 4
1926-27	1,443	4,98,521	345	0 4 2

I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1931.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population, 1931.			Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile 1931.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total	Males.	Females.	1931.	1911.	1911-21.	1921-31.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.*												
Kovilpatti ...	1,085	4	264	76,963	356,917	174,807	182,110	348,053	386,706	3·2	2·5	329
Sankaranayinarkoyil ...	634	4	114	59,230	268,080	132,888	135,192	251,202	228,795	10·0	6·7	423
SERMADEVI DIVISION.												
Ambasamudram ...	490	7	84	50,428	202,510	96,059	106,451	195,289	193,406	0·1	3·7	413
Nanguneri ...	693	2	111	59,303	254,549	119,267	135,282	235,210	207,714	12·2	8·2	367
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.												
Tenkasi ...	408	3	90	56,432	249,469	123,526	125,943	222,446	195,026	14·1	12·1	619
Tinnevely ...	326	3	119	56,020	237,205	113,042	124,163	221,035	211,517	4·5	7·3	728
Anjengo and Tangasseri.	1	...	2	1,140	6,765	3,191	3,575	5,915	5,572	6·2	14·3	6,766
TUTICORIN DIVISION.												
Srivaikuntam ...	361	3	100	57,640	234,240	113,311	120,929	215,123	201,899	6·5	8·9	649
Tiruchendur ...	323	7	82	57,286	237,171	111,068	126,103	212,986	213,556	-0·3	11·3	734
District total ...	4,315	33	966	474,442	2,046,307	997,159	1,059,748	1,907,314	1,744,191	6·2	7·3	474

* Note.—Kovilpatti Division has since been abolished and the taluks of Kovilpatti and Sankaranayinarkoyil have been transferred to Tuticorin and Tinnevely Divisions respectively. The taluks of Tenkasi and Anjengo and Tangasseri have been transferred from Tinnevely to Sermaidevi Division.

II.—Variation in Population since 1901.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
(1)	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1921-1981.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The whole district.	2,046,907	1,907,314	1,794,191	+8.0	+6.2	+7.8
<i>Ambasamudram Taluk.</i>						
Ambasamudram ...	15,602	14,118	14,207	+10.4	-0.62	+10.5
Kadayam ...	9,607	14,232	13,798	+6.8	+8.1	-31.0
Kallidaikkurichi ...	17,074	16,996	17,263	+15.8	-1.5	+0.46
Pattamadai ...	7,283	6,809	6,290	-11.1	+8.2	+6.9
Sermadevi ...	11,310	11,911	12,150	-9.8	-1.9	-5.0
Vikramasingapuram.	8,514	6,051	6,543	+41.7	-7.5	+40.7
Viravanallur ...	17,682	16,875	15,966	-7.9	+5.7	+4.8
<i>Kovilpatti Taluk.</i>						
Ettaiyapuram ...	9,150	8,662	8,686	-1.7	+0.26	+5.6
Kalugumalai ...	5,469	5,650	6,381	+32.2	-11.4	-3.4
Kayattar ...	5,143	4,882	3,955	+14.0	+10.8	+17.3
Koilpatti ...	10,589	8,448	5,016	+46.9	+68.4	+25.8
<i>Nanguneri Taluk.</i>						
Nanguneri ...	9,547	9,842	8,496	+29.1	+15.8	-3.0
Vadaku Valliyur.	8,086	7,179	7,661	+11.0	-6.3	+12.6
<i>Sankaranayinar-koyil Taluk.</i>						
Puliyangudi ...	21,173	18,487	15,463	-1.7	+19.2	+14.8
Sankaranayinar-koyil.	14,823	12,655	15,182	-9.6	-15.6	+17.1
Sivagiri ...	12,746	12,367	12,257	-32.5	+0.9	+3.0
Vasudevanallur ..	11,904	10,793	9,882	-11.3	+9.2	+10.2
<i>Srivaikuntam Taluk.</i>						
Eral Town ...	5,044	5,012	4,920	-19.8	+1.8	+0.63
Srivaikuntam ...	10,074	10,073	11,005	+4.3	-8.4	...
Tuticorin* ...	60,395	44,522	40,185	+43.3	+10.7	+35.6
<i>Tenkasi Taluk.</i>						
Kadayanallur ...	23,819	19,693	17,077	+22.5	+15.3	+20.9
Surandai ...	15,728	14,510	13,149	+11.3	+10.3	+8.3
Tenkasi ...	27,328	22,071	19,940	+10.0	+10.6	+23.8
<i>Tinnevely Taluk.</i>						
Palsamcottah* ..	51,990	46,643	44,809	+13.6	+3.8	+11.4
Tachobanallur† ...	9,488	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely* ...	57,078	53,783	44,805	+10.7	+20.03	+6.1

* Represents a municipal town.

† The previous year's figures were not given.

II.—Variation in Population since 1901—*cont.*

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901-1911	1911-1921.	1921-1931.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Tiruchendur Taluk.</i>						
Alwartirunagari ...	6,345	7,090	6,820	+2.9	+3.9	-10.5
Kavalpatnam ...	8,756	13,105	12,862	+9.5	+1.8	-23.1
Kulasekarnapatnam.	11,114	12,691	21,812	+9.6	-41.8	-12.4
Nasareth ..	6,212	4,767	4,280	-1.6	+11.3	+30.3
Sattankulam ...	7,690	5,826	7,440	+7.0	-24.1	+34.2
Tiruchendur ...	15,828	8,883	25,531	-2.0	-65.2	+72.6
Udangudi Town	12,397	7,824	11,736	+130.7	-35.03	+62.6

III.—Roads.

Year.	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.
1930-31.			
Trunk roads handed over to Public Works Department ...	...	...	...
Maintained by the District Board ...	716	654	62
Maintained by the Taluk Boards ...	358	291	67
Total ...	1,074	945	129
Maintained by Palamcottah Municipality—			
Trunk roads ...	2	2	...
Other roads ...	53	26	27
Tinnevely Municipality—			
Trunk roads ...	1½	1½	...
Other roads ...	35½	32	3½
Tuticorin Municipality ..	34	25	9

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Additions and Alterations to the list at pages 4 to 9 of the volume.

Serial number	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Add as item 3-A under Kovilpatti taluk the following :—</i>				
3-A	Kovilpatti ...	L.F.D.	Kovilpatti, 1 mile, 2 furlongs.	Two halls, three dressing rooms, two bath rooms and a watcher's room. Furnished.

V.—Religions in 1931.

Taluku.	Hindus.			Mus-salmans.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.*						
Kovilpatti	325,570	159,717	165,853	6,214	2,898	3,316
Sankaranayinarkoyil.	247,006	122,363	124,643	6,194	3,126	3,068
SERMADEVI DIVISION.						
Ambasamudram	178,428	84,979	93,449	11,346	4,982	6,364
Nanguneri	198,639	91,552	107,087	12,131	5,243	6,888
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.						
Tenkasi	213,938	106,039	107,924	23,500	11,551	11,949
Tinnevelly	192,878	92,517	100,361	27,844	12,529	15,314
Anjeugo and Tangas- seri.	2,020	974	1,046	269	134	135
TUTICORIN DIVISION.						
Srivaikuntam	188,867	91,910	96,957	12,316	5,376	6,940
Tiruchendur	156,579	75,478	80,001	20,522	7,589	12,933
District total ..	1,698,950	826,029	872,921	120,335	53,428	66,907
Taluku.	Christians.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.*						
Kovilpatti	25,138	12,192	12,941	...	...	...
Sankaranayinarkoyil.	14,879	7,398	7,481	1	1	...
SERMADEVI DIVISION.						
Ambasamudram	12,736	6,093	6,638	...	...	...
Nanguneri	48,779	22,472	26,307	...	...	...
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.						
Tenkasi	12,006	5,936	6,070	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	16,477	7,992	8,485	7	4	3
Anjeugo and Tangas- seri.	4,477	2,083	2,394	...	...	...
TUTICORIN DIVISION.						
Srivaikuntam	33,048	16,016	17,032	9	9	...
Tiruchendur	60,069	27,500	32,569	1	1	...
District total ...	227,604	107,687	119,917	18	15	8

* Vide footnote to Table I at page 84.

VI.—Vital Statistics.

Taluka.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of												
	Births.						Deaths.						
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(13)
KOILPATTI DIVISION.*													
Koilpatti	33.5	35.3	40.1	40.3	39.5	38.8	29.6	24.2	27.7	30.7	27.0	27.4	27.4
Sankaranayinarthoyil	38.0	38.6	41.3	43.0	44.3	40.8	23.5	19.8	26.5	29.0	28.2	25.9	25.9
SEEMADEVI DIVISION.													
Ambasamudram	35.7	26.0	39.3	37.2	38.0	35.2	25.7	17.0	27.6	31.3	25.6	25.4	25.4
Nanguneri	35.4	37.2	40.1	38.5	43.9	39.9	24.4	21.8	25.1	26.0	23.5	24.1	24.1
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.													
Anjengo and Tangasseri	50.02	38.53	40.1	34.2	37.5	35.8	24.05	21.12	31.6	27.0	24.5	26.1	26.1
Tenkasi	35.7	35.0	43.5	44.2	47.4	42.5	21.4	18.0	26.4	30.4	25.5	24.6	24.6
Tinnevely	33.6	37.4	40.4	38.0	37.4	38.3	25.2	28.2	25.6	26.6	23.8	26.9	26.9
TUTICORIN DIVISION.													
Srivaikuntam	33.5	33.1	39.2	39.0	36.3	36.9	27.5	22.7	23.3	31.4	23.9	26.6	26.6
Tiruchendur	32.5	31.5	40.5	37.9	38.3	37.1	24.5	18.3	23.6	28.0	23.4	23.3	23.3
MUNICIPALITIES.													
Palamcottah	34.7	35.6	35.7	37.34	40.63	38.95	32.3	32.2	27.8	32.44	26.71	23.24	23.24
Tinnevely	34.1	37.3	35.1	32.98	36.33	34.83	24.8	31.8	27.6	29.26	24.32	25.25	25.25
Tuticorin	40.3	41.0	46.2	37.86	40.36	35.05	37.9	30.3	33.8	41.10	28.77	23.73	23.73

TOWN CIRCLES.

TOWN CIRCLES.	34.4	31.5	30.5	32.57	29.48	32.12	33.0	30.0	22.7	38.92	25.68	24.11
Alwarthirunagari ...	35.1	37.7	39.2	34.51	36.05	32.43	35.1	29.9	30.4	38.41	28.05	24.74
Ambasamudram ...	55.7	34.9	35.7	23.04	36.51	31.32	41.1	24.5	86.9	25.92	26.54	27.76
Eral ...	45.1	44.2	41.2	38.64	4.21	39.34	46.5	27.3	39.7	30.02	28.09	25.46
Ettaiyapuram ...	39.0	38.0	39.1	40.88	4.33	43.19	21.6	24.9	28.4	28.07	23.08	22.63
Kadayan ...	55.6	53.0	54.3	59.47	59.97	50.88	25.1	24.2	27.0	28.56	27.27	23.05
Kadayannallur ...	38.8	39.5	39.3	38.01	32.83	35.43	25.5	25.2	28.0	28.38	23.30	27.99
Kallidai kurichi ...	28.8	28.5	30.7	33.14	33.96	33.34	29.9	17.8	23.4	35.49	32.28	24.74
Kayalpatnam ...	42.9	41.5	42.3	37.05	34.09	29.84	29.6	30.3	28.5	25.55	25.33	23.04
Kovilpatti ...	30.7	37.4	30.5	25.28	28.24	32.01	25.6	19.1	19.1	31.65	32.28	20.99
Kulasekarapatnam.	31.4	33.1	33.1	33.03	35.26	37.70	21.2	23.4	26.3	31.93	22.35	23.78
Nanguneri ...	37.6	39.8	37.2	33.81	37.16	43.57	27.9	30.5	31.2	30.43	25.53	28.68
Pattamadai ...	40.4	33.8	46.3	48.45	50.06	43.78	25.2	20.4	24.6	27.33	29.99	23.10
Puliyangudi ...	40.5	48.7	41.7	42.51	46.15	36.03	15.1	25.5	25.2	25.35	29.47	15.72
Sankaranayinarthoyil.	60.2	43.4	69.3	51.64	52.25	43.69	42.2	33.7	37.6	33.15	27.98	25.58
Sattankulam ...	41.0	43.4	41.6	39.40	39.45	32.97	30.2	29.4	32.6	31.58	28.55	31.63
Sermadevi ...	42.0	40.9	41.7	43.01	41.97	45.27	17.3	17.2	25.8	39.29	21.99	24.09
Sivagiri ...	35.9	29.9	30.1	27.86	29.48	29.58	31.0	29.5	28.6	27.43	23.48	24.02
Sriyakkuntam ...	32.1	29.9	32.0	34.29	31.91	31.32	15.6	12.5	17.6	15.26	17.51	19.01
Srirandai ...	41.0	41.9	42.3	43.36	46.58	37.20	27.4	22.6	33.3	36.55	24.60	19.75
Tenkal ...	42.7	40.9	40.4	35.93	39.40	22.70	24.0	29.7	24.2	34.69	25.78	19.77
Tiruchendur ...	25.4	29.0	65.6	49.52	58.76	40.11	23.9	13.4	43.1	45.59	41.05	29.21
Udaugudi ...	34.3	29.4	30.8	32.89	33.26	31.41	18.4	18.4	18.7	14.49	18.67	13.80
Vadakuvaliyur ...	35.7	52.5	48.6	49.87	52.22	43.35	20.8	22.3	28.8	47.37	28.17	30.16
Vanduvannallur ...	41.5	40.8	41.3	38.29	40.59	40.43	28.6	36.0	30.2	36.99	33.72	35.90
Viravanallur ...	38.59	37.73	40.86	33.50	39.92	37.12	27.45	24.43	28.07	31.19	26.29	24.15
District average ...												

* Vide footnote to Table I at page 84.

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of statistics for the five years ending 1930.)

Taluk	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from						Total.
	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.							
Kovilpatti	0·3	0·1	...	6·3	3·2	17·8	27·7
Sankaranayinarakoyil .	1·2	0·1	...	5·0	2·5	17·8	26·1
SERMADEVI DIVISION.							
Ambasamudram	1·4	...	...	4·2	1·5	18·2	25·3
Nanguneri	1·4	0·1	...	4·7	1·4	16·6	24·2
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.							
Anjengo	1·5	...	...	4·2	5·5	18·7	29·9
Tangasseri							
Tenkasi							
Tinnevely	1·9	...	...	4·6	2·6	15·1	24·2
Tinnevely	1·7	0·2	...	3·9	1·1	19·5	26·4
TATTCORIN DIVISION.							
Srivaikuntam	1·6	0·1	...	4·9	1·2	19·0	26·8
Tiruchendur	0·9	0·1	...	5·1	1·3	16·1	23·5
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Palamcottah	2·30	0·16	...	1·96	3·95	21·93	30·30
Tinnevely	2·19	0·49	...	3·39	2·09	19·40	27·56
Tatticorin	2·59	0·05	...	4·41	4·75	23·59	35·39
TOWN CIRCLES.							
Alwartirunagari	2·19	...	...	4·95	1·70	21·15	29·99
Ambasamudram	1·98	0·06	...	3·85	1·85	24·43	32·17
Eral	3·21	0·86	...	4·53	0·42	22·07	31·09
Ettaiyapuram	0·42	0·58	...	8·71	5·90	18·30	33·91
Kadayam	2·83	0·02	...	2·57	0·12	18·58	24·12
Kadayanallur	0·90	0·02	...	4·97	2·87	18·29	27·05
Kallidaikurichi	0·34	0·02	...	7·28	1·74	16·67	28·09
Kavalpatnam	0·22	...	...	13·46	2·51	11·50	27·69
Koilpatti	0·32	0·18	...	6·71	3·69	17·15	28·05
Kulasekarapatnam	0·06	0·50	...	4·62	0·57	14·59	20·34
Nanguneri	1·13	0·08	...	3·34	0·67	20·11	25·68
Pattamadai	2·22	...	...	1·45	0·31	25·13	29·11
Puliyangudi	1·80	0·04	...	7·75	2·95	18·56	28·10
Sankaranayinarakoyil	0·55	0·66	...	4·70	3·33	14·89	24·13
Sattankulam	1·06	...	...	2·89	1·47	29·56	34·98
Sermadevi	1·90	0·12	...	3·18	2·55	22·77	30·47

* Average for three years from 1928—30.

VII.—Causes of Death—*cont.*

(Average of statistics for the five years ending 1930.)

Taluk.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from						Total.
	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TOWN CIRCLES—<i>cont.</i>							
Sivagiri	3.04	...	...	7.60	6.25	7.43	24.32
Srivaikuntam	1.76	0.24	...	1.00	0.36	24.24	27.60
Surandai	0.81	...	...	5.08	1.22	9.86	16.47
Tenkasi	4.21	0.01	...	2.50	3.62	18.55	24.89
Tiruchendur	1.20	0.06	...	5.50	2.76	18.76	24.37
Udangudi	1.16	0.36	...	11.21	0.63	20.03	33.39
Vadakkuvalliyur	0.55	0.11	...	6.68	0.27	10.83	18.54
Vasudevanallur	4.41	...	...	5.9	2.68	16.31	29.09
Viravanallur	2.80	0.08	...	5.04	2.84	22.86	33.12
District average ...	1.60	0.15	...	5.08	2.28	18.41	27.52

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1931.

(According to the classification adopted at the census of 1931.)

Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
(a) Brahmins.			
Tamil	21,248	24,344	45,590
Telugu	2,826	2,985	5,821
Others	1,063	1,084	2,147
Total ...	24,935	28,423	53,358
(b) Depressed Classes.			
Adi-Dravida	17,682	21,143	38,825
Chakkiliyan	15,397	15,304	30,701
Pallan	93,114	97,471	190,585
Paraiyan	31,108	36,461	67,569
Others	730	829	1,559
Total ...	158,031	171,208	329,239
(c) Other Hindus.			
Arya Vaisya (Komati)	1,238	1,246	2,484
Maravan	101,528	105,477	207,005
Navithan	8,109	8,809	16,917
Senkunthar (Kaikolan)	12,629	13,178	25,807
Vaniyan	10,318	11,368	21,686
Vanniyan (Vanniyakula Kshatriya)	1,477	1,618	3,095
Visvabrahman, Tamil	40,171	42,318	82,489
Do. Telugu	1,835	1,885	3,720
Yadava	52,269	54,872	107,141
Other castes not specified	413,290	432,519	845,809
Total ...	643,063	673,290	1,316,353
II.—MUSSALMANS.			
Labbai	21,205	29,950	51,155
Other Muhammadans	32,223	36,957	69,180
III.—CHRISTIANS			
... ..	107,687	119,917	227,604
IV.—OTHERS			
... ..	15	3	18
District total ...	987,159	1,059,748	2,046,907

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Faali 1340 (1930-31).

Items.	Kovilpatti Division.		Sermavevi Division.		Tinnevely Division.		Tuticorin Division.		Anjengo attached to Tinnevely Division.	Total.
	Kovilpatti Taluk.	Sankarantaluk.	Ambasandram Taluk.	Nanganeritaluk.	Penkasi Taluk.	Tinnevely Taluk.	Srivakuntam Taluk.	Tiruchendur Taluk.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Government ryotwari	690,704	360,729	365,306	443,340	290,956	208,320	487,238	191,724	382	2,788,699
2. Minor inam .. .. .	...	27,289	89,180	55,968	25,711	4,837	6,447	11,372	...	220,804
3. Whole inam	155,209	116,414	34,033	67,736	65,568	34,373	33,787	29,955	32	542,157
4. Zamindari	20,347	17,252	18,517	23,397	14,589	15,364	16,550	20,298	7	146,381
Total area by survey	41,160	63,395	71,533	193,63	82,044	90,028	77,747	76,714	...	694,307
Forests	447,949	187,818	59,498	119,039	115,065	69,081	192,928	81,379	343	1,183,100
Not available for cultivation	664,646	412,198	272,831	459,776	302,987	217,638	238,459	219,718	382	2,788,699
Cultivable waste, other than fallows	23	1,456	20,326	3,479	5,282	8,598	7,303	2,055	...	48,637
Current fallows	5,331	30,717	19,558	36,512	30,787	27,117	18,813	18,390	...	3,028
Net area cropped	9,981	27,930	2,898	8,632	17,271	728	958	4,520	...	187,225
Irrigated by Government canals .. .. .	...	...	496	327	4	27	161	1,870	...	72,798
Do. private canals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,865
Do. tanks .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. wells .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. by other sources .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15,315	60,003	43,278	48,960	53,360	36,470	27,240	26,835	...	314,461

No separate details are shown.

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasil 1340 (1930-31)—cont.

Items.	Kovilpatti Division.		Sermadevi Division.		Tinnevely Division.		Tuticorin Division.		Anjengo attached to Tinnevely Division.	Total.
(1)	Kovil- tatti Taluk. (2)	San- kari Taluk. (3)	Amba- sam- gram. Taluk. (4)	Nang- neri Taluk. (5)	Tenne- vely Taluk. (6)	Tinne- vely Taluk. (7)	Sriva- kuntam Taluk. (8)	Tir- chundur Taluk. (9)	(10)	(11)
Area under—										
Cereals and pulses—										
Rice	9,434	49,718	66,430	54,910	50,481	54,646	46,555	85,900	...	368,074
Cholam	10,385	2,562	945	7,983	29,986	2,734	186	185	...	74,729
Gumbu	122,455	15,294	9	455	56	1,805	17,232	1,008	...	158,374
Ragi	7,977	11,214	736	817	4,752	1,814	716	189	...	28,245
Others	58,752	52,388	8,769	55,320	46,864	16,568	10,333	12,614	...	259,534
Total	207,033	131,156	76,889	119,184	132,169	77,627	75,122	49,795	...	898,986
Oil-seeds—										
Gingelly	2,374	12,702	6,942	3,163	9,534	6,798	916	2,531	...	44,962
Groundnuts	694	881	5	369	50	7	37	3,643	...	5,685
Castor	147	201	7	59	34	25	104	264	...	841
Others	10	322	394	575	2,179	110	214	1,410	343	5,554
Total	3,125	14,106	7,348	4,166	11,794	6,940	1,273	7,847	343	56,942
Condiments and spices										
Sugarcane, etc.	8,752	7,276	947	2,701	8,128	1,926	1,608	967	...	32,186
Cotton	828	513	1,530	2,447	196	2,187	3,915	20,727	...	32,343
Indigo	171,787	30,895	776	7,737	1,730	3,598	30,481	1,590	...	283,592
Others	441	52	120	809	20	...	681	1	...	2,074
Total	181,808	38,736	3,373	13,694	10,089	7,609	36,833	28,275	...	315,197

Drugs and narcotics—									
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orchard and garden crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous non-food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area cropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct area cropped more than once	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net area cropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	964	379	...	30	15	2	7	1	...
	74	284	330	244	425	2,830	235	369	...
	1,038	663	330	274	440	2,832	242	370	...
	57,733	13,387	4	196	811	532	5,875	18	78,551
	3,102	2,792	1,273	2,459	4,564	796	1,751	2,208	19,043
	1,837	517	447	661	259	2,043	3,363	16,009	25,116
	62,672	16,696	1,824	3,316	5,614	3,371	10,989	18,228	122,710
	455,676	231,357	89,764	140,644	160,086	98,379	124,259	99,516	1,390,024
	7,728	33,539	30,263	21,605	45,021	29,298	21,330	18,137	206,924
	447,948	187,818	59,498	119,039	115,065	69,081	102,929	81,379	1,183,100

**X.—Reserved Forest and Area proposed for Reservation on
30th June 1931 (in square miles).**

Taluks.	Reserved forest.	Area pro- posed for reser- vation.	Total of columns (2) and (3)	Area of taluk.	Percent- age of column (4) to culti- vated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.					
Kovilpatti ... ..	..	...	...	1,085	...
Sankaranayinarkoyil ...	42·688	...	42·688	684	14·58
SERMADEVI DIVISION.					
Ambasamudram	139·844	...	139·844	490	149·85
Nanguneri	87·448	...	87·448	693	47·02
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.					
Tenkasi	40·175	0·010	40·185	403	22·35
Tinnevelly	7·557	..	7·557	326	7·00
Anjengo and Tangas- seri.	...	...	...	1	...
TUTICORIN DIVISION.					
Srivaikuntam	10·072	..	10·072	861	6·26
Tiruchendur	17·768	..	17·768	823	13·47
District total	345·002	0·010	345·012	4,315	18·66

Net revenue realized under forests during—

Year.	Amount.
	Rs.
1926-27	65,221
1927-28	37,887
1928-29	46,718
1929-30	69,189
1930-31	60,682
1931-32	80,666

**XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the
Last Settlement.**

(Vide pages 22 to 27 of the volume.)

XII.—Rainfall.

Name of rain-gauge stations.	Average rainfall (1870-1880) in inches in													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole Year.	
AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK.														
Ambasamudram	4.17	1.73	2.43	2.22	1.47	1.33	1.27	0.53	1.25	7.55	10.46	7.00	41.46	
Kedayam	4.20	1.70	2.59	2.43	1.96	2.11	1.87	0.99	1.38	8.31	10.43	7.99	45.96	
KOVILPATTI TALUK.														
Kayattar	1.63	1.01	1.54	3.19	2.26	0.24	0.74	0.81	1.71	7.95	7.42	3.54	32.04	
Kovilpatti	1.35	0.81	1.29	2.50	1.42	0.62	0.57	1.16	2.27	6.78	6.46	2.73	28.46	
Ottappidaram	1.23	1.21	1.05	1.91	1.39	0.21	0.27	0.68	1.54	8.26	5.31	3.03	26.09	
Vilatikulam	1.53	0.90	1.28	2.11	1.33	0.25	0.51	1.09	2.02	6.86	6.09	3.24	27.21	
NARGUNERI TALUK.														
Nanguneri	2.53	1.05	2.14	2.39	1.37	1.04	0.78	0.49	1.52	6.80	8.40	5.28	33.59	
Radhapuram	1.59	0.83	1.68	2.25	0.96	2.50	2.44	0.56	1.22	6.28	7.84	4.93	33.08	
TIRUCHENDUR TALUK.														
Sattankulam	2.08	1.09	1.23	2.04	0.87	0.56	0.50	0.46	0.97	6.58	7.36	4.55	28.29	
SANKARANAYINARKOTIL TALUK														
Sankaranayinarkotil..	2.21	1.38	1.60	2.89	1.70	0.55	0.73	0.52	1.35	7.20	7.49	3.48	31.10	
Sivagiri	3.16	2.78	2.54	2.30	1.62	1.00	1.67	0.63	1.55	9.37	10.28	4.41	41.31	

XII.—Rainfall—cont.

Name of rain-gauge stations.	Average rainfall (1870-1930) in inches in													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.	
SHIVAIGUNTAM TALUK.														
Arasadi	1.41	1.46	1.83	1.82	0.74	0.20	0.15	0.27	0.87	6.39	5.73	4.07	24.49	
Kiranur	2.10	1.13	1.09	1.82	0.58	0.23	0.16	0.05	0.89	6.19	7.49	4.79	26.02	
Shivaikutam	1.56	1.27	1.25	2.13	1.26	0.21	0.27	0.46	0.98	6.21	6.88	4.16	26.84	
Tuticorin	0.87	1.55	1.51	1.61	0.71	0.35	0.09	0.14	0.79	6.42	5.98	3.58	23.60	
TENKASI TALUK.														
Kadayanallur	2.55	1.41	2.41	2.83	1.64	1.78	2.13	0.86	0.98	7.86	8.63	4.87	37.95	
Tenkasi	2.95	1.54	3.14	3.11	1.62	4.55	4.45	1.66	1.67	8.16	10.01	6.15	49.01	
TINNEVELLY TALUK.														
Palamcottah	1.95	1.80	1.50	2.37	1.36	0.44	0.29	0.24	1.24	7.92	7.55	4.63	31.29	
Tinnevelly	2.46	1.13	1.95	2.05	1.30	0.40	0.40	0.30	1.46	8.39	8.14	5.79	33.79	
TIRUCHENDUR TALUK.														
Kulasekarapatnam	2.63	1.95	1.40	2.21	0.69	0.41	0.58	0.24	0.34	5.78	8.73	6.19	31.15	
Tiruchendur	3.03	1.73	1.20	1.94	0.52	0.20	0.29	0.13	0.31	7.04	8.98	6.06	31.33	
District average ...	2.25	1.40	1.72	2.29	1.80	0.92	0.96	0.59	1.23	7.24	7.88	4.78	32.56	

**XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently-settled Estates in
Fasli 1340 (1930-31).**

Serial number.	Taluk and Estates.	Peshkash.		Land cess.		Miscellaneous revenue.		Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)	
	SERMADEVI DIVISION.								
	<i>Ambasamudram Taluk.</i>	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1	Urkad	12,937	0 0	7,365	0 0	1,524	0 0	21,826	0 0
2	Singampatti	8,008	0 0	8,832	0 0	115	0 0	11,955	0 0
	Total ...	20,945	0 0	11,197	0 0	1,639	0 0	33,781	0 0
	<i>Nanguneri Taluk</i> —Nil.								
	TINNEVELLY DIVISION.								
	<i>Tinnevelly Taluk</i> —Nil.								
	<i>Tenkasi Taluk.</i>								
3	Anaikulam	291	0 0	268	6 0	...		559	6 0
4	Chokkampatti	3,910	10 6	897	3 0	77	0 0	4,884	13 6
5	Kambaneripudukudi ...	1,494	8 0	926	10 0	330	12 0	3,251	14 0
6	Kulayaneri	674	10 0	986	3 0	23	5 0	1,684	2 0
7	Kunnakudi	1,153	0 11	768	3 0	2	18 0	1,924	0 11
8	Munnadisori	213	2 0	771	11 0	118	1 0	1,102	14 0
9	Vainaragaram	2,014	7 0	720	9 0	147	1 0	2,882	1 0
10	Sillaraipuravu	838	15 7	140	9 0	54	11 0	574	3 7
11	Sivagurunadhapuram ...	278	4 2	148	11 0	5	15 0	432	14 2
12	Sivunadhanur	472	15 0	300	14 0	...		778	13 0
13	Subbavayapuram	120	0 0	112	14 0	63	8 0	295	6 0
14	Surandai	39	2 10	346	14 0	7	13 0	744	13 10
15	Urmentlalagiyen	2,122	4 10	721	4 0	4	0 0	2,447	8 10
16	Uttumalai	26,852	7 9	11,595	7 0	929	4 0	59,377	2 9
17	Vallam	82	15 4	173	4 0	77	5 0	1,073	5 4
18	Vairavankulam	4,180	0 8	843	5 0	6	1 0	5,029	6 8
	Total ...	45,829	8 7	19,711	15 0	1,847	9 0	67,389	0 7
	TUTICORIN DIVISION.								
	<i>Tiruchendur Taluk</i> —Nil.								
	<i>Srivaikuntam Taluk.</i>								
19	Perurani & Mitra	764	14 4	293	15 0	467	2 0	1,525	15 4
20	Do. & "	1,457	3 7	494	6 0	413	1 0	2,364	10 7
21	Kerkurichi "	613	12 4	1,085	3 0	5,171	13 0	6,870	12 4
22	Sivapuram "	553	4 10	978	5 0	4,306	6 0	5,837	15 10
23	Chokkalingsapuram ...	208	11 11	371	14 0	482	10 0	1,063	8 11
	Total ...	8,597	15 0	3,223	11 0	10,841	0 0	17,662	10 0
	KOVILPATTI DIVISION.								
	<i>Kovilpatti Taluk.</i>								
24	Ettayapuram Zamin. ...	77,641	8 8	26,209	4 8	9,509	0 9	1,13,359	8 8
25	Kadambar Zamin	3,734	7 11	1,232	9 1	284	4 0	5,301	5 0
26	Attankarai "	2,244	15 11	824	9 6	193	0 2	3,262	9 7
27	Maniyachai "	1,883	5 3	616	6 9	334	1 10	2,788	13 10
28	Belamandai & Zamin. ...	980	6 7	774	3 5	163	15 10	1,898	9 10
29	Do. & "	452	8 9	348	5 6	54	1 11	855	0 2

**XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently-settled Estates in
Fasli 1340 (1930-31)—cont.**

Serial number.	Taluks and Estates.	Peshkash.	Land cess.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	KOVILPATTI DIVISION —cont. <i>Kovilpatti Taluk—cont.</i>	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
30	Velayudhapuram ...	469 9 7	145 12 3	...	615 5 10
31	Kulattur (North) ...	581 2 0	326 7 7	106 11 9	1,014 5 4
32	Do. (South) ...	630 6 5	347 9 4	166 11 9	1,194 11 6
33	Do. (East) ...	634 5 10	316 5 2	95 6 1	1,046 1 1
34	Kadalkudi ...	915 10 5	343 10 3	109 5 5	1,368 10 1
35	Vadamalapuram ...	535 15 0	203 8 7	104 13 5	844 5 0
36	Lakshmipuram ...	379 12 0	142 11 0	...	522 7 0
37	Malliarapuram ...	679 3 5	236 9 5	71 2 3	986 15 1
38	Sundarapachayya- puram.	270 0 6	105 12 3	9 12 9	385 9 6
39	Muttayyapuram ...	190 14 5	76 10 1	30 15 7	298 8 1
40	Subrahmanyapuram.	915 10 5	370 11 6	117 15 5	1,404 5 4
41	Ramaswamipuram ...	144 0 0	31 4 6	21 12 1	197 0 7
42	Kumaracha Rama- puram.	92 7 0	27 11 9	...	120 2 9
43	Aryanyagipuram ...	454 11 6	167 15 0	72 12 6	695 7 0
44	Nagalapuram ...	6,461 1 1	1,383 14 11	508 14 3	8,353 14 3
45	Padur ...	6,450 3 9	1,714 13 2	516 9 7	8,681 10 8
46	Sevalpatti ...	75 11 11	51 9 7	12 10 7	140 0 1
	Total ...	1,06,807 12 11	36,048 7 3	12,474 1 11	1,55,330 6 1
	Sankaranayinarkoyil Taluk.				
47	Sivagiri ...	41,455 2 3	14,047 12 0	1,253 5 5	56,756 3 8
48	Alagapuri ...	667 8 11	551 13 0	73 11 2	1,293 1 1
49	Sivalpatti ...	547 14 7	259 1 0	51 5 5	858 5 0
50	Talavankottai ...	2,716 5 7	508 15 0	112 8 1	3,337 12 8
51	Nochikulam ...	971 5 5	261 15 0	180 15 10	1,414 4 3
52	Viriruppu ...	458 4 6	152 12 0	22 2 0	633 2 6
53	Nadavakurichi Major.	1,220 3 7	351 3 0	75 15 2	1,647 5 9
54	Do. Minor.	303 6 7	124 2 0	36 6 10	463 15 5
55	Eohenda ...	557 8 0	292 8 0	45 2 9	895 2 9
56	Poigai ...	514 9 2	160 4 0	55 7 8	730 4 10
57	Nelkattum Seval ...	1,232 6 0	280 9 0	128 3 3	1,641 2 3
58	Panayur ...	394 13 5	322 8 0	102 9 7	819 15 0
59	Sivagnanapuram, East.	230 0 0	21 12 0	...	251 12 0
60	Do. West.	375 0 0	19 8 0	...	394 8 0
61	Gudalur ...	1,713 6 3	884 9 0	178 7 11	2,776 7 2
62	Tiruvettanallur ...	1,638 1 11	934 10 0	83 15 3	2,656 11 2
63	Tirumalai Naicken Pudukudi.	2,069 2 9	1,124 6 0	300 9 0	3,494 1 9
64	Vayali ...	400 0 0	98 8 0	74 4 0	572 12 0
65	Kulasekaramangalam.	2,029 4 3	1,744 2 0	72 9 2	3,845 15 5
66	Vellalankulam ...	429 4 0	804 4 0	48 0 0	1,081 8 0
67	Ohettikulam ...	115 5 3	88 14 0	...	154 3 3
68	Usilankulam ...	176 0 4	62 13 0	45 1 9	283 15 1
	Total ...	60,215 0 9	22,846 12 0	2,940 12 3	86,002 9 0
	District total ...	2,37,895 5 3	98,027 13 3	29,742 7 2	3,60,165 9 8

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Taluka.	Demand.					Collected or written off.					Balance.				
	Fasli					Fasli					Fasli				
	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.															
Kovilpatti	201	207	212	219	220	200	206	211	219	219	1	1	1	...	1
Sankaranayinarakoyil	216	229	226	250	244	215	229	225	249	243	1	...	1	1	1
SERMADEVI DIVISION.															
Ambasamudram	513	526	544	545	520	512	525	530	519	517	1	1	14	26	3
Nanguneri	464	466	463	479	466	456	484	451	470	462	8	2	12	9	4
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.															
Tenkasi	246	253	255	259	255	246	253	255	259	253	...	...	...	...	2
Tinnevelly	414	425	420	434	434	412	424	418	430	430	2	1	2	4	4
Anjengo	...	3	3	3	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
TUTICORIN DIVISION.															
Srivaikuntam	453	472	469	469	469	452	471	467	466	468	1	1	2	3	1
Tiruchendur	330	347	338	341	361	328	347	338	338	359	2	...	...	3	2
District total	2,837	2,948	2,927	2,989	2,972	2,821	2,942	2,895	2,953	2,954	16	6	32	46	18

XVI.—Remissions (in thousands of rupees).

Taluka.	Waste remitted.												Other seasonal remissions (including fixed remissions).					
	Wet.						Dry.											
	Fasli						Fasli						Fasli					
	1336. (2)	1337. (3)	1338. (4)	1339. (5)	1340. (6)	Total. (7)	1336. (8)	1337. (9)	1338. (10)	1339. (11)	1340. (12)	Total. (13)	1336. (14)	1337. (15)	1338. (16)	1339. (17)	1340. (18)	Total. (19)
(1)																		
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.																		
Kovilpatti ...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	5
Sankaranayinar-koyil.	8	5	2	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	3	..	2	21
SERMADUR DIVISION.																		
Ambasandram ...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	7
Nanguneri...	4	4	2	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	3	1	7	31
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.																		
Tenkasi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	6
Tinnevely...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	2	1	1	17
TUTUCORIN DIVISION.																		
Srivaikuntam ...	3	2	2	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	2	1	2	15
Tiruchendur ...	4	2	1	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	4	4	4	26
District total ...	22	15	9	1	7	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	28	16	8	19	128

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

Taluks.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improve- ment and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in					Total (including outstanding balance at the beginning of fasli 1336).	Total recovered.
	Fasli						
	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	Rs. 6,07,854	Rs. 2,58,728
Kovilpatti ...	6,725	9,995	7,180	9,595	8,705		
Sankaranayinar- koyil.	15,000	10,200	11,650	10,900	7,850		
SERMADEVI DIVISION.							
Ambasamudram ...	9,900	2,000	5,200	10,550	5,825		
Nanguneri ...	5,875	3,900	6,030	4,890	5,710		
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.							
Tenkasi ...	3,975	8,000	1,950	2,450	2,885		
Tinnevelly ...	11,090	7,300	3,950	3,195	2,600		
TUTICORIN DIVISION.							
Srivaikuntam ...	5,075	2,800	4,700	2,100	2,200		
Tiruchendur ...	7,200	2,060	2,800	3,250	3,900		
District total ...	64,840	46,255	43,460	46,730	39,675		

XVIII.—PRICES IN SEERS PER RUPEE.

XVIII.—Prices in Seers Per Rupee.

Year.	Kovilpatti Division.		Sermadevi Division.		Tinnevely Division.		Tuticorin Division.				(14)		
	Kovilpatti Taluk.		Nanguneri Taluk.		Tinnevely Taluk.		Tiruchendur Taluk.						
	Ottapidaram (Kovilpatti).	Vilattikulam.	Sankaranayinar-koyil Taluk.	Ambasamudram Taluk.	Nanguneri.	Radhapuram.	Tenkasi.	Tinnevely.	Srivalkuntam.	Tuticorin.		Battankulam.	Tiruchendur.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
District average.													
Rice, second sort.													
1836	...	5.6	5.0	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.5
1837	...	5.5	5.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.5
1838	...	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.0	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8
1839	...	6.9	6.5	7.9	7.9	7.6	6.6	7.6	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.3
1840	...	8.8	8.6	8.5	7.6	7.9	7.4	7.8	8.3	7.8	9.7	8.0	8.2
1841*	...	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.1
Paddy, first sort.													
1836	...	8.1	...	8.1	...	...	...	8.0	8.5	8.5	...	(c) 8.4	8.3
1837	...	8.1	...	7.5	...	...	...	7.7	8.4	8.7	...	...	8.1
1838	...	(a) 8.3	...	8.4	...	...	...	8.6	8.8	8.4	...	...	8.5
1839	11.0	...	...	...	11.3	11.6	11.4	...	...	11.1
1840	13.9	...	...	...	11.4	13.3	12.1	...	...	13.1
1841*	2.7	2.6	...	...	...	2.8	2.4	2.7	...	...	2.6

Paddy, second sort.

1886	...	8.6	...	9.4	9.6	9.2	8.7	...	9.0
1887	...	8.0	...	8.7	9.2	9.1	8.1	...	8.5
1888	...	8.8	...	9.7	10.6	9.4	8.3	...	8.4
1889	...	10.3	...	12.2	18.2	12.8	12.3	...	8.7
1890	...	11.9	(b) 17.2	14.2	18.1	12.2	13.2	...	11.2
1891*	...	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	...	12.1
							2.5	...	13.4
							2.5	...	2.6

Horsegram.

1886	...	9.7	...	8.6	8.3	8.0	...	8.0	...	8.5
1887	...	7.2	...	9.0	7.0	8.0	...	6.9	...	7.4
1888	...	7.7	...	10.1	8.6	9.5	...	7.4	...	8.7
1889	...	9.6	...	11.9	10.9	14.0	...	10.9	...	11.1
1890	...	12.8	...	14.3	14.2	15.9	...	11.1	...	13.4
1891*	...	3.1	...	2.9	3.1	2.3	...	2.9	...	2.9

Varagu (unshelled).

1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.3
1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.0
1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.8
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Cholam.

1886	...	...	...	8.9	...	...	8.5	8.9	...	8.7
1887	...	...	...	9.3	...	...	9.2	8.0	...	8.8
1888	...	...	...	10.0	...	...	10.1	9.0	...	9.6
1889	...	...	...	12.2	...	...	13.8	14.4	...	18.1
1890	...	...	...	14.9	...	...	13.9	15.0	...	14.6
1891*	...	...	1.6	2.3	...	...	2.8	2.3	...	2.3

Cumbu.

1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0	6.2	...	7.1
1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0	6.6	...	7.9
1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.0	7.0	...	8.8
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.4	9.4	...	9.8
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	12.5	...	12.0
1891*	...	2.9	2.5	2.3	...	...	...	3.0	2.8	...	2.8

(e) Sold for one month.

(c) Sold for five months.

(d) Sold for four months.

(a) Sold for two months.

(b) Sold for three months.

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee—cont.

Fasli.	Kovilpatti Division			Sermadevi Division.			Tinnevely Division.		Tuticorin Division.				District average.
	Kovilpatti Taluk.		Sankara- nayinar- koyil Taluk.	Amba- samud- ram Taluk.	Nanguneri Taluk.		Tonkasi Taluk.	Tinne- velly Taluk.	Srivaikuntam Taluk.	Tiruchendur Taluk.			
	Ottapidaram (Kovilpatti).	Vilattikulam	Bankranayil- narkoyil.	Ambasamud- ram.	Nanguneri.	Radhapuram.	Tenkasi.	Tinnevelly.		Tuticorin.	Sattankulam.	Tiruchendur.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Raji.													
1336	93	..	..	..	80	89	..	..	..	..	89
1337	104	..	..	..	68	94	..	..	..	..	89
1338	108	..	..	..	93	101	..	..	..	..	101
1339	138	..	..	..	103	133	..	..	..	..	131
1340	148	..	..	..	140	142	..	..	..	..	150
1341*	..	27	22	..	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	24
Salt.													
1336	..	204	172	172	199	198	192	216	208	224	201	209	199
1337	..	193	186	171	197	198	183	206	198	247	203	209	198
1338	..	204	210	170	200	198	183	202	199	244	203	209	201
1339	..	200	210	171	200	198	196	202	200	232	203	209	201
1340	..	203	218	174	201	198	200	206	197	232	203	209	204
1341*	..	21	18	23	21	22	23	21	22	18	21	23	21

* The figures for Fasli 1341 are shown in terms of rupees per Imperial maund of 3,200 tolas or 82½ lb a seer is 80 tolas and the figure represents the value of 40 seers in rupees.

XIX.—Abkari and Opium.

—	1926-27.	1927-28	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Country Spirits.</i>						
Number of retail shops licensed ...	215	215	214	214	208	215
Issues in imperial proof gallons ...	49,618	43,120	50,402	44,262	32,232	38,752
Number of persons per retail shop.	8,871	8,871	8,912	8,912	9,169	9,520
Gross receipts from duty ... Rs.	3,44,687	3,96,901	3,83,957	3,56,538	3,80,451	3,21,662
Do. rentals. „	3,62,196	2,85,024	3,05,856	2,98,738	2,65,692	2,77,852
<i>Toddy.</i>						
Number of retail shops licensed ..	467	464	452	436	436	429
Number of persons per shop	4,090	4,110	4,219	4,374	4,374	4,771
Gross receipts from tree-tax. Rs.	4,11,105	4,03,553	3,89,415	3,50,424	1,00,209	2,52,238
Do. rentals. „	3,85,112	3,41,680	3,51,852	2,98,932	2,21,840	1,78,292
<i>Ganja, Bhang.</i>						
Number of retail shops licensed ...	15	15	15	15	15	14
Quantity sold in seers	1,806	2,187	2,260	2,227	1,677	1,846
Number of persons per shop ...	127,154	127,154	127,154	127,154	127,154	146,207
Gross receipts from duty ... Rs.	36,107	49,197	50,893	55,600	31,910	33,650
Do. rentals. „	37,286	39,376	52,788	58,868	42,144	50,568
<i>Opium.</i>						
Number of retail shops licensed ...	11	11	11	10	10	10
Quantity sold in seers ...	803	770	784	576	545	412
Number of persons per shop ...	173,392	173,392	173,392	190,731	190,731	204,690
Gross receipts from duty ... Rs.	60,154	57,750	60,080	46,069	43,601	32,960
Do. rentals. „	33,120	32,220	64,512	61,808	40,932	31,524

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

—	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue and rates.	30,82,390	29,58,012	30,01,450	28,20,725	31,29,640	29,46,297
Stamps ...	13,37,441	13,43,824	12,98,303	12,90,200	12,74,155	11,59,546
Excise ...	17,42,167	16,86,935	16,97,125	16,63,771	15,50,548	12,44,824
Forests ...	1,47,087	1,17,488	1,28,970	1,40,356	1,34,402	1,08,145
Registration ...	3,16,548	3,07,379	2,60,389	2,56,322	2,49,669	2,37,204
Opium ...	1,10,805	56,872	1,21,702	1,06,284	85,301	33,138
Customs ...	19,35,165	25,40,923	24,99,150	29,78,602	28,50,836	42,08,618*

* The increase is due to the enhanced customs duty.

XXI.—Sea-borne Trade—Total Trade in each Port.

Name of port.	Imports.					Exports.				
	1928-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
KAYALPATNAM.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Merchandise	14,158	12,174	3,891	8,365	14,203	2,762	7,663	6,914	17,233	9,289
KULASEKHARAPATNAM.										
Merchandise	5,50,081	5,98,121	8,06,472	4,99,113	5,77,875	6,11,081	5,04,333	4,89,253	4,48,752	2,84,763
TUTICORIN.										
Merchandise	4,34,99,219	5,98,11,173	5,67,60,660	4,94,52,254	4,32,98,381	5,73,58,426	5,37,95,376	6,18,75,539	6,66,09,032	4,80,11,824
Treasure ... ..	...	25,00,000	...	...	57,50,010	20,00,000	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,34,99,219	6,18,11,173	5,67,60,660	4,94,52,254	4,90,43,391	5,98,58,426	5,37,95,376	6,18,75,539	6,66,09,032	4,80,11,824

XXI.A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports.

(Average of four years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.		
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)
						Value.
						(4)
Kulasekharapatnam.				Kulasekharapatnam.		
Buildings and engineering materials—			Rs.	Fish, excluding canned fish—		Rs.
Bricks and tiles	No.	343,936	16,293	Fish, dry salted	Cwt.	13,665
Fish, dry salted	Cwt.	908	19,101	Fruits and vegetables—		
Grain, pulse and flour—				Dried, salted or preserved,		
Gram	Tons.	169	29,291	all sorts	Val.	1,191
Pulse	"	165	32,102	Hardware and cutlery	"	504
Paddy	"	1,719	1,69,938	Sesamum, til or jinjilly	Cwt.	208
Rice	"	434	63,302	Other sorts	Galls.	2,199
Seeds—Cotton	"	76	9,612	Oil-cakes	Tons.	48
Spices—Betelnuts	Cwt.	2,131	87,114	Provisions—Ghi	Cwt.	135
Sugar	Tons.	84	23,955	Other sorts	"	67
Textiles—Jute—				Sugar	Tons.	14
Gunny bags	No.	31,651	6,610	Molasses, including Palmyra		551
Wood and timber	Val.	"	34,576	and cane jaggery	"	545
Other articles	"	"	1,28,501	Wood—Firewood	"	435
Total				Textiles—Jute—		
				Gunny bags	No.	22,508
				Mats and matting	Sq. yds.	4,246,409
				Other articles	Val.	"
				Total		4,31,775

(Average of four years ending 1930-31.)

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Building and Engineering materials or other than of iron, steel or wood—Cement—			Tritonin.			Tritonin.			Animals, living—			Tritonin.		
Portland	...	Tons.	5,292	2,96,007	...	Cattle (excepting sheep and goats)	...	No.	5,409	2,64,222	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	"	10	707	...	Sheep and goats	...	"	105,857	20,21,307	...	...	...	...
Do.	...	Val.	...	9,755	...	Other kinds	...	Val.	224,321	217,221	...	...	...	...
Carriages and carts	...	"	...	72,392	...	Art, works of	...	...	...	30,307	...	...	...	...
Chemicals and Chemical preparations (excluding chemical manures and medicines)—	...	"	...	...	...	Building and engineering materials other than of iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bicarbonate of soda	...	Cwt.	1,823	11,591	...	steel or wood—	...	Cwt.	20,469	27,436	...	...	...	...
Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)	...	"	1,437	17,855	...	Chalk and lime	...	Val.	...	2,644	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	...	"	3,547	86,800	...	Other kinds	...	Cwt.	1,044	68,289	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	Val.	3,602	27,090	...	Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	...	...	...	85,964	...	Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals and narcotics)—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, cake and patent fuel—	...	Tons.	28,632	3,78,230	...	Cinchona bark	...	Lb.	6,252	1,735	...	...	...	...
Coal	...	"	10	422	...	Senna	...	Cwt.	46,808	8,46,141	...	...	...	...
Coke	...	"	1,461	22,078	...	Other sorts of drugs and medicines	...	Val.	...	1,60,809	...	...	...	...
Coke and patent fuel	...	"	...	...	...	Dyeing and tanning substances—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee, other than roasted or ground	...	Cwt.	16,575	8,57,684	...	Aniline	...	Lb.	4,574	7,811	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals and narcotics)—	...	Lb.	44,483	75,861	...	Thermic	...	Cwt.	5,224	70,455	...	...	...	...
Camphor	...	Val.	...	1,93,380	...	Other sorts (including lac-dye)	...	"	82	779	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and tanning substances—	...	...	...	...	...	Fibres for brushes and brooms	...	Tons.	2,443	8,70,988	...	...	...	...
Alizarine	...	Lb.	628,474	5,23,480	...	Fish (excluding canned fish)—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aniline	...	"	278,311	4,91,269	...	Fish, dry, unsalted	...	Cwt.	57,193	9,77,587	...	...	...	...
Others	...	"	4,281	8,637	...	Fish, dry, salted	...	"	29,039	6,00,029	...	...	...	...
Other sorts (including lac dye)	...	"	183	20,571	...									

* Average of five years given for this port.

XXI.A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Tuticorin—cont.	Fish—		Rs.	Tuticorin—cont.	Fodder, bran and pollards (excluding oil-cake)—		Rs.
	Other sorts ...	Cwt.	2,295		Rice bran ...	20 Tons.	1,320
	Fruits and vegetables—				Other sorts of bran and pollards ...	"	1,302
	Coconuts ...	No.	197,994		Fruits and vegetables—		
	Others ...	Val.	...		Fresh fruits ...	Val.	8,761
	Fresh vegetables of all kinds ...	"	...		Fresh vegetables of all kinds—		
	Fruits and vegetables, dried salted or preserved, not being canned or bottled	Tons.	2,540		Onions ...	Cwt.	360,396
	Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved—				Other kinds ...	Val.	...
	Dates ...	Tons.	564		Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved all sorts ...	Tons.	752
	Other sorts ...	"	138				
Tuticorin—cont.	Grain, pulse and flour—			Tuticorin—cont.	Grain, pulse and flour—		
	Beans, dry ...	Tons.	648		Pulse ...	Tons.	208
	Gram ...	"	18,192		Gram ...	"	265
	Jowar and Bajra ...	"	1,434		Other sorts ...	"	560
	Pulse ...	"	50,046				
	Paddy (rice in the husk) ...	"	15,515				

Triticaria—cont.			Triticaria—cont.		
Rice not in the husk—					
Cleaned rice ...	6,584	8,58,038			
Broken cleaned rice ...	83,366	36,71,544			
Other sorts (including choroa or flattened rice and boiled rice) ...	29,318	37,99,578			
Rice flour and ground rice ...	1,202	2,68,896			
Wheat ...	345	64,836			
Wheat flour ...	6,155	12,87,446			
Other sorts ...	4,865	8,66,108			
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware ...	...	1,99,464			
Val.					
Leather—					
Hides, tanned or dressed ...	19	32,005			
Skins, tanned or dressed ...	5,426				
Goat skins ...	6	531			
Sheep skins ...	105	46			
Unwrought ...	5				
Manufactures (excluding boots and shoes and belting for machinery)—					
Roller skins ...	6	11,560			
Other sorts ...	...	684			
Liquors including methylated and perfumed spirits—					
Spirits—					
Spirits present in drugs, medicines or chemicals ...	443	15,777			
Other sorts ...	631	20,725			
Other sorts of liquors ...	1,727	39,868			
Triticaria—cont.			Triticaria—cont.		
Paddy (rice in the husk) ...					
Rice not in the husk ...					
Cleaned rice ...					
Broken cleaned rice ...					
Other sorts (including choroa or flattened rice and boiled rice) ...					
Other sorts ...					
Hides and skins, raw ...					
Leather—					
Hides, tanned or dressed ...					
Skins, tanned or dressed—					
Goat skins ...					
Sheep skins ...					
Other skins ...					
Other kinds of leather ...					
Manures—					
Bones—					
Crushed ...					
Uncrushed ...					
Bonemeal ...					
Fish manures ...					
Other kinds ...					
Metals—					
Brass, wrought ...					
Monazite ...					

3,14,993	3,194				
22,908	117				
1,00,490	513				
91,839	567				
2,05,476	1,156				
14,305	70				
58,529	194				
748	7				
68	68				
5,850	14				
16,585	2,728				
315	3				
496	17,511				
	...				
	311				
	...				
2,54,092	2,507				
1,809	19				
14,285	109				
2	2				
4,298	116				
2,89,082	2,278				
18,089	108				

X XI. A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*
(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Tulicorin— <i>cont.</i>	Machinery and mill work—			Tulicorin— <i>cont.</i>	Oils—		Rs.
	Machinery and mill work ...	Val.			Vegetable—Non-essential—		
	Prime-movers other than electrical—				Castor	17	497
	Locomotives (excluding those for railway)—				Groundnut	183	2,602
	Oil-engines				Sesamum (til or gingelly).	917	14,232
	Parts of oil-engines.				Other sorts	391	1,193
	Others				Oil-cakes—	4,869	1,193
	Other than locomotives—				Castor cake	35	419
	Oil-engines				Groundnut cake	2	274
	Parts of oil-engines				Rape and sesamum cake	426	49,482
	Steam-engines				Other cakes	11,842	16,63,435
	Parts of steam-engines				Provisions and Oilman's stores—	3	11
	Others				Ghi	124	10,770
	Electrical machinery of all kinds, not including instruments, apparatus, appliances and parts thereof				Other sorts ... ..	...	2,81,103
					Rubber—	...	16,11,792
					Raw	1,603,464	1,714
					Manufactures ... ..	...	...
							29,060

Tulicorin—cont.				Tulicorin—cont.			
Machinery, not being prime-movers or electrical machinery—	Boilers ...	Val.	...	5,692
	Paper mill machinery ...	"	...	386
	Sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof ...	"	...	18,112
	Sugar machinery ...	"	...	24,543
	Tea machinery ...	"	...	1,88,732
	Textile machinery—						
	Cotton—						
	Spinning machinery ...	"	...	9,45,049
	Other sorts ...	"	...	95,220
	Other sorts of machinery, excluding printing machinery ...	"	...	35,659
Manures—	Salphate of ammonia ...	Tons.	...	3,45,917
	Other kinds ...	"	...	97,770
	Matches—			54,359
	Safety ...	Gross of boxes.	...	1,37,520
	Other sorts ...	"	...	38,545
Metals and ores—	Brass, bronze and similar amalgams—						
	Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	490
	Wrought—						
	Mixed or yellow metal for sheeting ...	"	...	6,27,132
	Other sorts ...	"	...	55,349
Tulicorin—cont.				Tulicorin—cont.			
Salt
	Seeds—						
	Oil-seeds—						
	Essential—						
	Coriander ...	Tons.
	Other sorts ...	"
	Non-essential—						
	Cotton ...	"
	Groundnuts ...	"
	Mustard ...	"
Shells and cowries	Other sorts ...	"
	Other than oil-seeds ...	"
	...	Val.
	Spices—						
	Betelnuts ...	Cwt.
	Cardamoms ...	"
	Chillies ...	"
	Ginger ...	"
	Pepper ...	"
	Other sorts ...	"
Sugar—	...						
	Sugar, below 23 Dutch standard, but not below 16 Dutch standard ...	Tons.
	16 Dutch standard and above ...	"
	15 Dutch standard and below ...	"
	Sugar molasses including palmira and cane jag-gery ...	"
	Tea—						
	Black ...	Lb.
	Green ...	"
	...						
	...						
Tulicorin—cont.				Tulicorin—cont.			
Tulicorin—cont.				Tulicorin—cont.			
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Tulicorin—cont.				Tulicorin—cont.			
Tulicorin—cont.				Tulicorin—cont.			
Tulicorin—cont.				Tulicorin—cont.			
Tulicorin—cont.							

XXI.-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.					
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value (4)	Name of port (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)		
			Rs.				Rs.		
Tuticorin—cont.	Metals and ores—cont.			Tuticorin—cont.	Textiles—				
	Copper—				Cotton—				
	Unwrought ...	Cwt.	390		24,201	Raw	{ Tons. 3,422 } 12,218 } 68,435 }	1,61,76,206
	Braziers and sheets ...	"	354		1,8,303	" " " }	...	" Bales.	4,536
	Other manufactures ...	"	42		2,754	Waste	" Cwt.	1,23,846
	Other sorts of copper ...	"	1,398		71,531	Twist and yarn—	...		
	Iron—					Grey (unbleached)—			
	Pig ...	"	1		45	Nos. 1 to 10	Lb.	858
	Beams and { Protected ...	"	17		2,457	" 11 to 20	"	1,97,408
	channels, { Not protected.	"	135		31,383	" 21 to 30	"	4,536
	Other kinds ...	"	13		3,409	" 31 to 40	"	291
	Steel—					" above No. 40	"	2,158
	Bars (other { Protected ...	"	1,870		1,83,878	Grey, two folds (doubles),	...	"	3,254
than cast, { Not protect-	"	680	85,957	Mule and water, Nos 1 to 10.	...	"	77,755		
ed.	"			Do. do. 11 to 20.	...	"	9,09,562		
Other manufactures of steel.	"	96	10,919	Do. do. 21 to 30.	...	"	66,51,355		
Iron or Steel—				Do. do. 31 to 40.	...	"	20,72,267		
Beams, channels, pillars etc.—				Do. do. above	...	"			
Protected fabricated ...	"	880	2,14,890	No. 40.	...	"	13,258		
Others ...	"	81	10,663	do other	...	"			
Bolts and { Protected ...	"	52	20,622	counts.	...	"	98,360		
nuts. { Not protected.	"	5	1,384						

[illegible]

XXI.A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.
(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Tuticorin—cont.	Metals and ores—cont.		Rs.				
	Lead—						
	Unwrought—						
	Pig	Cwt.	886	13,749			
	Wrought—						
	Sheets for tea chests ..	"	408	10,816			
	Other sorts	"	138	3,378			
	Metals unenumerated	"	550	27,464			
	Oils—						
	Mineral—						
	Lubricating oils	Galls.	21,754	20,922			
	Kerosene in tins	"	247,653	2,29,233			
	Other kinds	"	1,389	2,391			
	Other sorts of oils	"	4,069	7,576			
	Paints and colours—						
	Other sorts	Cwt.	627	31,019			
Paper and pasteboard—							
Paper—							
Packing paper	Cwt.	3,644	33,747				
Printing paper—							
News printing	"	1,090	39,883				
Other sorts { Protected	"	176	4,031				
Other sorts { Not protected.	"	149	2,741				

Nutrition—cont.			
Writing paper and envelopes—			
Writing paper in large sheets, { Protected ... Reams. Not protect- Cwt ed.	86,930 8,695	1,10,685	
Note and letter paper and en- velopes. { Protected ... 38 Not protect- 3 ed.		2,003 348	
Envelopes, imported sep- rately. { Protected ... 4 Not protect- 47 ed.		405 3,642	
Old newspapers in bales and bags ... Val. Other kinds of paper ... Cwt. Paper manufactures ... Pasteboard, mill-boards and cardboard o' all kinds—	21,527 ... 41	1,11,517 84,042 4,434	
Straw boards ... Other kinds ... Manufactures of paste- boards and mill-board and card-boards ...	2,624 244 5	17,525 1,419 443	
Provisions and oilman's stores. Farinaceous and patent foods—	4,558	1,49,808	
Farinaceous foods in bulk ... Milk foods for infants and invalids ...	3,574 130	41,921 28,940	

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1980-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Tuticorin—cont.	Provisions and Oilman's stores— <i>cont.</i>		rs.				
	Farinaceous and patent foods— <i>cont.</i>						
	Other sorts	Cwt.	78	8,853			
	Other sorts	Val.	...	65,421			
	Railway plant and rolling stock imports made direct by State railways working under company management—						
	Materials for construction—						
	Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	Tons.	2,673	3,72,98			
	Other sorts	"	...	18			
	Seeds—						
	Essential—						
	Coriander	Tons.	261				70,847
	Cumin	"	1,417				11,42,899
	Funnel	"	221				87,887

Tubacurin—cont.							
Fenugreek ..	...	...	562	2,05,946			
Other sorts ..	...	...	497	1,78,835			
Non-essential—							
Cotton ..	...	...	2,782	2,65,213			
Mustard ..	...	...	888	88,917			
Rape ..	...	...	775	2,74,459			
Sesamum (oil or linjilly).	...	...	2,564	9,25,079			
Other sorts...	...	...	87	34,323			
Soap—							
Household and country							
soap in bars or tablets ...	Cwt.		1,927	74,176			
Toilet ..	...	...	110	10,673			
Other sorts ..	...	...	1	62			
Spices—							
Betelnuts ..	...	...	25,392	8,15,319			
Chillies ..	...	...	2,613	86,051			
Other sorts ..	...	...	1,595	70,683			
Sugar—							
23 Dutch standard and							
above ..	Tons.		2,098	4,03,242			
16 Dutch standard and							
above ..	...	...	2,208	5,25,140			
15 Dutch standard and							
below ..	...	...	334	65,751			
Other sorts ..	...	...	...	1,126			
Ten-chests—Entire or in							
sections—							
Of iron or steel or other							
metal ..	...	...	...	24,875			
Of wood ..	...	...	...	2,84,809			

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Tintoria— <i>cont.</i>	Textiles—						
	Cotton—						
	Raw						
	Grey (unbleached)—	Tons.	1,111				11,56,307
	Nos. 1 to 30	...	160				48
	" 31 to 40	...	87,520				91,881
	" 41 to 50	...	200				271
	" 51 to 60	...	29,683				44,501
	" 61 to 100	...	129,188				2,94,573
	Above No. 100	...	20,780				72,800
	Grey, two folds (doubles).		1,140				1,598
	White (bleached) ...		6,720				17,893
	Nos. 1 to 30	...	720				840
	" 31 to 40	...	10,026				11,149
	" 41 to 50	...	11,062				14,345
Tintoria— <i>cont.</i>	Above No. 50	...	86,322				2,09,297
	White, two folds (doubles).		25,920				32,296
	Coloured—						
	Nos. 1 to 30	...	40				50
	" 31 to 40	...	70,490				89,475

Nos. 41 to 50	...	...	9,787	14,814
Above No. 50	...	...	16,995	33,227
Coloured two folds (double)	...	...	6,500	8,575
Mercurised cotton yarn—				
Nos. 31 to 40	...	...	300	626
" 41 to 50	...	...	300	384
Above No. 50	...	...	11,820	20,048
Two folds (double)	...	...	9,580	16,245
Mule and water—				
Nos. 1 to 10	...	...	40,980	30,447
" 11 to 20	...	...	201,428	2,98,404
" 21 to 30	...	...	79,848	1,06,656
" 31 to 40	...	...	14,080	21,280
Above No. 40	...	...	5,740	13,050
Orange, red and other colours	...	...	4,440	4,327
Unspecified descriptions of twist and yarn	...	...	118,245	2,05,861
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached)	...	Yds.	864,599	3,81,662
Plain grey—				
Jaconets including madapollams, mulls and cambrics	...	Yds.	454,265	91,200
Longcloth and shirtings	...	...	2,442,735	4,57,877
Other kinds	...	...	20,718	5,190
Bordered grey—				
Dhotis, saris and scarves	...	...	3,103	515

Tuticorin—cont.

Jute—		No.		5,14,109	
Manufactures—		{		}	
Guany bags	...	1,389,792	...	596,296	...
Do.	...	474	...	...	...
Guany cloth	...	...	...	1,69,207	...
Rope and twine	...	387,790	...	53,247	...
Other kinds	...	2,194	...	5,513	...
Silk—	...	...	...	...	...
Raw...	...	654,046	...	39,27,703	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	1,584	...
Wool—	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	...	895	...	4,213	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	1,743	...
Artificial Silk—	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial silk yarn	...	97,367	...	1,53,725	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	6,503	...
Other kinds of textiles.	...	...	...	84,736	...
Tobacco—	...	...	...	...	...
Unmanufactured	...	94,987	...	44,937	...
Manufactured	...	4,177	...	2,356	...
Vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc., for railways)—	...	...	...	...	...
Mechanically propelled vehicles (excluding railway locomotives and tractors)—	...	...	...	...	...
Motor cars (including taxi cabs)	...	50	...	85,979	...
Motor cycles (including scooters)	...	7	...	3,667	...
Motor omnibuses, motor vans, etc.—	...	...	...	...	...
Imported bodies	...	...	...	2,209	...
Chassis	...	37	...	34,167	...

Tubicoorin—cont.

XXI. A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Tuticorin—cont.	Vehicles (excluding locomotive, etc. for railways)—cont.						
	Mechanically propelled vehicles (excluding railway locomotives and tractors)—cont.		Rs.				
	Motor omnibuses, motor vans, etc.—cont.						
	Wagons and parts for railways	...	244				
	Parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories other than of aircraft	...					
	Other kinds of vehicles, etc.	...	11,920				
	Wood and timber—						
	Wood—						
	Firewood	...	1,649	20,191			
	Sandalwood	...	...	48,442			

Tintoorin—cont.			
Manufactures of wood other than furniture and cabinetware ...	...	15,448	
Timber other than railway sleepers—			
Teakwood ... C. tons.	2,551	3,74,529	
Other timber ... "	89	8,098	
Other kinds of wood and timber ... Val.	...	416	
All other articles of merchan- dise ... " "	...	11,84,008	
Grand total ...	...	5,04,63,337	
Government Stores—			
Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof ... " Val.	...	115	
Machinery and millwork—			
Steam engines and parts (other than locomotives). "	...	208	
Other sorts of machinery. "	...	1,348	
Metals and ores—			
Iron or steel—			
Other manufactures of iron or steel—			
Not protected ... Val.	...	250	
All other articles—			
Manufactured ... " "	...	2,952	
Grand total of Government Stores ..	...	4,873	

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1931-32.

Items.	District Board.	Taluk Boards.				Panchayat Boards (Major).	Total of all Boards.
		Tinnevely.	Tuticorin.	Sernadevi.	Kovilpatti.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts—Ordinary.							
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue	1,48,187	33,103	40,934	39,893	42,528	1,33,721	4,38,365
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	1,13,646	2,668	2,504	3,719	6,319	...	1,29,186
(3) Contributions	5,192	1,100	4,881	2,439	23	1,855	14,990
(4) Remunerative enterprises	81,992	8,380	4,082	11,128	8,414	29,115	1,43,081
(5) Other receipts	3,18,959	21,591	5,477	6,385	7,506	14,171	3,74,089
Total ..	6,67,976	63,972	57,828	63,464	65,090	1,78,362	10,99,692
(6) Deduct—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—							
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	1,000	8,330	12,500	12,650	3,000	...	37,480
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account	6,66,976	58,642	45,328	50,814	62,090	1,78,362	10,62,212
(8) Total ordinary expenditure	6,78,315	63,484	47,916	49,810	51,411	1,88,797	10,79,738
(9) Surplus or deficit	-11,339	-4,842	-2,588	+1,004	+10,679	-10,435	-17,531
(10) Government grants-In-aid of general resources ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit	-11,339	-4,842	-2,588	+1,004	+10,679	-10,435	-17,531

B.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Capital.

(12) Government grants	...	...	...	39,700	2,854	2,895	1,433	247	...	47,129
(13) Endowments and contributions	...	...	...	29,555	5,992	7,579	4,391	1,179	...	48,696
(14) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(15) Other receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(16) Total receipts	...	...	...	69,255	8,846	10,474	5,824	1,426	...	98,825
(17) Total expenditure	...	...	...	1,44,943	17,128	19,558	6,357	2,989	11,200	2,02,215
(18) Net expenditure [Item (17) minus Item (16)]	...	...	...	(a) 75,688	(b) 8,282	9,084	(d) 563	1,573	11,200	1,06,390
(19) Add—Contributions from General Account— Ordinary—to— (i) Lighting Account—Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account— Capital.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(20) Total Capital expenditure from general revenues	...	...	...	75,643	8,157	(c) 11,379	393	1,573	11,200	1,08,345
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting Capital expenditure [Item (11) minus item (20)].	...	...	...	-86,982	-12,999	-13,967	+611	+9,106	-21,635	-1,25,866
(22) Opening balance	...	...	...	86,509	8,632	22,094	-5,239	10,339	61,275	1,83,980
(23) Closing balance	...	...	...	-173	-4,307	8,127	-4,418	19,445	39,640	58,114
(24) Difference [Item (23) minus Item (22)]	...	...	...	-86,982	-12,969	-13,967	+611	+9,106	-21,635	-1,25,866

(c) Rs. 45 met from the balance under capital.

(c) Rs. 295 added to balance under capital.

(b) Rs. 125 met from do.

(d) Rs. 170 met from do.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1931–32.

Items.	Palam- cottah. Rs.	Tinnevely. Rs.	Tuticorin. Rs.
A. General Account—Receipts—Ordinary—			
(1) Taxation and Miscellaneous Revenue	54,852	89,732	1,20,006
(2) Government Grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources	2,110	1,635	...
(3) Contributions ... ..	...	950	496
(4) Remunerative Enterprises	13,907	31,029	27,655
(5) Other Receipts	30,781	38,283	61,486
Total ...	1,01,650	1,61,629	2,09,643
(6) Deduct—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—			
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary ... ..	...	..	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary	7,000	2,000	17,350
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary ... ..	...	...	3,850
(7) Receipts — Ordinary — General Account	94,650	1,59,629	1,88,443
(8) Total—Ordinary Expenditure ...	86,629	1,48,500	1,54,645
(9) Surplus or Deficit	+8,021	+11,129	+33,798
(10) Government Grant-in-aid of general resources ... ..	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit ...	+8,021	+11,129	+33,798

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1931-32—*cont.*

Items.	Palam- cottah. Rs.	Tinnevely. Rs.	Tuticorin. Rs.
B. General Account—Capital—			
(12) Government grants	25,084	...	...
(13) Endowments and Contributions.	...	...	...
(14) Loans ... ..	...	...	...
(15) Other Receipts ... ..	...	...	18
(16) Total Receipts	25,084	...	18
(17) Total Expenditure	31,147	14,405	28,434
(18) Net Expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)]	6,063	14,405	28,416
(19) Add—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary— to—			
(i) Lighting Account—Capital.	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital ...	...	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital ...	...	...	46,476
(20) Total—Capital Expenditure from general revenues	6,063	(a) 14,501	74,892
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)]...	+1,958	3,372	— 41,094
(22) Opening balance	46,513	13,915	3,65,432
(23) Closing balance	48,476	10,543	3,24,338
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)]	+1,958	3,372	— 41,094
NOTE.—Arrears (tax and non-tax items) ...	11,744	25,238	22,910
Unpaid bills	558	429	105

(a) Rs. 96 added to capital balance.

XXIV.—Education in 1931.

Taluka.	Number of literate.		Literate per thousand of population.		Literate in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.						
Kovilpatti	37,396	3,448	214	19	2,062	228
Sankaranayinarkovil.	24,440	1,626	184	12	1,029	97
SERMADEVI DIVISION.						
Ambasamudram	26,185	4,620	273	43	3,000	157
Nanguneri	28,915	7,232	242	53	2,121	553
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.						
Tenkasi	25,467	2,331	206	19	1,739	161
Tinnevelly	34,907	7,908	309	64	6,645	1,140
Anjengo and Tangas- seri.	1,181	980	354	274	350	449
TUTICORIN DIVISION.						
Srivalkuntam	39,328	8,834	347	73	5,867	1,049
Tiruchendur	36,236	12,994	326	103	2,639	902
District total	254,005	49,973	257	47	25,452	4,736
Hindus	194,077	23,115	234	26	17,224	629
Mussalmans	20,163	1,930	377	28	1,099	33
Christians	39,758	24,928	369	207	7,120	4,074
Others... ..	12	...	...	...	9	...

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1931.

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.							Number of scholars		
	Government.	Municipal.	Local fund.	Native States.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PUBLIC.										
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	5*	...	5	481	28	509
Professional Colleges.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(a) { Secondary schools for boys.	...	...	5	...	25	2	32	8,728	124	8,847
(a) { Secondary schools for girls.	...	..	...	...	11	...	11	68	1,675	1,738
(b) { Elementary schools for boys.	65	29	269	...	1,822	96	2,281	1,05,194	18,867	1,24,061
(b) { Elementary schools for girls.	..	12	151	...	153	8	324	1,894	17,831	19,225
Training schools for masters.	2	..	..	...	1	...	3	496	..	496
Training schools for mistresses.	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	211	211
Other Special schools.	..	...	...	...	12	...	12	348	330	687
Total ..	88	41	425	...	2,031	106	2,671	1,16,699	39,075	1,55,774
PRIVATE.										
Advanced ...	..	...	1	...	2	6	9	135	130	265
Elementary	..	..	1	..	3	129	133	4,571	1,419	5,990
Total ..	..	..	2	...	5	135	142	4,706	1,549	6,255
Grand total ...	68	41	427	...	2,036	241	2,813	1,21,405	40,624	1,62,029

*Includes one Oriental College.

XXVII.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN 1931

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1931.

Name of dispensary.	(1)	(2)	In-patients.					Out-patients.					(15)	(16)		
			Daily average number.					Average daily attendance.								
			Number of beds available.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.				
			(3)	(4)						(5)	(6)				(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
			Men.	Women.			Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.				
A																
Palamcottah Head-quarters Hl. ...	1840	I	58	10	53.72	4.88	1.59	0.55	60.25	172.28	48.17	37.47	32.87	290.79	33,107	29,268
Alwārūrnagari ...	1911	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.89	9.73	5.65	5.61	39.78	6,859	875
Ambāsamudram ...	1879	III	7	7	8.95	4.91	0.43	0.33	14.62	61.71	41.88	21.66	19.66	114.81	19,166	11,414
Etīyapuram ...	1893	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.81	24.06	21.56	144.81	111.86	14,318	4,203
Kadayan ...	1921	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.45	11.77	12.23	9.17	64.62	11,513	4,049
Kadayenallur ...	1913	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.02	12.16	11.25	7.22	67.65	11,648	5,085
Kayalpattam ...	1911	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.03	45.25	27.88	25.26	130.42	13,197	3,233
Kayattār ...	1918	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.87	10.52	9.57	8.59	50.55	6,496	3,676
Kovilpatti ...	1911	III	4	4	8.98	1.16	0.07	0.02	5.18	48.75	15.69	14.67	9.90	88.91	12,800	5,282
Kulasekarapattam. ...	1904	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00	14.87	12.58	10.84	62.29	8,045	2,065
Melapālayam ...	1901	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.52	17.22	10.93	7.69	72.36	8,975	3,816
Melaviraraghavanpuram ...	1890	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.81	21.90	17.17	15.93	112.71	18,225	4,071
Nāngunēri ...	1872	I	4	2	8.67	0.42	0.02	0.01	4.12	55.98	20.26	17.67	17.45	111.34	19,770	5,640
Ottappidaram ...	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.35	14.07	9.10	7.49	60.01	10,008	8,907
Panagudi ...	1898	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.89	13.11	13.11	11.64	68.75	11,704	2,606

Pottai (Branch Ispersary) Padamputtur (ti- nerating Dispen- sary)	1901	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49'54	25'70	17'06	13'52	105'82	13,589	4,231
Sankaranayarkóvil.	187..	III	..	2	2'88	..	0'38	..	..	16'42	7'52	6'95	6'23	87'12	8,550	...
Sattankulam	187..	III	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	69'71	22'25	20'31	13'87	116'14	16,981	6,241
Semadévi ..	1882	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36'25	16'83	16'48	12'46	81'02	6,495	2,239
Sivagiri ..	1894	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43'95	24'19	17'72	19'49	105'35	15,795	4,163
Sriyakkuntam	1886	III	4	5	1'53	0'03	0'21	..	1'77	41'84	17'64	18'13	15'81	98'48	15,162	2,886
Tenkas	1879	I	5	5	8'72	0'66	0'29	..	4'27	51'93	20'57	16'27	13'52	102'69	15,748	5,028
Thiuvvelly (Municipal Dy.)	1901	III	8	4	5'56	1'05	0'07	0'03	6'71	57'03	22'69	22'50	16'15	118'40	15,611	8,769
Truchennur	1878	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118'68	49'26	28'66	26'09	222'69	26,638	12,878
Tuticottin	1870	I	26	24	38'11	16'45	2'84	0'91	..	45'34	29'40	14'67	11'01	97'43	12,875	8,342
Vaakeralampudur.	1884	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	164'25	96'55	65'08	5'20	87'08	51,663	34,084
Vilatikulam	1814	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24'54	10'49	9'25	7'81	62'09	8,098	2,349
Idiyangudi...	1814	IV	14	11	5'48	4'62	1'28	1'42	12'75	23'29	8'79	5'78	4'51	42'37	6,365	2,414
Nazareth ..	1870	IV	14	18	12'71	8'12	2'68	1'55	25'06	28'17	26'78	11'45	7'94	74'35	5,549	4,772
Pudukkottai	191	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29'46	25'06	10'29	9'09	74'37	6,105	7,886
Sawyeri uram	1874	IV	4	4	1'75	0'99	0'25	0'16	3'18	11'70	5'97	3'43	1'96	23'06	4,811	1,010
Pillai (arnati am (Itinerating Dy.). Vellai-munai-puram (Itinerating Dy.).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'90	4'20	2'13	1'41	13'64	5,076	2,935
Vannarpét (Govt. Women and Child- ren Hospital) ...	1910	I	..	43	..	33'21	2'72	2'60	38'58	..	81'74	14'75	13'10	109'59	14,410	18,980
C																
Alangulam ..	1880	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18'52	9'80	2'97	1'99	88'08	3,652	...
Burattinavaram.	1880	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11'64	8'03	9'23	5'70	84'50	6,110	...

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1931—cont.

Name of dispensary.	(1)	(2)	In-patients.				Out-patients.				(14)	(15)	(16)			
			Number of beds available.		Daily average number.		Average daily attendance.									
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Men.	Women.				Male.	Female.	Total.
							Male.	Female.								
Of what class.																
C—cont.													aa.			
Erul ..	1928	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·64	4·19	2·80	2·19	19·82	1,982	..
Kalakad ..	1926	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·62	9·44	6·90	3·87	38·83	9,321	..
Kalugumalai ..	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·13	4·79	4·23	2·70	26·85	1,704	..
Kurumbur ..	1927	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·80	4·35	3·40	3·15	23·70	2,963	..
Mulikaipet ..	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·30	5·67	4·67	2·70	26·34	2,924	..
Pavur Chattram ..	1930	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·67	4·16	3·39	1·95	20·17	1,675	..
Reddiyapatti ..	1927	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·86	6·83	5·66	3·15	24·00	3,258	..
Taruval ..	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·17	4·74	4·47	3·37	20·75	3,766	..
Vadakarai Kilpedit- gai ..	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·15	6·77	4·01	2·04	32·69	3,570	..
Vallanad ..	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·32	8·99	6·90	5·20	39·41	5,305	..
Vinnarayana ..	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·58	3·74	2·48	1·72	20·52	4,949	..
Karivalamvande- nellur ..	1927	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·09	4·20	3·16	2·45	19·90	3,867	..
Samugavengempuram.	1929	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·13	3·67	2·51	1·42	16·78	1,698	..
Sendamarai ..	1927	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·65	3·43	2·64	1·83	18·95	2,353	..
Vadakkannulam ..	1929	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·21	7·35	4·27	4·22	24·05	2,640	..

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Taluk and Municipalities.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of the population.			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during the three years ending 1930-31.
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31.	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
KOVILPATTI DIVISION.							
Kovilpatti ...	11,757	12,245	13,223	40·1	40·1	40·2	7,303
Sankaranāyinar-koyil.	10,078	11,029	11,958	42·1	43·2	43·7	6,403
SERMADEVI DIVISION.							
Ambasamudram ...	5,020	5,459	5,539	39·3	37·2	38·3	3,080
Nanguneri ..	6,868	8,239	8,125	39·2	38·8	42·7	3,846
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.							
Anjengo ...	...	296	46	43·6	39·3	36·9	...
Tangasseri...	...	92	150	36·6	36·1	29·8	...
Tenkāsi ...	7,587	6,473	8,765	44·8	44·5	47·8	5,869
Tinnevelly...	2,522	3,823	3,441	40·1	37·9	37·9	1,641
TUTICORIN DIVISION.							
Srivaikuntam ...	4,955	4,258	4,783	39·3	38·9	37·5	2,905
Tiruchendūr ...	6,812	5,635	6,973	40·7	37·8	38·7	3,797
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Palamcottah ...	1,695	1,745	1,622	35·7	37·34	40·63	728
Tinnevelly ...	2,410	2,295	2,477	35·1	32·98	36·33	889
Tuticorin ...	1,545	1,450	1,881	46·2	37·86	40·36	876
District total ...	60,749	63,043	68,933	40·86	38·50	39·92	36,787

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1926-30.)

Class of Court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs.					
Village Courts	19,610	32	3,482	146	143	89	62
Village Panchayat Courts ..	28,440	45	7,841	159	154	87	56
Revenue Courts	1,477	163	1,261	149	114	43	88
District Munsifs' Courts ...	8,061	523	3,318	417	394	202	51
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	191	14,812	88	34	30	12	40
District Judge's Court ...	7	876	...	..	..	...	...

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the five years, 1926-1930.)

Offence.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Murder	28	30	25	28	14
Culpable homicide	16	8	2	8	22
Huts and assaults	404	302	317	529	554
Other offences against the person.	215	155	207	184	354
Dacoity	50	66	7	23	9
Robbery	27	16	22	17	17
House-breaking	32	22	29	13	57
Cattle-theft	42	40	57	38	53
Other theft	435	547	268	291	240
Other charges against property.	128	133	102	80	78
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII)	116	76	128	79	147
Other offences against the Penal Code.	118	145	241	202	121
Total ..	1,811	1,540	1,405	1,492	1,666
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	97	85	29	63	41
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889.	.	..	1	...	..
Offences under the Madras Abkārī Act, I of 1886.	266	219	195	156	192
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882	371	287	207	208	555
Offences under the District Municipalities Act.	960	1,193	1,088	1,085	1,254
Other offences against Special and Local Laws.	3,164	3,690	3,502	4,857	4,507
Grand total ..	6,469	7,014	6,427	7,861	8,215

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1930.)

Class of Courts.	Number of original cases instituted	Number of appeals received.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Village Magistrates ...	502	...
Village Panchayat Courts ...	565	...
Bench Magistrates, 1st class ...	273	...
Do. 2nd class ...	4,913	...
Special Magistrates ...	495	...
Stipendiary Magistrates ..	6,989	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates.	527	164
District Magistrate ...	13	12
Additional District Magistrate ...	...	...
Court of Sessions ...	111	69

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1931

Taluka.	Number of Police.		Police Force.						Number of known depredators	Number of Sub-jails.	Total accommodation in them.
	Stations.	Out-posts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Police talaiyaris.	Revenue talaiyaris.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
KOILPATTI DIVISION.											
Koilpatti	9	4	1	9	15	115	...	319	84	2	{ K.L.P. 42 V.K.M. 18 18
Sankaranāyinarakōyil	5	5	1	5	11	79	...	178	41	1	
SERMADEVI DIVISION.											
Ambasamudram ...	3	1	1	3	6	50	..	140	32	1	23
Nanguneri	5	5	1	5	13	118	...	176	67	2	{ N.G.R. 23 R.P.M. 12
TINNEVELLY DIVISION.											
Tenkāsi	3	2	..	3	6	48	..	145	31	1	24
Tinnevelly	6	5	1	7	26	188	...	152	67	1	64
TUTICORIN DIVISION.											
Srivaikuntam ...	5	2	2	6	14	101	...	138	83	2	{ S.V.M. 21 Tut. 40
Tiruchendur ...	4	...	...	4	6	54	...	142	36	2	{ Sat. 8 T.D.R. 20
District total ...	40	24	7	42	97	748	...	1,390	441	12	312

S.V.M.—Srivaikuntam; T.D.R.—Tiruchendur; Sat.—Sattankulam; K.L.P.—Kovilpatti; V.K.M.—Vilattikulam; N.G.R.—Nanguneri; R.P.M.—Radapuram; Tut.—Tuticorin.

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years.			Number of assessees.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.			
					Per head of assessees.		Per head of population.	
					Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1927-28	1,585	4,50,752	284 6 2	0 3 6	
1928-29	1,694	4,70,706	277 13 10	0 3 8	
1929-30	1,692	4,37,386	258 8 0	0 3 5	
1930-31	1,685	3,95,983	235 0 1	0 3 1	
1931-32	1,685	4,87,258	289 2 9	0 3 10	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE TINNEVELLY DISTRICT GAZETTEER, VOLUME I.

EDITED BY MR. H. R. PATE, I.C.S. (1917).

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

*Page 2, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The frontier between Tenkāsi and Shencōtta taluks has been settled and only that between Nāngunēri and South Travancore remains unsettled, but officers of both Governments are making test verifications.

*Insert between paragraphs 3 and 4 the following:—*As a measure of administrative convenience the enclaves of Anjengo and Tangassēri in Travancore territory were added to this district on 1st July 1927.* This addition and the revision of the frontier so far has brought down the area of the district to 4,315 square miles.

*Page 5, paragraph 2.—Add:—*There were six estates above Kuttālam in 1932 growing fruit and spices and some coffee. Coffee estates. Terkumalai estate has passed out of the hands of the descendants of Rām Singh and Hope estate was acquired by the Forest Department in 1920 and included among reserved forests.

*Page 6, paragraph 1.—Add:—*There were only eight estates in Nāngunēri taluk in 1932 as against thirteen in 1914. Some tea is grown in two of them, Periamāmbōdai and Mānjōlai and some coffee in these and in Akilāndampillai and Sirumāmbōdai estates. The estates are deteriorating; no proper attention is paid to their cultivation and the actual area under cultivation is contracting.

*Page 13, paragraph 1, last sentence.—Substitute:—*Proposals were under consideration for turning to the advantage of the cultivator the bed of this great swamp between Tiruchendūr and Kulasēkharapatnam, but they had to be dropped in 1916 as the ryots refused to contribute a reasonable proportion of the cost of the improvements suggested. The Tāmbraparni basin.

Page 16, paragraph 2, line 4.—For “more recently” substitute “and later on.”

*Page 18, paragraph 2, first sentence.—Substitute:—*The “black cotton” country occupies the greater part of the The black cotton country.

* G.O. No. 1127, Press, Rev., dated 16th June 1927.

Kōilpatti taluk, the northern portion of Sankaranainārkōil taluk and a large tract in the north of Srivaikuntam.

The Sea
coast.

Page 19, footnote.—Add :—

There was rapid silting of the "Devil's Pass" since 1796 and at sometime between 1912 and 1928 the Pass closed above high watermark entirely. There is no prospect now of the Pass being opened.

Harbours :
Tuticorin.

Page 20, paragraph 3, line 4.—For "daily" read "bi-weekly."

Page 21, paragraph 3.—Add the following as footnote to it :—

Pearl and
chank
fisheries.

3. There was a chank fishery in 1930-31 which yielded 612,860 chanks for export. The chanks fetched Rs. 400 per thousand and the diver was paid Rs. 1-6 per chank.

Geology.*

Page 24, paragraph 2.—Substitute :—The rocks occurring in the district, arranged in descending order, are the following :—

Soils and sub-aerial deposits.

Blown sands, red (*teris*) ; white (coast-dunes).

Fluviatile and marine alluvia, *kankar* deposits.

Sub-recent marine beds, limestones and grits (upraised coral reefs).

Lateritic conglomerates, gravels and sands.

Gritty sandstones (Cuddalore sandstones), Rājahmundry beds, Conjeevaram gravels.

Archaean rocks, gneisses and schists, crystalline limestones, granites, quartz-veins and veins of diorite.

Paragraph 3, penultimate sentence.—Substitute :—Intercalated with all these granular quartz bands are bands of granitic gneiss (charnockite).

Add after paragraph 3 the following new paragraphs :—

There are also some fine-grained and highly siliceous gneisses with a pronounced foliation as in areas in the neighbourhood of Mundanthurai. They are injected by bands of granitic gneisses, belonging to the charnockite series, which run more or less parallel to the planes of schistosity of the siliceous gneisses. Kyanite-schists are also found in this area.

Hornblende-gneisses are also members of this great crystalline complex. They are often associated with the granular quartz rock and other gneisses and have been found in the southernmost outcrops in the gneissic area, east of the Vaippār, as at Kodangeputty ; they have also been found in South Tinnevely, as at the Manpottai, four miles south of Panagudi (Punnagoody), Erukanturai (Irkunthoora), and at the north

* The editor is indebted to Dr. P. K. Gosh, M.Sc., D.I.C., D.Sc., Extra Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, for the notes under Geology.

of the Viziapatti (Visiavethee) creek, at Kuttamkuli (Kothangcullée), and at Idindaukarai (Iddingekura).

Mention may be made of the occurrence, east of the Vaippār, of beds of crystalline limestone, sometimes of a very handsome pink and pinkish white colour, intercalated with hornblendic rocks, as in the area east of Shenkotai (Shencōtta) and also at Pantalgudi.

*Last paragraph, first sentence.—Substitute :—*The crystalline rock series, occurring to the south and west of the region of the granular quartz bands enumerated above, is pre-eminently granitic, the prevalent variety being a pale-grey quartzofelspathic banded rock, with very little black mica but very numerous pale red or pink garnets.

Page 25, line 2.—After “ Mr. ” add “ (now Sir Thomas).”

*Add at the end of paragraph 1 :—*These rocks are banded in appearance and are well-jointed ; usually three sets of joints, which are roughly at right angles to each other, are present, and divide the rock into cubical blocks ; sometimes, additional joints, breaking up the rock still further, are also developed. The fissured character of the rock may at times be a source of trouble in engineering constructions, such as dams for water-reservoirs, because the foundation-rock of such structures should be as impervious to water as possible. It is of interest to record that the proposed dam-sites of the Papanāsam Hydro-Electric Project in the neighbourhood of Mundanthurai, are situated on these rocks ; but according to expert opinion, the joints, though open at the surface, will probably be found to be fairly closed in depth, although trouble may be encountered locally.

Later than the above-mentioned gneisses and schists are small and exceedingly sparsely distributed veins of granite, sometimes occurring in the joint-planes of the granite-gneiss as at the ridge just south of Trivadūr Trigonometrical station, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.E. of the Perumāl-malai. They are also found to permeate the gneiss in a very irregular way in the area three miles south-west of Palamcotta.

Quartz veins are very rare ; they have been noted only on the western slope of the Serumalai, east and south-east of Ammaynāyakanūr station. They are composed practically of pure white quartz without any accessory minerals.

Rocks of intermediate acidity (diorite) have also been recorded, but these are the rarest of all, and are of negligible dimensions. Only two occurrences have been noted ; one is a little dyke, exposed in the dry bed of the Tumalpadi tank south of Tirushulai in Ramnad zamindari. The second occurrence is in the narrow coastal strip of gneiss at the southern end of

the Cape Comorin base-line, where scattered blocks of diorite have been found.

Minerals.

Page 27, paragraphs 3 to 7.—*Substitute* :—Magnetic iron sand, collected from the streams at the foot of the hills, was formerly worked on a fairly extensive scale, in many places along the foot of the ghats and large deposits of slag may still be seen at Vasudēvanallūr, Kadaiyanallūr, Vallam and elsewhere. Old men who still profess to remember the days of iron-smelting say that the ore used was the black metallic sand to be found in the local water-courses. They add regretfully that a European who came and saw the process went home and gave the secret to his own people; thus the import of cheap iron began, and the indigenous industry disappeared.

Graphite, or plumbago, of good quality is found in the Singampatti hills; it also occurs in lumps of the size of small eggs in *kankar* deposits at Tinnevely; minute quantities of the mineral also occur at Papanāsam and Vikramasingapuram in crystalline limestone and gneiss. But it has not, apparently, been found possible to work it profitably.

Monazite which constitutes the raw material for the preparation of thorium nitrate, used in the manufacture of gas mantles, occurs in the older dunes, in the dry beds of streams draining eastwards from the hills and in the beach sands where they have undergone a slight concentration.

The disintegration of the garnetiferous gneisses of the district has yielded garnetiferous sands which are used chiefly for abrasive purposes. About 1,000 tons of garnet sand were raised in 1914; the operations remained closed from 1915 to 1927, and have been revived from 1928 in which year 480 tons were collected. The garnets in a concentrate of garnet sand at Mel-Amathur were found to vary in colour from pink and brownish pink to a beautiful deep red, and were often sufficiently clear and free from flaws to be used as cheap gems. The garnetiferous sands of the district chiefly from Ovari are said to be exported to Bombay, and used for polishing gold or as imitation rubies.

Rock.s

The gneissic rock which outcrops at many places in the centre and west of the district is used largely for building purposes; excellent fine-grained stone, which lends itself to sculpture, is obtained at Brahmadesam. Pale coloured highly siliceous gneiss is quarried at Waddukarai. Fine crystalline limestones of various colours occur at Shencōtta, but hitherto no use has been made of them, except for rough purposes. The gritty calcareous sandstones of sub-recent age, occurring

in the neighbourhood of the coast, have been quarried at Vēdanattam and used for building at Tuticorin; similar beds of a cream-coloured stone occurring at Panampārai (Punnum-paura), Kudungkulam and Thissianvillai (Teggayanvella) yield a fine building material which is in great demand in the south of the district, and has been used in the construction of ancient temples at Tiruchendūr, and of modern churches at Megnānapuram, Mudalūr and Idaiyangudi.

Kankar or limestone, is found in abundance in many parts of the black soil country.

The coral stone excavated from the bed of the sea close to the islands lying off Tuticorin, develops after long exposure to rain and sun, into a serviceable building-stone of a rough kind and is extensively used.

Page 28, paragraph 1, penultimate sentence.—Substitute :— Rainfall. The average annual rainfall of the district is 29", two-thirds of which is received between October and December.

*Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:—*The rainfall is greatest near the hills and least on the eastern side of the district. In Tenkāsi and Ambāsamudram the highest maximum recorded in a year is nearly 65" while the lowest minimum is about 20". In the other parts of the district the rainfall varies between 40" and 50" as a maximum and 10" and 15" as a minimum. Tuticorin has had an extremely low record of 5" in 1876.

In connexion with depressions from the Bay of Bengal, which cross the extreme south of the Presidency during the north-east monsoon period, very heavy rain has occasionally fallen in the district, causing disastrous floods in the affected areas. The heaviest falls in one day on record are 11" at Kadayam on 17th December 1923 and 10" at Tenkāsi on 9th November 1925.

CHAPTER II.—POLITICAL HISTORY.

Page 39, paragraph 1.—Add to footnote 2 the following :—

The *Manimekalai*, a Tamil classical poem, refers to five different methods of disposal of the remains of the dead that were in vogue in South India. They were cremation, burial, exposure in the open air, depositing in hollow places and enshrining in earthen vessels. There is no doubt that the last refers to urn-burials of the kind met with in this district. (Canto VI, 1, 66-67). There are numerous references found in other ancient Tamil works from which it may be gathered that the dead bodies of Chōla kings were deposited in urns of large dimensions and buried in jungles, adjoining villages or towns. One of the verses in the *Puranānūru* states, for instance, that

Pre-historic peoples.

when a Chōla king died, a poet friend of his asked the potter whether, in consideration of the fact that the deceased was the greatest sovereign of the day, he would make the urns "having for his wheel the whole earth and the mountain for mud." Another verse relates how a bard, unable to bear the pangs of separation from a deceased friend, requested the potter to make the urn big enough to hold his body as well.

Page 40, paragraph 2, line 7.—Delete "a recent Hindu writer has, it is true."

*Last sentence.—Substitute:—*It is difficult to accept his inferences. There is no historical evidence to indicate that the Tamils were foreign settlers, maritime or otherwise, from Bengal. Tamil tradition makes them out to be autochthonous and there is no reason to dispute this. The word *Nagas* refers to the worship of the snake and may have no racial implications. The Kallans, Maravars and other classes were as much Tamil speaking as the Vellālas and the Paradvavars.*

Page 41, last paragraph, first sentence ending in page 42 and page 42 first 8 lines.—*Substitute:—*Other interesting references to Pāndyas are found in Kautalya's *Artha sūtra* and in an inscription of Asōka, the great Mauryan emperor who came to the throne in 269 B.C. and whose empire extended in the south up to the frontiers of the Tamil kingdom.†

Page 42, paragraph 2.—Delete.

Paragraph 3, line 1.—For "these" substitute "the Tamil."

Footnote 3.—Delete and renumber reference and footnote 4 as 3.

The Pāndyan
kingdom.

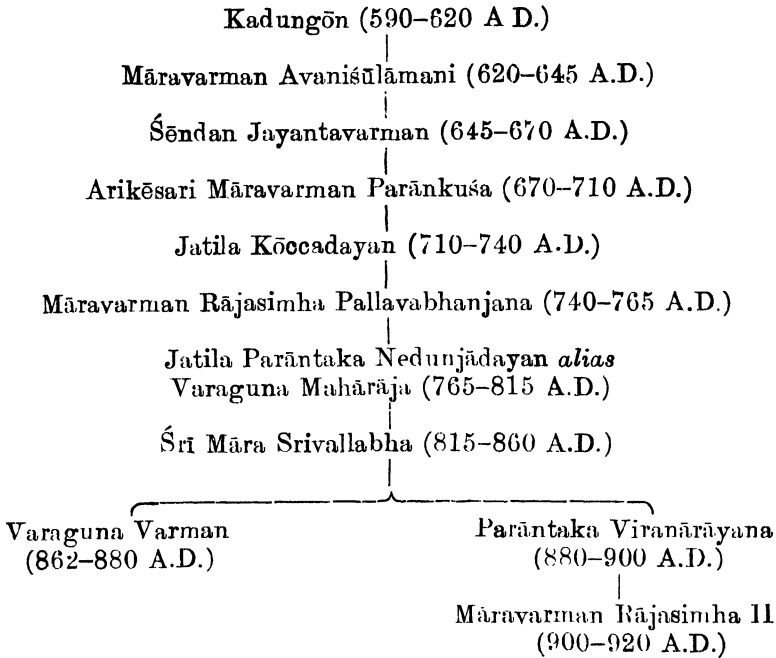
Page 44, paragraph 3.—*Add:—*There is, however, no evidence to show that Pulakāsin II had anything to do with the Kalabhra interrugnum in the Pāndya country.

Page 45, paragraph 2 to paragraph 1 of page 46.—*Substitute:—*Thereafter we have what is called the first empire of the Pāndyas which lasted through the seventh, eighth and ninth centuries. The main sources of information are four sets of copper plates generally known as the Velvikkudi grant and the Madras Museum plates, the smaller and the larger Sinnamanūr plates. From a study of these plates and of certain inscriptions and contemporary history of neighbouring dynasties, Professor Nilakanta Sastri has compiled the following genealogy of the Pāndya kings of this period, with the probable periods

* For a probable origin of the Pāndyas see "*Studies in Tamil Literature*" by V. R. Rāmachandra Dikshitar, M.A., Madras University, page 179.

† See the *Mauryan Polity*, page 64, by the same author.

of their reign—vide page 41 of his book *The Pāṇḍyan Kingdom*, (1929), and for a discussion of the history of the period, *ibid* pages 37 to 98.*



Kadungōn was the rescuer of his country. For a long time (so runs the Vēlvikkudi grant of Parāntaka Nedunjādayan, the only record about him) the Adhirāja (the Pāṇḍya King) was sent into exile and the country was occupied by the Kalabhras. Afterwards the Adhirāja appeared “like the sun springing out of the stormy ocean and quickly removed the right which the other kings had spread over the goddess of the earth and established his exclusive right over her.” It appears from the general expressions employed about his son and successor such as “his making the earth his exclusive possession and wedding Prosperity” that he maintained the power which he inherited from his father. Sendan or Jayantavarman who succeeded his father is also known as Vānavan, an expression which indicates that he had won some successes against the Chēras. The Vēlvikkudi and the smaller Sinnamanūr plates call his successor (who was probaby his son) Srikēsari Māravarman and the

* The Editor is indebted to Professor K. A. Nilakanta Sāstri of the Madras University and to his work *The Pāṇḍyan kingdom* for the bulk of the notes that follow.

larger Sinnamanur plate Arikēsan Parānkusa. It is said of him that he conquered his enemies in the battle of Nelvēli (not yet identified, but it was not the modern Tinnevely) and the exploits of this king as described in the plates make it clear that the Pāndyan power came into collision with the Pallavas in the north and the Kēralas on the west, that Arikēsari Parānkusan made large additions to the king's territories to such an extent that historians have come to call the two centuries following it as the age of the First Pāndyan Empire. This Pāndyan King is identified by some scholars with the celebrated Kūn Pāndya of legendary fame and the contemporary of the Saiva saints Tirugnānasambandar and Siruttondar, the former of whom converted the Kūn Pāndya to Saivism. To him Sundaramūrti ascribes the victory at Nelvēli and Siruttondar was the general who destroyed the Chālukya capital Vātāpi in 642 A.D. The Pāndyan queen was a Chōla princess and she invited Tirugnānasambandar to go to Madurai and convert her husband who was a confirmed Jain to the Saiva religion.

Arikēsari's son and successor was Kōccadayan also called Ranadhīra, evidently a great warrior whose titles Vānavan, Sembīyan, and Sōlan would imply superiority over his Chēra and Chōla contemporaries, and among his military achievements were the capture of the town of Mangalapuram, the modern Mangalore, the subjugation of the Āyi king (a mountain chief on the Tinnevely ghats) in the battle of Marudūr (which is probably Tirupputaimarudur near Ambāsamudram). Māravarman Rājasimha I succeeded his father Ranadhīra. He is called Pallavabhanjana in the Madras Museum plates and the Vēlvikkudi grant mentions a series of victories against the Pallavas and the Kongu country. He was an opponent of Nandivarman Pallavamalla and made a victorious march to Pāndi Kodumudi in Kongu-nādu. He is said to have married a Ganga or Malava princess whose son Jatila Parantaka Nedumarayan was the donor of the Vēlvikkudi grant and of the Madras Museum plates. He is also called Varaguna Mahārāja and reigned for nearly fifty years. His chief minister Marangari was a native of Kalakkad then called Karavāṇḍapura and he was the *agnapathi* of the Vēlvikkudi grant, the builder of the temple to Narasimha on the Anamalai hill (770 A.D.) and the donor of a big agrahara for Brahmans close by. He fought his father's old foes and consolidated his conquests. He fought successfully the Kongu King Adigaimān who was assisted by the Pallava and the Kērala kings, and the whole Kongu country (Salem and Coimbatore districts) came under his control. He is credited with the construction of a Vishnu temple at Kanjivayppērūr, that is Pērūr on the river Kānchi, the ancient name for the Noyil, near Coimbatore. (This temple

seems to have been demolished by some bigoted Saivite Kongu-Chōla king, though the principal idol can still be seen on the bank of the *teppakulam* in that village.) Inscriptions of this king are found at Ambāsamudram and Tiruchendūr in this district and at Trichinopoly. The Museum plates refer to his conquest of Kērala and of the port of Viḷinam (Quilon). An inscription at Kalugumalai of his reign records an expedition against Malainādu and the destruction of Ariviyurkōttai in the Travancore country. By his successes in the Kongu-nādu and Vēnād, this Pāndya King had extended the kingdom far beyond the usual frontiers into the Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Salem and Coimbatore districts. This Varaguna should not be confounded with the king who was the chief of the Tamil saint Mānikka-vāchagar.

Varaguna was succeeded about 815 A.D. by his son Śrīmara Śrī Vallabha. Our knowledge of him is confined to the larger Śinnamanūr plates. He not only maintained the territories left by his father intact but also extended it to Ceylon by crossing over with a large army to that island and defeating its king at Kunnūr and "spreading destruction all over the land." He fought a confederation of Gangas, Pallavas, Chōlas, Kalingas, Magadhas and others and defeated them at Kudamukku (Kumbakōnam). There was a counter invasion of the country by the Ceylonese king apparently to help a Māya Pāndya, a pretender who claimed the throne. The Ceylon chronicle *Mahāvamsa* states that the Pāndya king and his friends suffered a defeat and the Ceylonese general brought a large booty which included the treasures looted by Varaguna when he invaded Ceylon and subdued it. This is very probably an exaggeration. Śrī Vallabha was succeeded by his elder son Varaguna Varman the chief event in whose reign was the battle of Tiruperambiyam in which he lost against the Pallavas and the Chōlas. It was also during his time that Vijayālaya, the Chōla King, captured Tanjore from the Muttarāyans. Dying childless, he was succeeded by his brother Viranārāyana who had married a Chēra princess called Śrī Vanavan Mahādēvi or Sēramān-Mahādēvi after whom the town of Sērmādēvi in this district is believed to have been named. The Pāndya power was now declining and the statement in the Śinnamanūr plates that Viranārāyana destroyed Pennāgadam and fought in the Kongu country shows that the Pāndya power was struggling to maintain itself in those regions. The last king of this line was Rājasimha II who was Viranārāyana's son by the Chēra princess. He was the donor of the Śinnamanūr plates in the 16th year of his reign. They contain few facts about him. From contemporary Chōla records, however it is clear that

Rājasimha II aided by the Ceylonese invaded the Chōla country and was defeated at Vēlūr (not identified). The Chōla King Parāntaka tried to follow up his success by an expedition to Ceylon where Rājasimha II had taken refuge. The latter after fruitlessly waiting in Ceylon left it for the Kērala country, the home of his mother. Thus ended the First Empire of the Pandyas, early in the 10th century A.D.

*Page 46, paragraph 2 to paragraph 3 of page 47.—Substitute :—*The rapid decline and the extinction as a political force of the Pallavas must be assigned to the latter half of the 9th century. Nandivarman Pallavamalla, the Pallava King who had suffered a defeat at the hands of Arikēsari Maravarman (670–710 A.D.) is identified with Nandivarman Pallavamalla whose general Udayachandra had defeated the Pāndyas at Manaikudi.* Arikēsari's son Kōccadayan was named Pallava-bhanjana because of his victories over the Pallavas. The later Pallavas (wrongly described as Ganga-Pallavas) were, however, extending their power over the north of the Chōla country, occasionally turning their armies against the Pāndyas in the south, and their great success at Tiruperumbiyam (near Kumbakōnam) against Varaguna Varman whose ally Prithivipati, a western Ganga King, lost his life in it, may be said to mark the beginning of the decline of the first Pāndyan empire. Aparājita was the Pallava King who succeeded in this battle. He was the last king of the Pallava line and many inscriptions of his reign have been discovered.

Danger, however, threatened the Pāndyas from another quarter. While the Pallavas were measuring their strength with the southern kingdoms, the Chōlas once more raised their heads and began to lay the foundation of an empire which with a few slight breaks was to continue supreme in Southern India for three centuries.

Page 49, paragraph 1, line 4.—For “Vīrarājēndra I” read “Rājēndra II.”

Paragraph 2, line 2.—For “Vira-Rājēndra II” read “Vira-Rājēndra I.”

Page 50, footnote 2.—Delete “as Vikrama was the surname of Rājēndra I who ruled long before Vikrama Chōla, and also of some other earlier Chōla Kings like Uttama Chōla.”

Footnotes 3 to 5 and their references.—Re-number as 2 to 4.

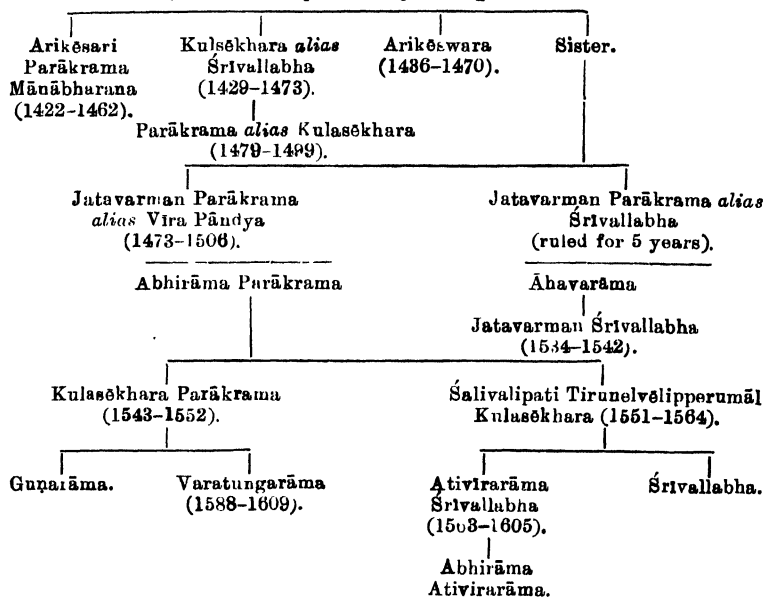
* The site has not been identified.

*Page 54, paragraph 2.—Add:—*The last military success of this Pāndyan King is the conquest of Sēdamangalam and the subjugation of its Pallava or Kādava chief Ko-Perunjingadēva who had imprisoned the Chōla-King Rājārāja III in his fort until Vira Narasimha the Hoysala King released him. The Kādava chief was later restored his territory and he paid a tribute to the Pāndya and helped the latter in his campaigns as stated in an inscription at Dowleshwaram (Gōdāvari district *E.R.* 419 of 1893). He beautified the temples of Chidambaram and Srirangam with the treasure that he obtained in his wars. His gifts to the Srirangam temple and his extensions to it are recorded in a long Sanskrit inscription which has been summarized by Dr. Hultzsch in *E.I.*, Vol. iii, p. 11.

Jatavarman
Sundara
Pāndya I
(1251-61).

*Page 57.—Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following:—*The following genealogy of the later Pāndya rulers as gathered from copper-plate grants is taken from Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sāstri's, *The Pāndyan Kingdom*, p. 249.

The later
Pāndyas.



Arikēsari Parākrama claims to have won several victories over his enemies at various small places in the Tinnevely district and to have defeated the kings of Kērala, but he is identified with the Madura Pāndya king vanquished by Narasa Nāyaka, probably in the later part of his reign. He was called Kōrkai-vēndan which shows that the seaboard of Tinnevely was under his control. The Viswanātha temple at Tenkāsi was built by him, the construction taking 17 years to complete, the towers not being completed at his death. His brother

Śrīvallabha completed the tower. How the succession passed to his nephews and if the latter are identical with Abhirāma Parākrama and Ahavarāma with whom the regular genealogy begins in the copper plates are not clear. The country was overrun by the Travancore king during the time of Jatavarman Śrīvallabha (1534-1542), son of Ahavarāma, but was restored to him by Achyuta Rāya of Vijayanagar and Śrīvallabha took upon himself the title of "the restorer of olden times" (*Īrandakālamedutta*). Their successors gradually lost their political power; and Ativitrārāma and his cousin Varatungarāma were better known for their literary compositions and for the encouragement they gave to the poets of the time. Śrīvallabha the brother of the former is said to have put off by various excuses listening to the new doctrine preached by Robert de Nobili, the Rāja Sanyāsi from the west. These last Pāndya rulers were in subordinate alliance with Viswanātha Nāyak of Madura and acknowledged the suzerainty of Vijayanagar and the last Pāndya ruler that has come down to us is referred to in two copper plate grants to the temple at Kuttālam as Alaganperumāl Sivala-Varagunarāma Pāndya Kulasekharadēvar "who brought back the past" and are dated 1753 A.D.

Page 58.—Add the following to footnote 3 from Father Castets, S.J., who has made a special study of the Jesuit letters of the time:—

In 1542, when St. Francis Xavier arrived on the Fishery Coast the local Governor of the Travancore king had changed his residence to Tala west of Cape Comorin and his chief function was to supervise the work of the Adigāris of the villages on the Fishery Coast. The authority of these Adigāris was paramount and independent of caste organizations of which the most closely knit one was that of the Paravars. The Pattangattis among them acted as managers and had even a village prison under their control and the king occasionally sent out men to inspect the work of the Adigāris and caste heads and enquire into complaints. Such organized rule, it was said, had lasted for fifty years, that is it began in the eighties of the fifteenth century when the Pāndyas had to call in the help of Vijayanagar. This account discredits the supposed invasion of Travancore by Achyuta Rāya in 1532 and the inscription on the pillar of that king at Tambraparni.

Page 59.—Add the following note from Father Castets, S.J., as footnote 3 to paragraph 3:—

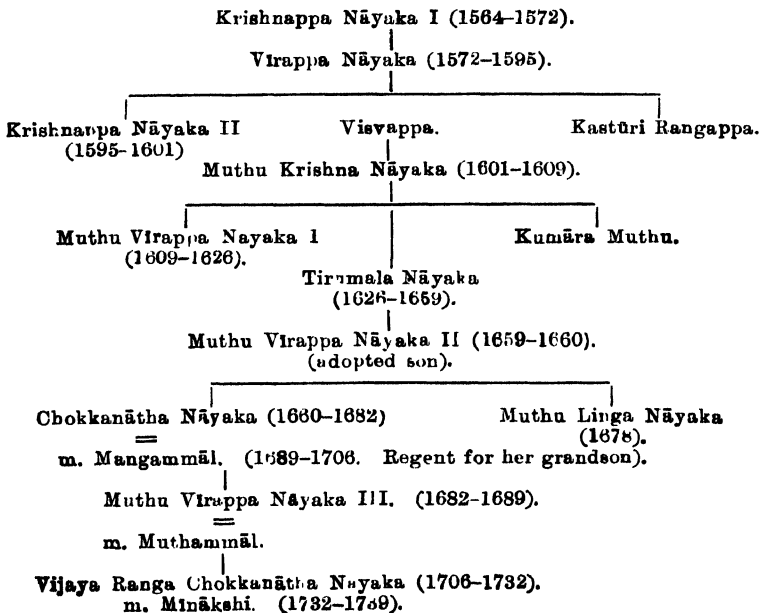
The Portuguese came to the Tinnevely Coast with the permission of the Rāja of Travancore and planted in it two simple commercial settlements or factories first at Tuticorin and then at Punnatāyal later on. These were under a *capitan* residing at Tuticorin and taking his orders from the Viceroy at Goa. This *capitan* overstepped his jurisdiction and interfered with the rights of the feeble king of Travancore though Xavier had had to warn him against such action. The letters of Xavier from Manapād to Mansilhas, dated 21st March and 2nd September 1544 and of the Cochin mission from 1560 to 1600 show that the Portuguese rights of protection over the Paravars and their peaceful enjoyment of the Pearl Fishery were acknowledged.

Page 60, paragraph 1.—Add as footnote 2 under it the following note from Father Castets, S.J.

Dr. Oldwell's opinion assigning the beginnings of Vijayanagar intervention in the affairs of the Pāndyan kingdom to Krishnadeva Rāja

(1509-1530 A.D.) finds an unsuspected support in an address presented by the famous Jesuit Father Beschi in 1731 to Bangaru Tirumala which states that the dynasty had ruled the country for 222 years and an old *olei* left in a church of the Marava by a missionary of the Madura mission also gives 1509 as the beginning of Nāyaka rule in Madura. Viswanātha's chieftainship of Madura is dated 1535 in the Madura mission letter of 1606-07 and in Father Nobili's letter, dated October 1607. The later date given by Sewell to Viswanātha's reign must therefore refer to his coronation. Achyuta's pillar of victory planted in the Tambraparni probably records what Viswanatha had done in his king's name. The Jesuit letters seem to afford no clue to the invasion of Travancore by Vithala Rājah. Xavier's letters state that in the attempt to end Travancore rule in the Fishery Coast, the Madura regular force tried to force the Arambōli pass, and when they were near Cape Comorin, they came upon a party of sepoys of the Portuguese Viceroy of Goa, Alfonso de Sousa trying to plunder the Hindu temp'les on the coast, who saved themselves by a flight to their ships. The Madura forces tried to vent their wrath on the Christians who were the allies of the Portuguese; and the Christians had therefore to take refuge in the neighbouring isles. This was towards the end of 1544 A.D. Xavier's attempts to save the lives of these Christians are referred to in his letters, and he seems to have helped in securing a safe passage to a Brahman Ambassador of Travancore and to the poligar of Bethumāmala (by which Uttumalai must have been meant) and peace was eventually concluded, Travancore officials withdrawing from the Fishery Coast which came under the Nāyakas. The Madura ruler at the time is referred to as Nāyakar, whose control over the local poligars was not sufficiently effective for a Panjalankurichi Poligar who had imprisoned a Portuguese *capitan* and Father Enriquez to release them except on the intercession of the Rāya of Vijayanagar.

*Paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*The successors of Viswanātha in the Nāyakship of Madura as mentioned in *History of the Nayaks of Madura* (Madras University) and their dates as amended by Father Castets, S.J., are given below :—



*Page 62, paragraph 4.—Substitute:—*Muthuvirappa Nāyaka I (1609–1626) who succeeded is a scarcely more distinct figure. It was this ruler who definitely changed his capital from Madura to Trichinopoly in 1616, the object being (as mentioned in the Jesuit letters) “to make war with the King of Tanjore.” His brother Tirumala Nāyaka removed it back to Madura some ten or twelve years after he became ruler, apparently because Trichinopoly was too near the “zone of war” and it was thought safer to remove the capital to a place more distant and more central.

Page 64.—Insert as footnote to last paragraph:—

Grose’s “Voyage to the East Indies” and a Fort St. George Consultation of January 1679—(vide Records of Fort St. George, Diary and Consultation Book 1678–79 page 153, published by the Government Press, Madras in 1911) contain references to the dexterity with which the Mysoreans cut off the noses of the enemy which they sent to the headquarters as proof of their success.

*Add to last paragraph:—*The Rājahs of Travancore who had been paying tribute to the Nāyaks of Madura since the middle of the 16th century tried to assert their independence and stopped their tribute and this led to an invasion of Travancore by Tirumala in 1634–35 when he defeated the Rājah.

*Page 66.—Add to paragraph 1:—*The Court was again transferred to Trichinopoly or rather it was made the second capital towards the close of the year 1665. In the following year Chokkanātha started the construction of a palace and other buildings in the new capital for the construction of which he laid hands on the magnificent palace of Tirumala Nāyaka at Madura and ordered the removal of some of its materials to Trichinopoly. His palace should not be confounded with Mangammāl’s Palace: it was another whose ruins were visible until a few years ago to the east of the town.

Last paragraph, line 5.—Add after “adventurer” the following:—“named Rustum Khan who was a cavalry commander under the Nāyaka.”

*Page 67, paragraph 4.—Add after the first sentence:—*This prince was the son of Chokkanātha by Mangammāl, who was the daughter of Dalavāy Linganna Nāyak (referred to in the Jesuit letter of 1666), whom Chokkanātha might have married or raised to the position of chief queen after his failure to secure the hand of the Tanjore princess. Mangammāl was pregnant at the time of Chokkanātha’s death and so escaped *sati*.

*Last paragraph.—Add:—*The Jesuit letters since available describe him as entirely taken up by plays, dances and women, and lavish of gifts to his minions and flatterers the chief of whom were the newly created Tondaman and the Maravar to

both of whom he had made large grants of land. There was a great flood in the Cauvery followed by a serious famine in 1709 the like of which had never been heard of. Chinna Muppala Nāyaka, the second in the kingdom, greatly oppressed the people and conspired against the king, but the plot was discovered and he was put to death in 1711. The king trusted no one and no one trusted him. He turned actor, and dressed as a woman (1716); and in 1731 died of a shameful disease brought on by his excesses.

Page 68, paragraph 1, line 1.—Delete the words “died in 1731, and.”

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.

Page 86, paragraph 1.—*Substitute* :—Tinnevely stood ninth in 1931 among the districts of the Presidency (Madras excepted) in regard to the density of its population with an average of 474 persons to the square mile. General characteristics.

Page 87, paragraph 1.—*Add* :—At the census of 1931 also Tiruchendūr continued to be the most densely populated taluk (excepting Anjengo and Tangassōri which have since been included in the district) with 734 persons to the square mile. The density was below the district average in Kōilpatti (329), Nāngunēri (367), Ambasamudram (413) and Sankaranainārkōil (423). The river-side taluks were all well above the district average and came in the following order: Tiruchendūr (734), Tinnevely (728), Srīvaikuntam (649) and Tenkāsi (619). The density in Tiruchendūr was not increased by any crowded festival in the great temple. Density of population.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—In the intercensal period 1911 to 1921 the population increased by 6·2 per cent and in the next ten years the increase was slightly higher, 7·3 per cent. Whereas the Tiruchendūr taluk showed a decrease in 1921 of 0·3 per cent over the figures of 1911—which had been inflated owing to the occurrence of the *masi* festival in it—the census of 1931 recorded an increase of 11·3 per cent over the population in 1921. While all the taluks returned during the 20 years 1911–31 an increase in population, the district increase being 13·5 per cent, the advance was most marked in Tenkāsi (26·2), Nāngunēri (20·4), Sankaranainārkōil (16·7) and Srīvaikuntam (15·4) taluks. Tiruchendūr taluk returned an excess of 11, Tinnevely 11·8, Kōilpatti 5·7 and Ambasamudram 3·8 per cent only.

Page 88, paragraph 3.—*Substitute* :—In every hundred of the population 83 are Hindus, eleven Christians and six

Muhammadans. The proportion of Christians to the total population is higher than in any other Madras district.

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute:—*In the decade 1921–31 the Christians (almost entirely Indians) increased by 18 per cent. They were most numerous in the enclaves of Anjengo and Tangassēri which have been included in this district for administrative purposes (66·2 per cent). In the Tiruchendūr taluk which contains several villages wholly inhabited by Paravas (who are all Roman Catholics), the Christians comprise nearly a fourth of the total population (25·3 per cent); in this taluk are found several Christian settlements, including the important village of Nazareth, of adherents of the S.P.G. Nāngunēri (19·2 per cent) and Srivaikuntam (14·5 per cent) come next. The percentages in the other taluks in the descending order are Kōilpatti (7), Tinnevely (6·9), Ambāsamudram (6·3), Sankaranayinārkōil (5·5) and Tenkāsi (4·8). The Christians belong in about equal proportion to the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a few thousands being adherents of minor Protestant denominations.

Roman
Catholic
Mission.*

*Page 88, last two paragraphs to page 93, first three paragraphs.—Substitute:—*The Roman Catholic Mission is older than any other mission by more than two centuries. Its beginning was the spontaneous accession to Christianity in 1532 of the Paravas under the following circumstances. These Paravas who were fishermen and coastal traders had formed themselves into a well-organized community and monopolised the fishing for pearls along the coast under the Madura kings to whom they paid a special tribute. After the first Muhammadan invasion of South India in the fourteenth century clusters of Mussalman settlers and sea-farers appeared all along the southern coast where they monopolised all the trade of the two coasts and became uncontested masters of the seas. Pearl fisheries naturally brought them large profits and the Paravas paid the usual royalty to them as it was under their protection that the fisheries were held. This went on peacefully until the appearance of the Portuguese in these seas. The Paravas who had always considered the Muhammadans as intruders and usurpers now rose in arms against them and in a sudden encounter slew some Muslims. Fear of reprisals induced them to look out for protectors and they were advised by a Juan da Cruz (a noble Nayar convert from Calicut and an exile on the fishery coast) to seek the help of the Portuguese and “the better to succeed in their requests” to ask for baptism. The

* The editor is indebted to the Rev. Father Castets, S.J., Trichinopoly, for the history of the Roman Catholic Mission in the district.

Portuguese Captain of Cochin at the time, Don Pedro Vaz de Amaral, grasped at once the advantage to Portuguese influence and to the spread of Christianity that the proposal offered and Michael Vaz, the Vicar, of Cochin under the Bishop of Goa was induced to send eleven Franciscan friars to go to the fishery coast and baptize all those that presented themselves. Some 20,000 Paravas were thus summarily baptized and the Moormen were repressed. This was the beginning of "the Christianity of the Fishery Coast" under the supervision of the See of Goa.

The Franciscans were soon discouraged by the rigour of the climate and the dearth of provisions and returned to Cochin. Some eight years after that event while the celebrated St. Francis Xavier, a member of the Society of Jesus, was at Goa, the Vicar Michael Vaz happened to bewail in his presence the pitiable condition of the Parava neophytes, and the saint was so moved by this report that he hastened to their rescue and reached the coast in September 1542 and laboured amidst them for two years, giving them their first practical lessons in the doctrines of the new faith. In his eagerness to teach them directly in their own language, with the help of some Eurasians who could at least talk gibberishly the Tamil jargon of the Coast, he had a translation made of the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Ave Maria, the Commandments and the Form of General Confession together with a brief exposition of the Christian doctrine. Having then learnt all this translation by heart he proceeded visiting bell in hand village after village, collecting the inhabitants and calling on them to listen to him and baptized those that willingly offered themselves. In a little more than a year he succeeded in winning the universal veneration not only by the miraculous cures which he effected but by the sincerity of his preaching and brought into the fold all those Paravas that had been left out by the Franciscans. More members of the Parava caste living inland and some Kādeyers on the East Coast as far as the island of Pamban were also converted later on, so that by the end of 1644 the total number of Christians in the area rose to 26,218. The numerous letters written by Xavier to his Society in Rome from Tuticorin, Manappād, Vaippār, Virapāndyanpatnam, Alanthālai, Punnai-kāyal, Tiruchendūr and other places give a most interesting account of his activities.

Twelve missioneries were employed in looking after this fairly large flock. From 1601 the mission had ceased to depend on Goa and had been attached to the new Jesuit Missionary Province of Cochin to which it continued to belong till the suppression of the Society of Jesus in 1773 when the last surviving Jesuits passed under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Cochin.

The good start made by Xavier which was continued by his successors had, however, little effect on the people of other castes, even including Pariahs; so great was the repulsion for *Pranguism*, the Christian missionaries mixing freely with Europeans wearing European clothes and living like them. It was only with the extension of the methods followed by Father Robert de Nobili of the Madura Mission that Christianity had its unfettered development in this area. This Mission continued to be under the jurisdiction of the "Malabar Province" but it had its own methods. In its early days the mission was too much preoccupied with its work in Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura to devote any attention to Tinnevely. A few clusters of caste Christians from the Madura country first emigrated into this district in about 1638. Father Emmanuel Martinz toured through the district, and the annual letter of 1644 says that some forty of these Madura Christians were settled in Kayattar where they had built a chapel of their own. The missionary visits from Madura were extremely difficult and these Christians had recourse therefore to the Parava churches on the coast. Their number increased in 1652 to 115 and since then each annual letter reported to the mission headquarters accessions to the faith from castes other than Paravas and the number was 415 in 1663.

While the Kayattar Christian community was thus developing, similar clusters of a few hundreds each were established at places as far apart as Tenkasi, Marandai, Palamcottai, Pannikulam, Perunkulam, Punnavanam and Kamanayakkanpatti. In 1680 the Christians at Kayattar had to undergo all sorts of ill-treatment for their faith at the hands of the local Governor and the war between Madura and Mysore rendered the visits of the Madura missionaries to Tinnevely impossible. It was a period of great political commotion and had followed the serious famine of 1676. "How can religion," wrote Father Britto in 1683, "become securely established in a land whose population is unstable as the waves of the sea, shifting like the sands of the desert, in a country where it wants only a war, an epidemic, a famine, a political change, a foreign invasion, to destroy one-half of its inhabitants and to change almost its whole population?"

In 1684, however, a regular centre for the Madura mission was established at Kamanayakkanpatti under the promised protection of the Poligar Kattaboma Nayakka. Father John de Britto who had been delegated to install Father Borghezi of the princely house of the Borgheze of Genoa as its first resident missionary, selected this station in preference to Kayattar. It was during this visit of Father Britto that the first steps

were taken in that important movement by which Christianity ultimately spread so widely amongst the Shanans. He penetrated as far south as Vadakkānkulam (Nāngunēri taluk) and tried his evangelising zeal in the palmyra region round about that place. About 200 converts were made after preaching for two months; but this so much roused the wrath of the other members of the caste that they seized him and imprisoned him. They however released him later on, apparently through fear of trouble that their action would bring on them. Immediately on his release Father de Britto had to hasten back to his own district Tanjore owing to a fierce persecution of his Christians with its first centre around Point Calimere. This forced departure notwithstanding, a congregation of Shanans was definitely formed at Vadakkānkulam in 1685 and during the 16 years that Father Borghese stayed at Kāmanāyakkanpatti the work of conversion amongst that caste (whose members now constitute nearly half of the Roman Catholic population in the district) progressed so rapidly in the south of the taluk of Nāngunēri and South Travancore that another missionary, Father Bernard de Saa, had to be sent to his assistance from the Marava country. Father de Saa chose Vadakkānkulam for his mission station because of its situation between the two kingdoms of Madura and Travancore, so that in times of persecution in one kingdom the missionary might find refuge in the other. Notwithstanding this precaution a fierce persecution was started by the Pagan Shanans against the converts and the missionaries. The latter were seized and brought before the Madura Nāyak's agent at Tinnevely. Father de Saa who was almost dying was banished and Father Borghese was thrown into a prison where he was detained for forty days, before his release was secured through the intercession of two priests of the Madura mission (Fathers Laynez and Boucher) to the Queen regent Rani Mangammāl of Madura. The missionaries were allowed on release to continue their work among the Shanans, and the number of conversions secured by them in that year was 1635.

The work at Vadakkānkulam having increased considerably it was found necessary to establish in 1710 a separate centre for the mission at Nēman in the Travancore State and two sub-centres on the east, one at Isalaburam (Anacarei 1711) attached to Vadakkānkulam, and the other at Gurukkalpatti, attached to Kāmanāyakkanpatti. In the following year the Vadakkānkulam centre returned 4,128 adult Christians and every year at least hundred adult converts from among the Shanans were added to the number. There was thus a great need for more catechists, the twelve maintained by the Mission being found insufficient. The first incumbent at Gurukkalpatti was Father

Beschi of the Madura Mission. This remarkable man who is remembered chiefly as the author of a number of Tamil poems (the best known of which is the epic styled *Tēmbāvani*) and of many books on history, religion and philosophy, arrived in Tinnevely in 1711. He was involved in 1714 in a persecution against Christians and he was tried and condemned to death by the local agent of the Madura Nāyak. It was again fear of disapproval of the Nayak king that finally set Father Beschi free. Father Beschi continued in charge of the Kāmanāyak-kanpatti centre until he was called away to the Marava country.* It was during his stay here that this great missionary laid the foundation for his study of the Tamil poetry in which he became so proficient in later life. Father Calini who was stationed at Vadakkānkulam since 1714 wrote two years later about his Shānan Christians as follows: "By its numbers and its wealth the Shānan caste is in comparison with all other castes admirably adapted to Christianity. In fact the Shānans could easily observe the Christian practices. The nature of their life, the necessity of climbing palmyras, preserves them from laziness, the fountain of all disorders. Besides, they are gifted with an excellent disposition, most inclined to religious matters."

Meanwhile the Fishery Coast which remained under the control of the Bishop of Cochin showed no signs of development. The rulers of Madura who insisted on the rigorous exactions of their annual tribute allowed with perfect unconcern all kinds of conflicts and rivalries which occurred between the Paravas on the one hand and their non-Christian neighbours or the Portuguese on the other; and at Tuticorin, as elsewhere, constant troubles were experienced by the Paravas at the hands of their Hindu neighbours, and on several occasions the Jesuit Fathers of Tuticorin had to seek shelter in the islands opposite the town.

Greatly impoverished by successive years of poor pearl fisheries the *Pattangattis* of the seven main Parava villages† and their chief and the wealthy merchants of Tuticorin were obliged, following the example of the Jesuit Fathers, to escape the payment of their tribute to the Madura Nāyaks, by seeking refuge in the desert island of Vānthivu at the entrance to the Tuticorin harbour. Even here the Paravas became the object of animosity both to the Portuguese Government of Goa and to the Bishop of

* After narrowly escaping death, Father Beschi went to Madura in 1716 and from 1720 onwards was put successively in charge of two stations near Trichinopoly, Vadugarpatti and Āyūr, and afterwards at Eylur near Tanjore.

† These were Vēmbār, Vaip̄pār, Tūtīcorin, Punnakāyal, Virapāndianpatnam, Anantalai and Manapād.

Cochin; and unable to sustain any longer the combined attack of such powerful adversaries the refugees after a stay of three years (1604–1607) returned to the mainland and threw themselves on the mercy of the king's officials who fortunately showed no resentment for their past conduct. The Jesuit Missionaries were, however, made responsible for the Paravas showing resistance to the threats and pretensions of the Portuguese authorities and were also disliked on other grounds, and expelled, *manu monachali et ecclesiastica* from their missions on the east and west coast and in the island of Mannār. The Bishop of Cochin had quarrelled both with the Archbishop of Cranganore and the Viceroy of Goa; and the Jesuit Fathers withdrew from the Fishery Coast and retired to Ceylon, Travancore and Cochin. On the Fishery Coast and Mannār, secular priests educated in the seminary at Tuticorin flocked to replace them, but in the poor villages in the west coast no such candidates came forward and the Jesuits had to return to them. The change of pastors led to factions and disorders among the Christian Paravas, and the Kadeyars of Mannār and other places showed signs of relapsing to Paganism. After fifteen years of such confusion the king of Portugal called back the Jesuits. They found on their return that in Tuticorin the college had disappeared; and even the Church which remained had "neither altar nor images nor doors" and had been used as a stable and a store-house. The Portuguese officials, "who to increase, they say, the royal treasure take away our endowments," were in alliance with the Jathitalavaimore and his local representatives against the priests and people. The terrible famine that lasted for ten months in 1626 caused great depression among the Paravas who were unable to pay their usual tribute and the chief missionary Father Rubino undertook on their behalf a journey to King Tirumala at Trichinopoly and had the tribute reduced by more than half. Three years later, that is in about 1630, the Jesuits had again to withdraw from the Fishery Coast as a result of a venomous campaign of hatred and ill-will organized against them by the Portuguese Captain of Tuticorin acting in collusion with the Viceroy. They were, however, soon brought back by an order of Philip IV, King of Spain and Portugal. The unexpected yield in the pearl fishery of 1638 brightened the prospects of the Paravas and with the return of prosperity relative calm was restored.

In 1658 the Dutch in Ceylon had been called to Tuticorin by the Nayak of Madura and they expelled the Portuguese from their factories at Tuticorin and Punnakayal and obtained from their royal patron at Madura an order for the banishment of all the Jesuits from their churches in the coast, and took

possession of the Portuguese establishments one by one including Cochin which was captured in 1663. The churches at Manapād, Pattanam, Punnakāyal, Vēmbār and Tuticorin were forcibly taken possession of by the Dutch and transformed into warehouses for them while the respective presbyteries were used as quarters for their agents. The Christian Paravas were forced to attend services in Protestant churches and even during seasons of pearl fisheries the attendance of one of their own priests was denied to them. In 1661 the Reverend Philip Baldaeus was especially deputed to visit all the churches along the coast and try to reform these "deluded Catholics." But knowing full well, as he said, the unyielding character of the people he did not fall in with the proposition.* Writing in 1703 Baldaeus evidently judging by appearances said: "all along the Coast inhabit the Paruas who being for the most part Christians, you see the shore all along as far as Comoryn and even beyond it to Tutecoryn full of little churches, some of wood, others of stone."

The Paravas of the Fishery Coast still clung to their Christianity, and in 1712 the Christian population of Tuticorin numbered 8,520, of whom 6,000 were adults. In that year with the permission of the Dutch resident the foundation of the parish church was laid by the Vicar, Father Mansi. In 1719 the proselytising spirit of the Dutch had cooled down and the persecution of the Roman Catholics had ceased. The Christian communities of Vadakkānkulam and Isalaburam continued to increase and two sub-centres, Sendamaram and Palayapetti (Pettai, were added to the main centre at Kāmanāyakkanpatti. Father Beschi again came to the Fishery Coast in 1742 and lived there a sort of retired life, at Tuticorin and perhaps also at Manapad, till we find him reported 1746, when 66 years of age, as Visitor of the College of Ambalacat (in Travancore), where he died in 1747. In the inland Madura Mission meanwhile the centres of Vadakkankulam and Isalaburam continued to increase. In 1744 under the decree of Pope Benedict XIV separate missionaries for caste and non-caste Christians were instituted for this inland mission. In 1759, the Society of Jesus was declared suppressed in Portugal and its dominions and all the Jesuits on whom the Portuguese could lay hands were seized and deported to the prisons of Lisbon. The priests of Mysore and Madura, and of the Fishery and Travancore coasts continued in their jurisdiction as before, though it was not possible to fill in by fresh recruits any vacancies that occurred among them. In 1773 came Pope Clement XIV's Bull of suppression of the Jesuits throughout the world which,

* "An exact description of Malabar by Philip Baldaeus, Amsterdam, 1692."

however, left the position of the missionaries in the district in the same state as before.

Till 1780, the two Jesuit missions working in the district had been attached to two different Ordinaries, the Fishery Coast mission to that of Cochin, and the inland mission to Cranganore but the distinction ceased about this time and both were administered by the Ordinary of Cochin. Vadakkānkulam then became the sole centre of the inland mission with four divisional centres under separate categories Sēdamangalam, Āndipatti, Kāmanāyakkanpatti and Vadakkānkulam itself. This centre was served by priests from Cochin with the real missionary spirit who did their best to keep up the foundations already existing and made over their charge in 1837 to the first new Jesuit missionaries who arrived in Palamcotta that year. But the Goanese priests who had stepped into the places of the old Jesuits in the Fishery Coast showed at first some reluctance to surrender their charges, and trouble arose in consequence. They had allowed all sorts of abuses to creep in, and the administration and enjoyment of church revenue had fallen into the hands of the local *Pattangattis* and of their chief. The new missionaries were, however, welcomed everywhere and the Padroado priests submitted themselves to the new order and departed, but the attempts of the new priests met with opposition from those who had secured an unjust hold over the revenues and goods of the church and organized a campaign of insubordination to the lawful jurisdiction of the Vicar Apostolic of the Coromandel Coast.

In 1847, the new Jesuit mission was consolidated into a separate diocese, with Dr. A. Canoz, Vicar Apostolic of Trichinopoly as its first Bishop. But the Goan clergy in the diocese, 6 or 7 in all, though canonically deprived of all jurisdiction, stuck to their several positions. The innumerable village strifes and lawsuits over the possession of churches and church properties which such a state of division produced finally impressed both Rome and Portugal, and a first concordat between these two courts was entered into in 1857, which left the two jurisdictions in lawful possession of the positions which each had by that time acquired. A "double jurisdiction" was thus legalised, which left still full scope for the clash of interests and intrigues of local parties. With a view, however, to suppress entirely or at least to circumscribe and reduce to a minimum the causes of those troubles, a second concordat was agreed upon in 1886 by the Bull *Humanae Salutis* of Pope Leo XIII whereby the Padroado jurisdiction in the diocese under the Bishop of Mylapore was left in possession of only 14 churches with about 5,000 Christians on the Fishery Coast; and the

remainder of the whole Madura mission was placed under the Bishop of Trichinopoly.

Notwithstanding the troubles arising from rival jurisdiction there has been a continuous movement of conversions especially from among the Shānans. Roman Catholic churches are to be found in every quarter of the district, the Jesuits alone owning more than 150 substantially built ones. Many date their foundation from the seventeenth and even the sixteenth century ; but practically all have been rebuilt, many more than once. The total number of Roman Catholic Christians in the Tinnevely District has shown great upward tendency in recent years. While their strength in 1841 was 41,500, it increased in 1891 to 68,737, in 1921 to 101,861 and in 1931 to about 115,000.

In 1923 the diocese of Tuticorin was detached from that of Trichinopoly and the first Indian Bishop of Tuticorin (the Rt. Rev. Francis Tiburtius Roche, S.J.) was consecrated in September of that year at Tuticorin. The new diocese extends over the three taluks of Nāngunēri, Srīvaikuntam and Tiruchendūr and includes a few villages across the frontier in Travancore State and in the Ramnad district. The Catholic population of this diocese is about 80,000 (of whom 36,000 are Shānans and 26,000 Paravas). The new diocese has four orphanages, two for boys and two for girls ; two high schools, one for boys and one for girls ; two middle schools for girls, one for European and one for Indian girls ; and a large number of elementary schools. The number of parishes in it is 30. In the portion left to the diocese of Trichinopoly, the Catholic population in 1921 was 28,890 and in 1931, 31,689. This portion of the district has one first-grade college, one high school for boys and one for girls and one middle school for girls, all at Palamcotta, besides a higher elementary school and several elementary schools in all the chief Catholic villages of the district.

Page 96, paragraph 1.—Delete the last sentence.

*Page 97.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following :—*Since 1924, the local organizations of both the C.M.S. and the S.P.G. have been merged in a diocesan organization with full powers of self-government by means of the Diocesan council consisting of the Bishop, all the clergy, and lay representatives and an Executive and Standing committees. The C.M.S. has also transferred most of its property to the Diocesan Trust Association, and the S.P.G. is about to do the same. The two societies, however, still supply missionaries and also give considerable grants to the diocese.

The S.P.G.
The C.M.S.

The districts of Tinnevely, Ramnad and Madura are administered independently by a commission from the Bishop of Madras and the consensual compact of the clergy and is for all practical purposes an autonomous diocese of the Church of England, the headquarters of the Bishop being Palamcottah.

The Tinnevely Diocesan Trust Association was formed in the year 1919 for the purpose of acting as Trustees of the property belonging to the Church of England, subsequently the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon in the Diocese of Tinnevely.

The Tinnevely Diocesan Trust Association.

The Company is administered by the members of the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Council and a Committee of Management of which the Bishop is chairman deals with matters which arise between the meetings of the Executive Committee.

*Paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*Indian Christians, other than adherents of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Missions are Salvationists and Baptists and number only a few thousands. The Salvation Army started work among the Adi-Drāvidas of the Nāngunēri taluk in 1921. The army had gathered about 2,500 adherents in about ten years in 103 centres. It has about 75 workers mostly from depressed classes and owns 32 elementary schools in all its chief villages and among the items of work are temperance reform, medical relief and the inculcation of the spirit of self-respect. The Missouri Evangelical Lutheran Mission began work in the district in 1916, their first station being Vadakkankulam where they have now a high school and a lace school for girls. Valliyur is the next station to which is attached Ovari on the coast. Each station has two European missionaries and congregations have been formed in about twenty villages round the above two centres. Kōilpatti, Naraikinar (Tinnevely taluk) and Pragasapuram near Nazareth are the chief centres of the smaller missions.

Missions of other denominations.

*Page 121, paragraph 2, second sentence.—Substitute :—*Scattered colonies of people going by that name are found in the interior of the district as well as in Ramnad and Madura ; but unless they be recent immigrants from the coast, they are not recognized by the Paravars of the Coast as members of their caste and treated socially as equals.

Paravans.

*Page 122, paragraph 3.—Insert at head of the paragraph the following :—*This caste appears to be the same as Parada-var mentioned in early Tamil literature. The term meant both boatmen and chiefs of the Madura country*. Their emblems

History of the caste

* Purananuru, p. 381, I.I. refers to தென்பரதவர் மிடல்சராய, and Maduraikanji I, p. 144 to தென்பரதவர் பேரேரே.

were the carp and the margosa, and the Pandyan kings ruled at Korkai (now Kayal) till at least the sixth century A.D. It was a tribal name which became a caste name later, and the Paradavars of the Neydal or coastal region were the earliest sailors of India who must have carried the muslins and spices of South India up the west coast to Aden and the East African coast in their boats for Arab traders.* Prof. Barnet takes them to be the representatives of one of the old strata of pre-Dravidian blood (Cambridge History of India, Chapter XXIV, pages 595-6), and one of the stories in the Madura chronicle (or sthalapurānam) refers to the Paradavars with a special headman of their own as a tribe of fishermen on the coast.

Their social
organisation.

Insert between paragraph 3 and 4 the following:— Whatever their origin, they make their first appearance in history as fishermen, divers for pearls, and organisers and chief beneficiaries of the pearl fisheries along their coast. Their social organisation had some peculiarities. The community was divided into two distinct classes; the wealthy merchants and boat owners constituting the aristocracy, and the actual fishermen who were practically considered as slaves. Inter-marriages between these two classes were not permitted and if at all occurred only very rarely. As a result of their connexion with the pearl fisheries their villages from Vēmbār to Ōvari came to be regarded as typical of the community and its organisations, while those that lived in isolated villages from Ōvari to the Cape were not so closely knit together. The first class after their conversion to Christianity had their members collected and grouped together in the seven entire Parava villages of Vēmbār, Vaipār, Tuticorin, Punnakāyal, Virapāndya-patnam, Anantālai and Manapād. Each of these villages and their annexes like Periatālai and Ōvari were governed by Pat-tangattis or councils of elders chosen from the upper class alone whose appointments were subject to the confirmation of the ruler of the coast and later, from the coming of the Dutch, of the Jathithalaivar or as he was more popularly called the chief of the seven villages. This dignitary again, as a result of his connexion with the pearl fisheries carried on under Portuguese protection required his confirmation by the Portuguese Captain and later, when the Dutch came on the scene, of the Dutch Governor. Though every Jathi tried to make the dignity a hereditary one the office appears to have been held by different families, for at different times the holders were reported to be a De Cruz, a Gomez, a Silveira, a Piris or a Motha residing at Tuticorin, Punnakāyal, Virapandyapatnam and Manapād; and

in later times the office or its continuance for a life time seems to have been offered to the highest bidder by the Dutch Governor of Ceylon.

Under the Madura Nāyakas that is from 1544, he was responsible to the king for the fixed tax of the seven villages and its Pattangattis were allowed to judge, manage and police their areas as they liked ; and they had in fact their own village prisons. They sometimes acted without responsibility and passing even sentences of death and in conjunction with the Portuguese merchants tyrannized over the poorer members of the community.*

No substantial house could, however, be built without the Nayakkar's permission and the latter freely allowed his Parava subjects and the Portuguese to build large stone and brick buildings for their churches and factories. In its early days, the British Government, continued the right of approval of the election of the Jathi ; but at the present time the appointment is left entirely to the community to settle, official recognition limiting itself to the understanding that the duly constituted headman undertakes the privileges and responsibilities connected with the pearl fishery.

Before their conversion to Christianity the Paravars of the seven villages had a special attachment to the Hindu temple at Tiruchendūr whose God Subrahmaniam is said to have married a Parava girl, and the Jathithalaivar who resided in Virapāndyapatnam (a hamlet of Tiruchendūr) had some special rights and privileges, one of which was to give the first pull to the chain with which the processional car of the idol is drawn. After their conversion, the temple authorities have been obliged to get some Paravas to do this for a fee. Another privilege since given up was that the Parava aristocrats of Pattanam should have their palanquins borne on the shoulders of Idayans who were the bearers of the idol of the temple. In the ceremonies connected with marriages and funerals and in their dress the community still retains some of their old customs which thanks to the liberality of the great pioneers of the faith Xavier and de Nobili, their new religion did not particularly condemn. Parava women are still noted for the extensive dilatation of the

* The draft of a petition preserved in the archives of the Society of Jesus addressed by the refugees of the Vanthivu island to the Archbishop Governor of Goa shows that in protesting against the action of the Bishop of Goa in quashing one of their judgments the petitioners stated that their rightful ruler was the Nayakar and that they had an unquestioned right to pass final judgment over any member of their caste. The signatories to the petition were a Joan Peris (the chief Pattangatti of the coast), at Manapad, a François de Mello, the Pattangatti of Tuticorin and the Pattangattis of four other villages and of a number of principal inhabitants of Tuticorin.

lobes of their ears for wearing there the heaviest and most expensive gold jewels valued at from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000.

Page 123, paragraph 1.—*Add* the following as foot note under it:—It is no longer correct to say that the authority of the Jatitalaivam more among the Paravas is unquestioned. One Mr. A. M. Corera was installed in January 1926 as the twenty-first in descent after an elaborate ceremony but a section of the community refuse to accept his authority in social matters or seek his help in their decision, or pay the *Kanikkais*.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* the following foot note under it:—The class of Paravas called *Meseikarars* did claim superiority among their castemen, but that claim is no longer accepted by the others and these *Meseikarars* now command no more or less respect than other members of the community.

Maravan sub-
divisions.

Page 134.—*Add* to paragraph 1:—About 40 per cent of the population of Ettaiyapuram belong to the Manikaran-parivaram community. Parivaram also means soldiers and the parivarams had followed the Zamindar and settled permanently at Ettaiyapuram after subduing several poligars including Katta Bomma of Panchalankurichi. On account of their loyalty to Government and to the Zamindar the Parivaram people came to be employed as Manikarans in the Zamin villages. They are now actually engaged in trade, agriculture and industry.

Government
work for
depressed
classes.

Page 147.—*Add* at end of chapter:—The Labour Department of Government commenced its activities for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes of this district in July 1929. Its plan of work consisted in the investigation of the needs of these classes in selected taluks and attending to them. Tinnevely and Tenkasi taluks were first selected for work and then the Nanguneri and Ambasamudram taluks were taken up. Owing to financial stringency it was decided to wind up the activities of the special labour staff in this district from March 1932. The urgent needs of the depressed classes are however attended to through the agency of the Revenue department.

To relieve congestion in their cheris (or locations), house-sites were provided either by free grant of land at the disposal of Government, or by assignment of land acquired from private persons, the cost in the latter case being recovered in easy instalments. By 31st March 1932, 150 sites covering an extent of about 10 acres of Government land were provided free in ten villages. Co-operative societies specially for these classes were started to enable them to acquire house-sites through their help. There were in 1932, 110 co-operative societies for them and these are under the control of the co-operative department. Special schools were started for them in places where there were no ordinary schools or where

the ordinary schools were inaccessible to their children. In March 1932, sixty schools (strength 2,970 pupils) specially reserved for these classes were closed on the abolition of the special staff; thirty-one of these have since been revived under the taluk boards for whom subsidies have been granted towards the cost of their maintenance. Forty-four scholarships from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 7 each per month were granted to their pupils reading in standards above the fourth. For providing drinking water facilities in *cheris* 53 new wells were constructed and 17 old wells were repaired at a cost of Rs. 30,000. Other sanitary improvements such as pathways, burial grounds, etc., have been provided at Government cost for the benefit of the depressed classes. Two roads were formed for them, one in Kokkarakulam and the other within the Palamcotta Municipal limits at a total cost of Rs. 5,000 and a foot bridge over the Palayam channel, Tinnevely, was also constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 1,700.

CHAPTER IV.—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION.

Page 148, paragraph 1 and table at head of page 149.— **Agricultural statistics.**
Substitute:—The appended table shows at a glance, for the year 1930-31 the distribution in the district of the different classes of land, ryotwari, inam, and zamindari, and the extent to which the ryotwari area is cultivated.

Taluk.	Percentage of total (i.e., atlas sheet area) which is				Percentage of area according to village accounts which is			
	Government forest.	Ryotwari including minor inam.	Whole inam.	Zamindari.	Not available for cultivation.	Cultivable waste other than fallows.	Current fallows.	Net area cropped.
Ambasamudram ...	28.10	50.10	0.80	21.0	20.10	3.20	41.90	34.80
Koilkatti ...	...	30.80	4.40	64.80	7.80	1.30	7.20	83.70
Nāngunēri ...	14.40	80.60	5.00	...	17.02	2.01	52.41	28.56
Sankaranainārkōil	7.60	42.40	10.60	39.40	23.70	0.90	24.80	51.1
Śrivaikuntam ...	2.90	76.60	8.0	12.50	18.30	1.60	34.50	45.60
Tenkāsi ...	8.85	40.13	0.01	51.01	31.45*	0.55	28.20	39.80
Tinnevelly ...	2.0	86.00	12.00	...	19.50	1.20	45.30	34.00
Tiruchendūr ...	7.60	87.80	4.60	...	20.10	1.10	39.90	38.90
Anjengo ...	...	100	...	...	6.70	0.70	...	92.60
Tangassēri ...	...	100	...	...	12.90	0.60	...	86.50
District total ...	7.4	60.8	5.6	26.7	21.1	5.7	27.1	46.1

* Includes forest 8.85 per cent.

Chief crops. *Page 150, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—*The following table shows both the cultivated area of the district, and, of that area, the proportion of land on which each of the different crops was grown in the year 1930-31. Only the more important crops are specified by name.

Crops.	District total.	Ambāsamudram.	Kōilpatthi.	Nāngunēri.	Senkananainār-kōil.	Sivaikuntam.	Tenkāsi.	Tinnevely.	Tiruchendūr.	Anjengo and Tāngasseri.
Cereals and pulses—										
Rice ...	26·5	74·26	2·1	56·5	21·0	37·6	31·7	60·70	36·0	...
Cholam ...	5·4	1·05	2·3	7·8	11·6	0·2	17·3	3·3	0·20	...
Cumbu ...	11·4	0·01	26·9	0·5	7·7	13·9	0·7	2·2	1·00	...
Ragi ...	2·0	0·82	1·7	0·9	5·2	0·6	3·3	2·0	0·20	...
Others ...	18·6	9·77	12·4	12·2	20·3	8·3	27·0	7·1	12·7	...
Oil-seeds—										
Gingelly ...	3·2	7·73	0·5	3·3	8·1	0·8	8·9	6·5	2·6	...
Others ...	0·8	0·45	0·2	1·0	0·6	0·3	1·5	2·0	5·3	100·0
Fibres—										
Cotton ...	17·9	0·70	37·7	7·9	14·8	24·5	0·4	3·6	1·6	...
(Other sorts of fibres. ...)	...	0·16	0·01	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...
Condiments and spices.	2·3	1·05	1·9	2·8	3·5	1·3	4·6	1·60	0·9	...
Sugar ...	2·3	1·70	0·2	2·5	0·2	3·2	0·1	2·4	20·8	...
Dyes ...	0·2	0·13	0·1	0·9	...	0·5	0·1	1·3	...	...
Drugs and narcotics ...	0·5	0·36	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·6	0·3	2·7	0·4	...
Fodder crops ...	5·7	...	12·39	0·2	5·6	4·7	0·6	1·4	...	...
Orchards and gardens.	1·4	1·32	0·7	2·6	1·2	1·2	3·3	1·0	2·2	...
Fuel trees and topes.	1·8	0·49	0·4	0·6	...	2·7	0·1	2·2	16·1	...

Wet lands.

*Page 151, paragraph 1, last two sentences.—Substitute:—*An enterprising landowner of Govindappēri (Ambāsamudram taluk) introduced in 1914 cane of the Mauritius variety in his lands, having installed a water pump worked by an oil engine and devoting a great deal of care to the scientific treatment of the crop. Its cultivation has had to be abandoned in 1928 owing to a fall in price of jaggery, and the area of cane cultivation contracted in consequence. In the Ambāsamudram taluk there were only 18 acres under this crop in 1931 as against an average of 38 acres, the total area for the whole district being only about 300 acres. Turmeric is very little cultivated and is to be met with in a few villages (Kīlasēval, Nayinārkulam, Gōpalasamudram) in Ambāsamudram taluk.

Betel is largely cultivated in and around Ūdangudi village in Tiruchendūr taluk in a dry tract with the aid of well irrigation by *picottahs* and forms there one of the chief occupations under agriculture.

Sunn-hemp.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*Cultivation of this crop is handicapped by periodical pests which occur within 30 days of

sowing and again in the flowering season. The earlier pest destroys the plants and the later one affects the yield. The pests are serious in Tinnevely taluk where the growers are said to pick the caterpillars by hand and crush them and thus prevent the spread of the pests. There has latterly been no extensive cultivation of this crop because of low prices.

Page 155.—Insert between paragraph 2 and 3 the following :—The Agricultural Department has been advocating the greater use of green manure and the reduction of seed rate for sowing. The increasing demand for green manure is an indication that the advice has gone down. The local practice has been to use 36 to 40 Madras measures of seed per acre and plant 10 to 12 plants in each hole. After a patient propaganda for a number of years pointing out the importance of reducing the seed rate the number of seedlings to be planted in each hole, there has been a general reduction of the seed rate by 50 per cent and the area under this diminished seed rate is increasing every year. Another important item of work of the agricultural officers is the raising of improved varieties of paddy. A *Poomalai* variety of paddy (known as Co. 2) is now commonly grown in the Srivaikuntam taluk and has replaced the local *Irku samba* because of the greater yield of the former. The following figures give some idea of the extent of improvement in agricultural methods directly attributable to the work of the department :—

Agricultural
Department's
improvements.

		1931-32.
		ACRES.
Growing green manure crops	... ..	5,028
Economic planting ... ..	... ..	5,498
Improved strains of paddy...	... ..	6,550
Improved strains of cotton	... ..	72,190

The use of chemical manures is known to most ryots but the extent to which they are used is naturally limited by the resources of the farmers. The use of bone-meal and sulphate of ammonia for paddy crop under the Tāmbraparni system in Tiruchendūr taluk is gradually extending, so also the practice of single seedling planting of paddy. Ryots in general do not take kindly to improved ploughs but a good deal of persuasion is necessary partly due to their conservatism and partly due to economic depression during the past two years.

*Page 156, paragraph 2.—Add :—*Groundnut as a rainfed crop is considered more profitable and is being raised in a few red soil villages in the south western area north of Sattankulam, i.e., Eluvaramukki, Karungadal, Kattārimangalam and Sri-venkatēswarapuram in Tiruchendūr taluk.

Chief crops
on the red
soils.

"Tinnevelly Senna." *Paragraph 3, line 4.—For "the century" read "the nineteenth century."*

*Page 157, paragraph 1.—Add:—*Cultivation of "senna" has been practically abandoned in Tenkāsi and Tinnevelly taluks owing to the poor demand for export. It is, however, grown in small quantities in Ambāsamudram taluk, and the leaves are taken to Tuticorin for sale. The crop is rarely raised in Tiruchendūr or Kōilpatti taluk owing to poor, unsteady demand.

Extent of
well irriga-
tion.

*Page 158, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The following statement gives the extent of well irrigation in the various taluks, the number of wells in working order, the number actually in use and the number abandoned, in the year 1931-32. The number of oil engines and pumping installations in each taluk is given in the last column.

Taluks.	Total number of wells.	Number of wells in actual use.	Number of wells in working order but not used.	Number of abandoned wells.	Area irrigated.	Number of oil engines used for irrigation.
					ACS.	
Ambāsamudram	1,927	1,559	294	74	1,150	11
Kōilpatti	5,094	4,790	304	...	8,134	10
Nānguneri	8,303	7,664	388	251	12,691	2
Sankaranainārkoil	11,814	11,082	202	530	26,682	8
Srivaikuntam	754	414	294	46	628	...
Tenkāsi	2,903	2,641	233	29	4,157	1
Tinnevelly	1,691	1,263	295	133	1,851	4
Tiruchendūr... ..	6,703	4,800	1,770	333	3,164	...
District total	39,189	34,013	3,780	1,396	...	36

*Page 160, paragraph 3, last sentence and paragraphs 1 and 2 of page 161.—Substitute:—*The Agricultural Station is intended to serve the three districts of Tinnevelly, Madura and Ramanad and to introduce in them the most profitable methods of farming (1) by breeding better strains of cotton, cambu and cholam which are the three important crops in the extensive black cotton soils of these districts and (2) by conducting experiments in manures, rotation of crops and their culture. On the red soils experiments on improved varieties of cambodia cotton, ragi and ground-nut under well irrigation are being pursued.

The
"dealer."

*Page 162, paragraph 2.—Add:—*The habit of mixing bad cotton with good by the sellers and passing the mixture off as

good still persists; generally *pulichai* cotton is mixed with *Karunganni* and sold as the latter.

Page 163, paragraph 1.—*Substitute*:—To give practical effect to the scientific work accomplished at this station, the Department has started a system of seed-farms by which selected ryots contract, by an agreement, to grow improved strains of *Karunganni* cotton and supply the seed to the Department. The seed is purchased after ginning the kappas under strict departmental supervision to prevent mixing in the ginnery. These seed-farms are distributed over 500 acres in several parts of the district and the seed produced from these is superior to that produced elsewhere and the success of the scheme may be gauged from the fact that the seed so obtained always fetched a premium of 2 to 3 rupees per *pothi* of 250 lb.

Seed farms.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute*:—Efforts are being made to improve the yield, ginning outturn and quality of the *Karunganni* cotton. Attempts so far have met with considerable success and two strains of *Karunganni* which are superior to the local mixture in yield, ginning outturn and quality are being distributed. One of the strains known as C. 7 is a variety which matures rather late and is best suited to the south where the soil is heavy and can retain moisture for a considerable time once it is saturated during the rainy season. To the north of Kōilpatti the soil is rather light and it does not retain the moisture so long and hence an early maturing variety of cotton known as A. 10 is being distributed. Both the strains were selected in 1920–21 and they were for the first time given out for cultivation in 1925–26. The area under each strain is considerable and it may safely be said that in about 80 per cent of the area under cotton one or other of the two improved strains will be found.

Outturn of lint.
Improved strains of cotton.

Page 170, paragraphs 1 and 2.—*Substitute*:—The following table shows the area irrigated by means of each of the eight anicuts in 1931–32:—

Irrigation.
The Tāmraparni system
Anicuts:
area irrigated.

No.	Name of anicut.	Single crop.	Double crop.	Total.	Taluk.
1.	Kōdaimēlalagiyan ...	244	1,794	2,038	Ambāsamudram.
2.	Nadhiyunni ...	155	2,268	2,423	Do.
3.	Kannadiyan ...	223	10,879	11,102	Do.
		49	38	87	Tinnevelly.
	Total (3) ...	272	10,917	11,189	
4.	Ariyanayakapuram ...	...	58	56	Ambāsamudram.
		4,571	4,498	9,069	Tinnevelly.
	Total (4) ...	4,571	4,554	9,125	

Irrigation.	No.	Name of anicut.	Single crop.	Double crop.	Total.	Taluk.
	5.	Palavār ... ..	...	79 27	79 27	Srivaikuntam. Ambāsamudram.
			4,351	6,499	10,850	Tinnevelly.
		Total (5) ...	4,851	6,605	10,956	
	6.	Suttamalli	5,782	4,584	10,346	Tinnevelly.
	7.	Marudār	524 2,190	11,179 1,969	11,708 4,159	Srivaikuntam. Tiruchendūr.
		Total (7) ...	2,714	13,148	15,862	
	8.	Srivaikuntam	593 2,986	7,530 8,775	8,123 11,761	Srivaikuntam. Tiruchendūr.
		Total (8) ...	3,579	16,305	19,884	
		Grand total ...	21,648	60,175	81,823	

To these single crop and double crop figures may be added, 816 acres under single crop and 966 acres under double crop cultivated permanently under wet cultivation on payment of water-rate.

In the phrase the "Tāmbraparni system" is also as a rule included the irrigation supplied by a number of tributaries, chiefly the Rāmanadhi, Gatanānadhi, Kōraiṃyār and Jambunadhi, which join the main river within the Ambāsamudram taluk. To the figures given in the above table should also be added the areas irrigated by them. These areas in 1931-32 are given in the following table:—

No.	Name of tributary.	Single crop.	Double crop.	Total.
1.	Rāmanadhi	2	3,336	3,338
2.	Jambunadhi	197	6,625	6,822
3.	Gatanānadhi ... ..	...	34	34
4.	Kōraiṃyār ... ..	...	...	...
	Total ...	199	9,995	10,194

Page 171, paragraph 2, last line.—Insert the word "Kōil-kulam" after "Urkād."

Page 172, last paragraph, lines 2 and 3, respectively, from bottom.—For "Mēlakāl" read "Kilakāl."

For "Kilakāl" read "Mēlakāl."

The Srivaikuntam anicut.

Page 175, paragraph 2, lines 4 to 11.—(The "first subsidiary channel.....Kōrampallam") substitute:—The first subsidiary channel leading from the northern channel branches into Kilpidāgai, Narasakāl and Kōkkayan channels. The second subsidiary channel is the Korkai channel which

ends in the Korkai tank. Immediately beyond Korkai head-sluice, the main channel supplies Ārumugamangalam tank the first big tank on the system through another head-sluice; thence running above the foreshore lands of Ārumugamangalam tank it broadens into the so-called Pōykulam tank, whence, by way of the calingula, water goes to Pottaikulam and Kōrampallam.

Page 176, paragraph 1, lines 8 to 10.—For the clause “the bank for the southern side.....same time,” substitute “the bank for the southern side from Srīvaikuntam almost to the sea was also put in hand between 1882 and 1883.” Flood banks.

Add after paragraph 1, the following paragraphs:—The flood banks above and below the anicuts breached in the years 1914, 1923, 1925 and 1931 and these were repaired in subsequent years, diversions being made in some cases and the banks being pushed back to the line of eroded margins in others.

In 1914, the breaches were confined to flood banks below the Srīvaikuntam anicut. The main sites of breaches were at mile 0/4, 3/7 and 10/0 of left flood bank and at mile 3/1 of right flood bank. Damage also occurred to most of the tanks fed by the four channels under the Marudūr and Srīvaikuntam anicut systems. The damages were repaired at a cost of about a lakh of rupees.

In 1923, the flood banks and irrigation works again suffered damage at the following sites:—

Left flood bank above the junction of Srīvaikuntam tank bund, above Appankōil village, near Mēlamangalakurichi and at Eral. The right flood bank was damaged at Adichanallūr ramp above Srīvaikuntam anicut, Pudukudi below Srīvaikuntam anicut, below Ālwārtirunagari, below Thentiruppēri and at Sērndamangalam.

Besides these, several tanks were also damaged. These were repaired at a cost of about seven lakhs.

In 1925, another high flood bank below Srīvaikuntam at mile 0/3, at Eral and the right flood bank (below Srīvaikuntam anicut) above and below Ālwārtirunagari breached. The channels and tanks also suffered, the main damage being in North Main Channel, the repairs costing two lakhs.

Again in December 1931, another high flood came in causing considerable damage to flood banks, tanks and channels. The main breaches are given below:—

In the left flood bank: Above Srīvaikuntam anicut at miles 1/1 and 1/4, below Srīvaikuntam anicut at miles 0/3, 0/4, 0/6, 2/5 and 3/7 and at Eral and at Sethiapet.

In the right flood bank: In the connecting bank above Adichanallūr ramp above Srīvaikuntam anicut and at mile 2/6 below Srīvaikuntam anicut in Ālwārtirunagari. The north

main channel was heavily damaged. The whole of the damage is being repaired at a cost of about one and a half lakhs.

From the experience gained at each flood the alignment of flood banks has been set back in several places in the left flood bank at Appankoil (along the diverted course of North Main Channel) in 1930-31 and at Eral and Sethiapet in 1932.

In the right flood bank below Srivaikuntam anicut, the alignment was set back at Pudukkudi limits in 1925 and a diversion at Athūr was made in 1932.

Remedies
suggested.

*Page 177, paragraph 2, last sentence.—Substitute:—*Since then efforts have been mainly directed to the improvement of the details of the Srivaikuntam system. The Attūr and Kīranūr tanks were improved at a cost of about Rs. 57,000 and the F.T.L. of the Pēykulam tank was raised by one foot at a cost of about Rs. 8,000. Recently proposals were examined to instal radial shutters to 3 of the vents of Srivaikuntam anicut so as to avoid accumulation of silt above the anicut, but they were given up as of doubtful value.

*Page 178, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The area irrigated during 1930-31 was 25,805 acres first crop and 17,866 acres second crop, and during 1931-32, 25,307 acres of first crop and 14,142 acres of second crop.

*Paragraph 3, last sentence.—Substitute:—*The return actually realized has been satisfactory except in some years when the working expenses were heavy owing to extensive repairs and damages caused by the abnormal floods in the Tāmbraparni river and its tributaries. The return for the last seven years is as follows:—

PER CENT.			PER CENT.		
1925-26	...	2.48	1929-30	...	4.19
1926-27	...	6.92	1930-31	...	4.93
1927-28	..	Nil.	1931-32	...	1.00
1928-29	...	1.55			

The capital outlay on the scheme up to the end of 1931-32 came up to Rs. 17,75,063.

*Page 181, paragraph 1.—Substitute:—*In 1911 Mr. Ashe once more revived the subject and steps were taken to compile an accurate record of rainfall and the discharge of the river. Rainfall gaugings are being taken from 1911 and current meter gaugings of the river were taken from 1917 to 1925 by the Tinnevely division Public Works Department. The work was taken up afterwards by the Hydro-Electric Department, who carried on an investigation of schemes for utilizing water power

for generating electric energy for industries which will also help indirectly to improve irrigation under the river.

The natural physical contours rendered possible a very promising scheme above Pāpanāsam, but the demand for power in the district was so poor that, unless one or more big industries capable of consuming at least 7,000 H.P. were established therein, its development would be economically unsound. The river rising near the Agastya peak runs several miles before reaching the plains at Pāpanāsam, after a series of falls, the principal among which are at Bānathīrtham and at Kalyānathīrtham. The scheme was intended to develop the latter falls, the actual head to be developed being 335 feet. The former could also be developed should there be sufficient demand for power and there was also a good site on Serviār, one of the tributaries. Though perennial, the flow in the river during the dry months is poor and if continuous power supply was desired water had to be stored. With a low head, a comparatively large storage capacity was necessary to ensure even a small continuous power supply, which renders low head schemes with storage, more costly than high-head schemes like Pykara. A study of the flow of the Tambraparni indicated that for an average year a maximum discharge of about 4,000 cusecs could be expected in the second half of June which dwindled down to only 60 cusecs in the second half of May. This flow was sufficient to generate over 6,300 K.W. for 8½ months in the year while from 1,070 to 3,440 K.W. only can be available for the rest of the year.

Pāpanāsam
hydro-
electric
scheme.

A power development called scheme A was drawn up to utilize only this seasonal flow of the river without any regulation by storage. The estimated cost was Rs. 53 lakhs. At one time there was a proposal put forward by a private company to establish a mill near the falls at Pāpanāsam utilizing from 6,000 to 10,000 K.W. for the manufacture of paper from "eta," a species of bamboo readily and largely obtainable in the adjoining forest. The mill would have supplementary oil or coal-fired boilers for use during the months when the river flow was low, but for the major part of the year, it would have enough hydro-electric power for its needs. It was proposed to charge the mill, the bare cost of operation and maintenance including depreciation and interest on the capital invested. This would have been the minimum possible development of the site. It was proposed to erect a diversion dam of low height at a site just above the Kalyānathīrtham falls to provide a small pondage of about 110 million cubic feet. Water would thence be conveyed by a riveted pipe line 9 feet in diameter and 3,680 feet long to a surge tank and header from which a penstock

6 feet in diameter would carry the water to the power-house situated near the Agastya Temple below the falls. The power developed was to be utilized in the proposed paper mill located in the neighbourhood.

A bigger development known as scheme B was also drawn up which in addition to supplying the proposed paper mill would also provide for transmission and distribution of power to the towns of Tuticorin, Tinnevely, Kōilpatti and Sattūr. In this scheme, a dam impounding 4,000 million cubic feet was to be constructed at a convenient site on the Tāmbraparni about 9 miles above its junction with the Servai-Ār. This would be the main storage and water would be let down the river as required and picked up at the diversion dam constructed as in the other scheme. A pipe line $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter with surge tank and header and two penstocks 5 feet in diameter would convey the water from the small pondage formed by the diversion dam to the power-house erected as before, near the Agastya temple. Three 5,000 K.W. generating units of which one would be spare would, in the first instance, be installed with suitable transformers, transmission lines and sub-stations to supply power at the various centres of demand. The scheme allowed for later expansion by increasing the height of the upper dam to provide a storage of 5,500 million cubic feet and if necessary by further constructing a big dam at the site of the diversion weir, to impound 3,300 million cubic feet. The maximum continuous flow would then be 610 cusecs, corresponding to a continuous power supply of 13,100 K.W. This scheme would cost Rs. 102 lakhs initially. A return of 6.38 per cent was expected on the basis of the probable power demands in the neighbouring towns and the paper mill load.

The proposal to establish the paper mill fell through after some negotiations, and the idea of developing the site could not be pursued, for the present, in the absence of any demand of a similar magnitude. And as stated already, no hydro-electric scheme at the site would be economically feasible unless an industrial power demand for 7,000 H.P. existed in the neighbourhood.

The question of taking up the original irrigation scheme as an independent proposal is now under examination. The moderating influence, which the proposed reservoir will have on the floods lower down and the consequential saving in maintenance charges are also being taken into account.

200 acres each. The first four anicuts are Thalayanai, Puliyūr, Pāvōr and Tiruchittambalam. The Kila-Pāvūr tank called Periakulam irrigates 1,900 acres and is the largest tank in the system. The Marandai anicut and channel come next. An estimate for effecting certain improvements to this anicut is pending sanction. At the Mānūr anicut lower down is the head of a channel of the same name which supplies water to another large tank the Mānūr tank (forming one with Ettānkulam) with an ayacut of 1,843 acres. In 1929-30 improvements were effected at a cost of Rs. 24,000 to the anicut and a new apron and retaining wall were built on the right flank. The rear apron was disturbed during the floods of 1931 and is being re-built. The whole channel from the anicut to the tank was recently regraded and improved at a cost of Rs. 21,400 and the tank which was never known to fill for several years, had a full supply in 1931 and 1932. The Nēttūr and Palliōttai anicuts and channels come next; in the former the mud bank between the dam and the head sluice is weak and it is proposed to close this gap with masonry. The other dam is the head of the channel which takes water to the Palamadai tank (ayacut 680 acres). Its flood bank breached in 1931 and was repaired at a cost of Rs. 5,000. The anicuts and channels lower down are known as Ukkirancōttai, Pillaiyār-kulam, Shellianallūr and Piranjēri. These were all damaged more or less seriously in 1931 and have been restored recently. Special repairs to their aprons are also being taken up. The last anicut supplies the Gangaikondān tank (Sirukulam) with an ayacut of 800 acres. A masonry training wall has been built in 1930 and the bank was re-formed at a cost of Rs. 7,000; and with a view to prevent floods from entering the channel a masonry stop wall at a cost of Rs. 23,350 was built in 1930-31. In the floods of 1931 the bank again breached and so did the right end of the anicut to a length of 50 feet. These cost Rs. 11,000 for restoration.

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute :—*The following table shows the area irrigated during 1931-32 by the Chittār and its affluents in the three taluks which they command :—

Taluk.	Area irrigated by channels and tanks.		
	Single crop.	Double crop.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tenkāsi	1,312	20,097	21,409
Sankaranainārkoil	431	68	499
Tinnevelly	6,505	3,452	9,957
Total ...	8,248	23,617	31,865

Area irrigated.

Page 183, paragraph 5.—*Substitute*:—The following table shows the area irrigated directly and through tanks in the Sankaranainārkoil taluk by each of the rivers which drain into the Vaippār basin:—

River.	Single crop.		Double crop.		Total.	
	Zamin.	Govern-ment.	Zamin.	Govern-ment.	Zamin.	Govern-ment.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Pālaiyār	4,858	925	3,250	...	8,106	925
Kōttaimalaiyār	1,559	3,188	246	735	1,805	3,873
Nikshēbanadhi	1,325	2,785	40	438	1,365	3,218
Vālamalaiyār	541	927	...	53	541	980
Kākanadhi .. ..	...	2,739	...	78	...	2,817
Total	8,281	10,514	3,536	1,299	11,817	11,813

Area irrigated.

Page 185, paragraph 1.—*Substitute*:—The areas irrigated from these sources during 1931-32 are detailed in the following table:—

River.	Area irrigated direct and through tanks		Total.
	Single crop.	Double crop.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Paohniyār	2,506	645	3,151
Karumāndi-amman-kāl	1,138	448	1,586
Nāngunēri-kāl	3,940	905	4,845
Nettēri-kāl	59	...	59
Sivalappēri-kāl	1,787	786	2,573
Nambiyār	6,453	1,928	8,381
Hanumānadhi	2,009	466	2,475
Karumanaiyār (see below) ... ..	...	...	...
Total	17,892	5,178	23,070

Page 185, last paragraph, line 3 from bottom:—Delete the word "huge."

Page 186, paragraph 1, line 2.—After "Tirukkurungudi" add:—A pucca training wall 64 feet long with random rubble in cement has been constructed.

Add:—The Venkayya Nāyakan anicut is, however, not now so leaky owing to the earth having been washed away; and the bed of the channel is so overgrown that except in the highest floods all the water continues down the Manimuttār. The ryots seem to have lost all interest in this source of water-supply. From the anicut onwards the channel runs for a considerable distance on the Travancore side of the boundary stones.

Page 187, paragraph 3.—*Substitute*:—The area irrigated during 1931-32 by tanks which are nominally supplied by channels from the Karumanaiyar is :— Area irrigated.

Taluk.						Single crop.	Double crop.	Total.
						ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Nāngunēri	...	...	...	...	...	364	184	548
Tiruchendūr	...	...	...	...	...	516	161	677
Total						880	345	1,225

CHAPTER V.—FORESTS.

Page 199.—At the end of paragraph 1 *add* the following :—
The zamindar has leased out an extent of acres 8,373·57 for ninety-nine years from 1929 to the Bombay Burmah Trading Company. The Company has opened a new road to the Estate which is known as Mashola. About 400 acres have been planted with tea. An extension of cultivation is not contemplated owing evidently to the economic depression and to the poor demand for tea and prices. About 300 coolies are employed on the estate.

Page 200, paragraph 3.—*For* the last sentence and the tabular statement which follows, *substitute* the following :—The extent of reserves including those under the management of the panchayats as it stood on 31st March 1932 is given in the following table :— Reserved forest.

Taluk.		Area.	Reserved forest under departmental management.	Reserved forest under panchayat management.
			SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
1. Ambāsemudram	...	490	139·345	...
2. Kōilpatti	...	1,085	...	...
3. Nāngunēri	...	693	87·448	...
4. Sankaranayinārkoil	...	634	42·639	...
5. Srivaikuntam	...	381	7·949	...
6. Tenkāsi	...	403	39·970	2·205
7. Tinnevely	...	326	...	7·557
8. Tiruchendūr	...	323	17·768	...
Total			385·119	9·762

Page 201, paragraph 1.—*Delete* the following (last) sentence :—"The frontier between the Singampatti forests and Travancore still remains unsettled." Demarcation.

Paragraph 2, last two sentences.—*Substitute*:—Under the present policy of the Forest Department the smaller and comparatively unimportant reserves have been either handed over The new methods.

to panchayats or disreserved, with results which cannot be said to be wholly satisfactory. The progressive deterioration of the plain forests which have been handed over to panchayats and the wholesale disappearance of the disreserved plain forests, especially the various tank-beds, which contained very valuable growth of *Acacia arabica* and *Acacia planifrons* cannot but be viewed with concern, when the future supply of cheap fuel to the thickly populated villages of the plains is considered. The only advantage gained by this policy is that the trained forest staff of the district has been able to concentrate its attention on the systematic management of the remaining areas of reserves in the district, the most important of which being the shola forests which form the head-waters of the Tāmaraparni and its numerous tributaries. The comparatively more accessible and economically workable deciduous forests on the outer slopes are at present being worked under the provisions of a tentative working plan which covers an area of about 304 sq. miles. The preparation of a more detailed working plan has been taken up after the close of the year 1931-32. The supply of fuel and small timber to meet the demands of the local population is the principal object of management of these accessible portions of the deciduous forests while the comparatively more remote areas and the shola forests are being managed under the strict principles of forest conservancy, due regard being paid at the same time to the utilization of such timber as may be extracted on a remunerative basis from the shola forests without interfering with the chief object of management, namely, the protection of the head waters. Several of the hitherto unknown shola timbers are now being marketed gradually and it will not be long before many of the species will become popular as good timber. For the purpose of ascertaining the possibility of working these valuable shola forests on remunerative lines and on up-to-date scientific methods, the forests have been opened up by a system of bridle paths with suitable rest-houses dotted about the whole area and a valuation survey of the growing stock has also been nearly completed.

Working plans.

*Paragraph 3, ending at page 202.—Substitute :—*The object of the working plan is to supply the local population with fuel and charcoal, small timber for building purposes and agricultural implements the needs of each group of villages being catered for from the nearest fuel series. At the same time a sustained annual yield is assured by providing for working an approximately equi-productive area annually. Under the present tentative working plan, there are 24 fuel series, varying in size from 580 acres to 5,208 acres, 12 of which are worked under the system of coppice with standards, and the rest under the simple coppice system. Under the former system 15 to 20

trees of timber species per acre are reserved and the remaining trees permitted to be coppiced. The object of the retention of standards is to provide timber of larger dimensions than can be obtained from the coppice, during a single rotation and also incidentally, to provide seed bearers for the natural regeneration of the crop. Under the simple coppice system all tree-growth is permitted to be felled and coppiced. The rotation at present adopted varies from 25 to 30 years, according to the quality of the forests and its capacity to regenerate from coppice growth.

Investigations have shown that a large quantity of eta bamboo, sufficient to produce about 6,000 tons of paper, is available in the Pāpanāsam forests. Experiments on the suitability of eta for paper manufacture were carried out in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, on a scale permitting accurate comparison with commercial processes and the conclusions reached have established the fact that the eta fibre, which is extremely tough and durable, is at least as good as and possibly superior to, the highest grade wood pulp, and is suitable for any grade of paper from fine news-print to a high class writing paper. Paper of superior quality was actually manufactured by the Forest Research Institute from the reed experimented on. Even from the point of view of costs eta has been found most suitable for paper manufacture, being the cheapest raw material available. The reed thus holds out good possibilities for the manufacture of pulp or paper, and even artificial silk.

Eta bamboo
and its
possibilities.

*Page 203.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2:—*On the upper slopes of the hills above Pāpanāsam are the Kannikatty evergreen forests. A ghat road of 14½ miles leads to them from Pāpanāsam (which is itself about 6 miles from Ambāsamudram railway station). They contain a very large quantity of workable timber. In the remote past timber appears to have been extracted from these forests, but no attempts were made for adequate regeneration in the felled areas. Many parent trees seem to have been removed before regeneration was secured. The question has been under consideration of how best these forests could be regenerated. Two experimental coupes of 60 and 50 acres were worked during 1928 and 1930 under a selection system, trees of over 7 ft. girth being marked for cutting at 3 trees per acre. These were felled and converted into saleable timber units at the stump site and transported to Ambāsamudram for sale. The gaps thus caused were regenerated experimentally. The results have so far been successful and the special officer deputed for this purpose has completed his preliminary investigations. A working plan based on past

Kannikatty
evergreen
forests.

experience has been sanctioned for the evergreen forests of this division.

Reserves in the plains.

Page 204, last paragraph.—*Substitute* :—With a hot and exceedingly dry climate, forestry in the plains is in this district a task of special difficulty. It is generally believed that in former times—perhaps more than 150 years ago—most of the bare low hills scattered over the plain country and indeed a great deal of the extensive areas of high ground till then uncultivated, were covered with jungle. The reclamation of these areas to their old condition is necessarily slow ; and some of the lands that were till recently reserves such as Mōlapāttam (Tinnevely taluk) and Kolunthumāmalai (Ambā-

1. Milavittān.
2. Pannampārai.
3. Kōttamadakki.
4. Virisampatti.
5. Vaippār.
6. Kāvalkutti.
7. Kōttamalai.
8. Talayūthu.
9. Gangaikondān.
10. Mōlapāttam.
11. Sivalappēri.
12. Wolf hill.
13. Kaliyāvūr.
14. Kuthiraimoli-tāri.
15. Mānpothai.
16. Kolunthumāmalai.
17. Vallanād.

samudram taluk) are still mainly valuable as quarries. There were originally the marginally-noted forest reserves in the plains. Of these the first five have been disafforested, the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and the 12th have been handed over to panchayats for management, and the 13th has been transferred to the Public Works Department ; and only the last four are continued in charge of the forest department. These forests yield besides small timber and fuel, leaves suitable for manure, grass for thatching purposes, babul pods and gums. In the Vaippār and Milavittān areas a considerable revenue is derived from the salt-wort known as umari (*Suaeda nudiflora*) which yields a valuable mordant used in the process of dyeing ; the wood of the *Acacia latronum* and *A. planifrons*, which many of the reserves produce in abundance, is in great demand as firewood especially for use in boiling jaggery. The Milavittān, Vallanād and Vaippār areas were frequently infested by herds of half-wild and apparently unowned cattle. The Vaippār forests now in charge of the Revenue Department still yield an yearly decreasing revenue from *nandi umari* and palmyras. The first produce which yielded Rs. 700 in 1925 gave only Rs. 165 in 1928. Apparently the forest growth is suffering from the transfer of management.

Forest panchayats.

In accordance with the policy of Government as stated above of handing over the less important of the plains forests to panchayats for management, seven of the plains reserves named above were placed under six panchayats. These reserves lie in the Tinnevely and Tenkāsi taluks, cover an area of 5,873 acres and pay an annual rent of Rs. 800 to Government.

The tree-growth in all these reserves is poor and is mostly confined to thorny brushwood of the acacia species. Except Gangaikondān, the other reserves are hilly and gravelly. *Albizia Amara* is found in Kōttamalai and Kāvalkuttai areas, and gravel laterite is available for quarrying in Mēlapattam forests. The panchayats are practically dependent on their grazing revenue for their working expenses including the employment of a sufficient number of watchers for the proper protection of the reserves and the payment of rent to Government. Prior to July 1925, these panchayats were working under the district revenue staff. In May 1927 a special deputy tahsildar was appointed to supervise the work of the forest panchayats in Tinnevely and three other districts with his headquarters at Madura, but in 1928 the control of these panchayats was transferred to the Collector for convenience of administration.

The right of allowing the grazing of cattle of the villages constituting the panchayat areas is vested in the panchayats, at the rates and limitations stipulated in the agreements. The grazing rates obtaining in these panchayat areas vary from 4 annas to 12 annas per cow-unit, according to the nature of the soil, the growth of the pasture and the local demand for grazing. Bulls, cows and sheep are let in for grazing, while buffaloes are only occasionally allowed. The grazing rate per sheep is half that of the cow, while that for the buffalo is double the cow-rate. The average grazing incidence comes to 1.62 acres a cow-unit.

The panchayats having taken over the management of these forest tracts only a few years ago, they have been unable to show any substantial improvement by way of tree plantation; they however keep some of the existing springs and ponds in good repair. The panchayats are now taking steps to raise plantations close to water springs and to grow *avaram* on suitable localities.

Page 205, paragraph 2.—Add:—Owing to the repeated demands for lands for cultivation from the inhabitants of the adjoining villages an area of 2,160 acres was disreserved in 1925 and free grazing was allowed for half a mile belt all round the reserve in order to satisfy the local villagers who were clamouring for the disreservation and the opening of the entire reserve to grazing. The results have been far from satisfactory. On a soil such as that of the *tēri* very little by way of agriculture can be done. On quite a very small area of the disreserved portion, agriculture was tried and had to be abandoned. Nor is there very much for the cattle to graze. They could at best feed on the young palmyra leaves, but all

The Kuthiraimoli *tēri* reserve.

the past work of the forest department in trying to fix the shifting sand of the *tēri* by planting palmyras, etc., would be undone if further disreservation is allowed.

Every year 500 acres are being taken up for planting with palmyra with a view to reclaim the area, devoid of growth, and at the same time to prevent sand drifts.

Vaipār
reserve.

Page 206, *paragraph 1*.—*Add* :—This forest area has since been disreserved and assigned for cultivation.

Grazing.

Page 207, *paragraph 2*.—*Add* :—With the exception of the evergreen forests and fuel coupes under regeneration which are below 6 years from date of their working, all the reserves in the division are open to grazing which is controlled by permits, a single permit being valid for the whole district. This circumstance coupled with the low rate of grazing fees charged namely Re. 0-8-0 a cow-unit for grazing throughout a whole year, makes it impossible to improve the condition of the forest. But the question of enhancing the grazing fees so as to reduce the present grazing incidence has now been raised by Government and it is now being investigated.

Unreserved
lands.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The management of these areas has since been transferred to the Revenue Department.

Fuel and
timber;
supply and
demand.

Page 208, *paragraph 1*.—*Add* :—Government forests at present supply, on an average, about 2,000 tons of fuel, and 15,000 tons of small timber per annum. All the fuel coupes in the district are worked entirely through the agency of contractors. The fuel is sold by the contractors either in the coupes or in their own depots.

Forest fires.

Insert between paragraphs 4 and 5 the following: The hot dry pre-monsoon winds, which sweep the lower slopes of the ghats from July to October are a fruitful cause of disastrous fires. Fires are principally caused by incendiarism on the part of graziers in search of succulent grass for their cattle. Fire patrols are maintained during the fire season to help the local subordinates to extinguish such fires, as have occurred, promptly. With the object of preserving large blocks of the more valuable forests, fifty feet wide fire lines are cleared and burnt annually before the commencement of the fire season. The system of immediate closure to grazing of blocks intentionally burnt by graziers has operated to some extent in reducing the area annually burnt. The grazier is gradually beginning to understand that it is in his best interest to abstain from incendiarism.

Forest
revenue.

Last paragraph.—*Substitute* :—The total revenue derived from the forests of the district in 1931-32 was as shown below.

Source of revenue.	Amount. RS.
1. Timber	7,041
2. Firewood and charcoal...	66,097
3. Bamboos	1,070
4. Sandalwood	6,031
5. Grazing	7,286
6. Minor produce	21,276
7. Other sources	14,892
Total ...	1,23,693

The total expenditure incurred by the Forest Department in 1931-32 was as shown below :—

Items of expenditure.	Amount, RS
1. Forests—Conservancy, Maintenance and regeneration	18,234
2. Establishments	53,912
3. Capital Outlay on forests	1,205
Total ...	73,351

Page 209, paragraph 1.—*Substitute* :—The District Forest Officer who is also in charge of the Government forests of the Ramnad district, has his headquarters at Palamcottā. For administrative purposes, the forests of the district are divided into five ranges, each under the immediate supervision of a range officer. The Kuttālam range embraces all forests in the Sankaranainārkōil and Tenkāsi taluks. The forests south of these and north of the Tāmbraparni are included in two ranges, Kodamady and Kannikatty. The Nāngunēri range comprises the forests of the Nāngunēri taluk and also those of that part of Ambāsamudram taluk which lies to the east of the Singampatty Zamindary. There was originally a Tinnevely range to which belonged the forests of the plains, scattered over the four taluks of Tinnevely, Srivaikuntam, Tiruchendūr and Kōilpatti but it was abolished in 1927 consequent on most of the plain forests having been either disreserved or transferred to panchayats for management; in its place a new range called the Srivaikuntam range has been formed, with the principal object of accelerating the rate of afforestation of the Kudiramoli-tāri reserve. Five range officers, seven foresters, forty-five forest guards and forty-two watchers form the subordinate executive establishment.

Forest
administra-
tion.

CHAPTER VI.—OCCUPATIONS AND TRADE.

Occupations.

*Page 210, paragraph 1.—Substitute :—*The census of 1931 showed that 44·5 per cent of the population in the presidency did really no work of any kind, being either too old or too young, and depended on other people for their sustenance and that the actual workers, their working dependents and those of them that had more than one occupation formed the rest of the population, or 63·5 per cent. The corresponding percentages in regard to the population of Tinnevely were 47·1 and 62·9, which is an improvement on other districts like Coimbatore which give 49·4 and 60·6. The large body of non-working dependents in this district with its trade connections outside India may be due to the actual workers being employed outside the district or in Ceylon and the Straits and supporting their families at home by money remittances; such an explanation cannot avail for the still larger number of non-workers in Coimbatore, where the probability is that less work is available locally and a good number were perforce kept idle. 28·2 per cent of the population in the presidency were found to be actually engaged in agriculture and allied occupations, and they included actual workers, working dependants and those who have some other subsidiary occupation besides agriculture. The percentage of people actually depending on agriculture in Tinnevely was, however, only 25·8. As many as 14,342 people who were returned as being actually or partially engaged in tapping were however excluded from this calculation, which partly accounts for the fall from the presidency average and if included would yield a percentage of 26·6 of agricultural workers. Amongst the agriculturists 3·7 per cent returned themselves as owning land without cultivating it. Agricultural methods have been discussed in Chapter IV.

Production and treatment of cotton.

*Page 211, paragraph 1.—Substitute :—*In the year 1930–31 there were 266,200 acres in the district under cotton cultivation. Of this area 255,900 acres were under indigenous cottons mainly Karunganni and Uppam. Pulichai or Mailam cotton was also cultivated in varying proportions as mixtures. 10,300 acres were under Cambodia cotton, half of this grown under irrigation and the rest treated as a rainfed crop. Improved strains of Karunganni were grown in a pure state over an area of 5,000 acres, and as a mixture with other varieties over a very large area. Three large spinning mills, 49 ginning factories and 7 steam presses are employed in the treatment of the product. The number of hand gins at work is very limited and used only in very few villages where seeds are separated for sowing purposes by growers of cotton. Hand-looms for the production of cloth exist in hundreds throughout the

district. These industries provide occupation for a large number of individuals. The provisions of the Pest Act are not enforced in this district.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*A few spinning wheels are still at work in the villages of Tisaiyanvilai, Padukkapattu, Nayanapuram, Talai and Viswanāthapēri. There has been a revival of hand-spinning during 1920–21 and for a short time afterwards as a result of Gandhi's propaganda for khadar, but with the waning of the enthusiasm for homespun cloths weaving of khadar has declined and practically died out. There were at one time about 300 Adi-Dravida women spinners in Tisaiyanvilai, but as there was no market for their yarn, they had to give up the work. In the next three villages hand-spun yarn was purchased by Paravars for their nets. In the last village there are about 50 *charkas* (spinning wheels) worked by Shanar and Kamma women who are said to spin yarn up to 60 counts—which is evidently an exaggeration. They use only local cotton. The yarn is all sold to khadar merchants of Rajapalaiyam as the local weavers—the Illathupillaimars use only mill yarn in their looms. In a school at Kulasekharapatnam hand-spinning on the takli is taught to the boys for half an hour daily.

*Page 212, paragraph 3.—For the sixth sentence beginning with the words "A second and" substitute:—*A second and much larger mill was opened in 1908 and subsequently—at the commencement of 1930, some three years after the amalgamation of the Tinnevely Mills Company, Limited, with the Madura Mills Company, Limited,—a further extension was carried out and the total number of spindles at work in the two factories—now employing 1,700 workers—was increased to sixty thousand.

Page 213, paragraph 1, line 1.—For "1,100", read "1,350."

*Paragraph 2.—Substitute:—*Further developments on a very considerable scale took place in the middle of 1930 when work was commenced on the construction of a large new mill to the east of the older buildings. This mill, in which it is intended to house 100,000 spindles, was opened in April 1932 and 25,000 spindles are now erected and working. The power is obtained from a steam turbine of 8,000 horse-power and the whole of the machinery in the mill is of the most modern design. The building itself has been constructed on the most modern lines and it is fireproof throughout. This new mill will eventually provide employment for 8,000 workers.

These mills at Papanasam with their 85,000 spindles now consume annually approximately 4,600 tons of cleaned cotton, mostly the produce of the Tinnevely, Ramnad, Madura and Coimbatore districts. Their annual output of yarn is now over 4,200 tons, in counts varying from 2s to 44s. The yarn finds a ready market in the Madras Presidency and a fair amount is sent to various markets in Northern India; very little goes abroad.

The present fully paid up share capital of the Madura Mills Company, Limited, is Rs. 55,34,737-8-0 and there is a Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,36,95,000. The Company owns besides the Tinnevely Mills, the Coral Mills comprising 73,560 spindles at Tuticorin and the Madura Mills and Pandyan Mills, accommodating respectively 225,156 and 33,008 spindles at Madura.

The "Coral Mill."

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute :—*The "Coral Mill" of Tuticorin was started in 1888 and, like the Papanasam factory, is under the management of Messrs. A. and F. Harvey.

It has greatly increased in size since it first started and now accommodates 73,560 spindles giving employment to 2,000 hands. It is worked by a 2,000 B.H.P. Parsons Steam Turbine. The mill consumes approximately 3,800 tons of cleaned cotton per annum and produces about 3,400 tons of yarn of all counts from 2s to 44s annually.

This mill is now the property of the Madura Mills Company Limited, with which it amalgamated in the year 1924.

The Koilpatti Mill.

*Paragraph 4.—Add :—*The mills were purchased by the Tinnevely Textiles Company, and suffered from lack of funds, and was taken over by the "Loyal Mills" Limited, a company, which was registered in April 1929 and has its headquarters in Bombay, with a subscribed capital of 10 lakhs. The mills have 24,248 spindles, employ 672 workers, and turn out 222,586 lb. of yarn per month which is sent to all parts of India. The managing agents are Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Bombay.

Cotton ginning by machinery.

*Page 214, paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*The Steam Ginning Factory was first introduced in the district in 1894. In the year 1913 there were thirteen power-driven ginning factories in the district mostly owned and worked by large European exporting firms and mill owners. These factories ginned the greater part of the cotton produced in the district besides kappas (seed cotton) imported from other districts. From about this time conditions changed rapidly and small ginneries of from 2 to 8 or 10 gins are now to be found in the villages all over the cotton growing tracts in the district. These deal with a large proportion of the cotton produced with the result that many of the larger factories have either closed down or

greatly reduced their machinery. The large exporting firms greatly contributed to the development of the small village ginneries by subsidising in some form the owners of these small factories in return for ginning facilities. The idea was that better and purer cotton was generally obtainable in the villages than in the big cotton centres where mixing of various types and qualities frequently took place. The largest factories in the district are now all controlled by Messrs. A. & F. Harvey where they buy cotton for the Madura Mills Company.

Paragraph 3.—For the last sentence *substitute*:—The density obtained by the steam press as compared with the old screw is as 5 to 3, the outturn by the more modern method being, of course, incomparably greater. Pressing.

All the seven power driven presses in the district are situated in Tuticorin and with two exceptions these belong to European firms. One is owned by a Japanese Company. The decentralization of ginning has not greatly affected pressing as the modern hydraulic press is much too costly a plant to be erected by the man of small capital. The ginned cotton from the villages therefore usually finds its way to one of the big presses where it is baled for the use of Indian Mills or for export.

The growth of the mill industry in India and the consequent largely increased consumption of cotton has greatly reduced the supplies available for export with the result that some of the presses are now doing very little.

Last paragraph.—Insert at the head of the paragraph:—There were in 1931, 18,638 persons actually engaged in spinning and weaving besides 1,433 working dependants and 1,005 workers with some other subsidiary occupation, or a total of 21,306 weavers and spinners as against 12,801 at the census of 1921. The spinners must have formed a small part of them. Cotton weaving.

Page 216, paragraph 1.—Delete the last two sentences as the cottage factories opened by the Brahmans of Kallidaikurichi and Sērmādēvi have closed down.

Insert the following between paragraphs 1 and 2:—There were in the district about 25,000 looms, all using mill yarn of counts from 20's to 60's. Yarns of still higher counts are used but only to a less extent. Weaving of coarse cloths is done by the Kaikkilaiyans and the Ādi-Drāvidas. Street sizing continues and warping to such great lengths as 190 yards is not rare and there is a warping mill for every ten weavers' houses. In warping for great lengths, 15 or 20 weavers join together. Coarse cotton *saris* for women of the lower classes, about 6½ yards long are largely made and

exported to women coolies who have emigrated to Ceylon and the Straits. Sankaranainārkoil, Puliangudi, Vāsudēvanallūr and Kadayanallūr are the chief centres where these coarse *saris* with stripes of different colours both in the warp and the weft, are made for local consumption and export. These cost about Rs. 3 each and a weaver working on them earns about Rs. 10-8-0 a month. Towels three cubits long and one and a half wide and in great demand among the Malayalis are woven at Puliangudi in about 300 looms all fitted with fly-shuttles with yarn of 20 counts. Mēlapāliyam continues to be the largest centre with an annual export of cloths worth Rs. 15 lakhs and contains 4,000 Mussalman families engaged in weaving. About a fourth of them own lands, but they prefer to let them be cultivated by tenants. There are 800 looms in the village all fitted with fly-shuttles and the products are lungis and kailees of different varieties, *saris* in various colours, and white cotton cloths for males, and the peculiar Madras handkerchief, tartan cloths $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet square each. The chief foreign markets for these are Ceylon, Burma, Penang, Singapore and Travancore. Cheap varieties of lungis are in great demand among the Singhalese for underwear. Japan yarn is used largely for the lungis as it is uniform and contains no knot or grit. The looms are mostly grit looms, very few frame looms are employed. The average earning of a weaver is 8 annas a day.

Silk-weaving. Page 217, paragraph 3.—*Substitute* :—*Saris* of pure silk both in woof and weft are woven only in Viravanallūr by about 50 Pattunūlkārāns. For less costly *saries*, cotton yarn is used in the weft. They get their silk from Kumbakōnam ready dyed and are said to earn a profit of Rs. 8 over each silk *sari*, including wages. The Pattasāliyaṅs also make to order *saris* out of a mixture of silk and cotton.

Silk culture. The mission at Vadakkānkulam has started silkworm rearing on a small scale. Mulberry is said to grow well locally and the climate seems suitable for rearing worms which are got from Kollēgāl. It is too soon to predict the future of this new industry.

Cotton carpets. Paragraph 3.—*Insert* between this and paragraph 4 :—Carpet weaving on a large scale goes on in Palamcotta, Mannīrpallam, Kovilammāpuram near Kalakādu, Pēttai, Sri-vaikuntam, and Alwārtirunagari, and the weavers are Muham-madāns. Carpets are made in two sizes, 3 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet and 6 by 15 feet. Mill yarn is used in the weft and in the woof. The carpets are mostly used up in the district and only a few are exported. The district Jail at Palamcotta once manufactured carpets, but that has been given up. In it are now woven

office tapes of various widths supplied for the Government departments, the broader variety being used for cots and for stitching curtains.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*The use of the fly-shuttle in the weaving of the coarser varieties of *saris* and cloths has become more common now. The reason urged against their use, namely over-production, is weak, but the weavers believe that as they are unable to market even their present stock, over-production with the use of fly-shuttles will only tend to increase their stock. They forget that by reducing the cost of production, they can sell the cloths cheaper and create a larger demand for them in the market.

Looms.

*Insert between paragraphs 5 and 6:—*In several missionary institutions in the district, especially at Vadakkānkulam, Idayangudi and Tuticorin the boarders and girl students are taught lace-making and embroidery. Pillow lace made in them was in great demand in Europe before the war, and except in the three villages mentioned above, the industry has been replaced by embroidery and drawn thread work for which there is now some demand. In the Holy Cross Convent at Tuticorin the girl students are taught dress-making and needle-work.

Lace and embroidery work.

*Page 218, paragraph 3.—Substitute:—*Some dyeing is carried on in Mēlapālaiyam and Kilavirāghavapuram. There are seven dye-houses in them, and a few individual weavers also dye their yarn themselves. The dyes used are mostly imported ones, and the chief colours in use are congo, black, yellow, dark-red, blue-green and blue-black, but of these scarlet and blue-black alone are fast. The dyers keep their formulae secret. A dye-house by name Vaikuntham Pillai & Co., in Kilavirāghavapuram does some business and has about 20 indigo vats in use. Blue dyes were obtained until a few years ago from vegetable indigo, but the practice has been given up as it involved more labour and trouble. To give a glaze to the stuff a quantity of wild indigo seeds is however boiled and baked and put in the vats along with synthetic indigo. The quality of the dyeing is inferior to that obtained in Madura, so that many Tinnevely weavers get their dyed yarn direct from there.

Dyeing.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*Coarse mats of smaller size are in demand in Calicut for packing fish while the bigger ones are exported to Bombay. Local merchants collect the mats themselves from the houses of the workers. The women, mostly Nadars, earn about 3 annas in two days by weaving mats.

Mat-making from palmyra leaves.

Grass mats.

Page 219, paragraph 1.—Add:—Korai mats are also made in Viravanallūr, Viswanathapēri and Palamcotta; and Pēttai and Harikōsanallur are the centres at which mats woven in the other centres are largely collected for export. The industry is the primary occupation of several thousands of Muhammadans. What are commonly known as “marriage mats” have a profusion of red-coloured strands of the grass and at least two of them have to be presented to the bridal pair. The Madras market gets a good part of its supply of mats from this district.

Pattamadai mats.

Paragraph 2.—Add:—The korai grass for the Pattamadai mats are grown on the banks and bed of the Tambraparni for a length of five miles along the river with Karungadu in the Tinnevely taluk as its centre. The lessees are the capitalists at Pēttai and the weavers get their supply from them. Its manufacture is less profitable than that of coarse mats, but the Labbais who make the former will not reduce their price.

The tapper.

Page 226, paragraph 1.—Add as a separate paragraph:—The prospects of the tapper have unfortunately not improved in recent years as anticipated, and hard work and the stigma attached to it have discouraged many old tapping families from continuing the work, so that year after year the number of trees tapped is steadily decreasing and this part of the country is losing gradually its potential wealth in the palmyras. Fresh plantations of these are rarely attempted now.

Sugar refineries.

Paragraph 5.—Substitute:—Reference is made on page 501 to the sugar refinery started in about 1912 at Kulasōkharapatnam by the East India Distilleries Company. The produce of the factory which was of two kinds, soft white sugar and white crystal sugar, was shipped to Tuticorin and from thence to other parts of Southern India. The crystal sugar was also largely used in the manufacture of candy. The factory has had to stop work in 1925 as the supply of sweet juice and jaggery was not sufficient for both this factory and the one at Nellikuppam and there was a good deal of dilution of the sweet juice before delivery at the factory at Kulasōkharapatnam.

Oils.

*Page 227, paragraph 1.—Add:—The pressing of oil from gingelly seeds is done on a large scale in Pēttai, Kallidai-kurichi, Sērmādēvi and Tenkāsi. Pēttai alone has 60 mills (*chekkus*) engaged in the work. The local gingelly crop being insufficient, a few merchants in Pēttai import large quantities of the seed from outside the district. Vānians get their gingelly for pressing from them and sell the oil locally or to the merchants themselves for export. Groundnut is pressed for oil on a large scale in Pēttai and Tenkasi on a co-operative*

basis. The nuts are stored in the harvest season when prices are low and then distributed to the members throughout the year. The cakes useful as manure are sold locally or exported to Ceylon.

Paragraph 6.—Add after it as a separate paragraph :— Extraction of sunn-hemp and weaving it into pattis and trays is the subsidiary occupation of Saluppanas or Telugu Chetties who are scattered in different villages throughout the district and flourish especially in Udayāpatti, Narasinganallūr, Gōpalamudram and Āmbūr.

Aloe and
sunn-hemp
fibre.

Paragraph 7.—Add the following as separate paragraphs :— Anjengo and Tangassēri which now form part of this district have large numbers of coconut palms in them and facilities for making coir from the husks of the nuts. At the latter village the husks are sold to Quilon workers for making into coir but in the former village coir making is the caste occupation of the Izhuvas who also purchase husks from Trivandrum for making coir. The backwaters and the creeks in the sea afford good retting places for the husks. The method for getting coir from the husks is described in detail in the District Gazetteer for Malabar. Coir of superior quality is exported to Alleppey, Cochin and other places.

Coir indus-
try.

The fibre from the upper concave portion of the stem of the palmyra is used in caning cots, chairs and easy chairs, the same splits being used for the warp and the woof. Tuticorin is the collecting depot to which palmyra fibres manufactured in Tinnevely and such other districts as Nellore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool were sent for export. The Circars fibres are now being sent to Cocanada. A few firms at Tuticorin dye the fibres and sort them and cut them in lengths required by consumers. Dyed fibres are sent to Great Britain, United States, Austria and France while the undyed variety is sent to Germany. On an average about 750 tons of fibre are exported in a month. The workers in Tinnevely are Shānār, Kannār, Kōnār and Muhammadan women in several villages of the Tiruchendūr and Nānguneri taluks. They take their produce to Tisaiyanvilai and Ūdangudi shandies for sale to collecting agents.

Palmyra
fibre.

*Paragraph 8.—Add:—*Of the baskets made of palmyra leaves and ribs, those popularly known as Onion baskets were once made only by Muhammadan women, but now Ādi-Drāvida and Shānār women also weave them, all along the coast villages. These are collected and exported to Colombo. Parava women in about 2,000 houses in Manapād make fancy baskets, boxes with square bottoms and circular mouths, besides toys, out of

Baskets, etc.

tender palmyra leaves which are split lengthwise, some of these are also coloured with aniline dyes or turmeric. The chief variety of these baskets is called Pilapotti. They are much in demand in Ceylon. The boxes are made in different designs and some of these are so made that 5 or 6 of them can be put together telescopically and look like one basket only. They naturally fetch fancy values. These Pilapottis are collected in Udangudi and sent to Colombo.

Bangles. *Last paragraph.*—*Add*:—The industry is now dead owing to the import of cheap foreign glass bangles.

Bronze. *Page 228, paragraph 1.*—*Add*:—In Pudukudi, Vāgaikulam, Sankaranainārkōil, and Seidanganallūr bronze vessels are made in about a hundred houses. The alloy is obtained by melting down lead and copper ore mixed in certain proportions or by breaking up and melting old bronze. The metal blocks are then heated and beaten and turned into vessels of the required shape or they are melted and cast into moulds. Vatis or eating plates, largely made of bronze, are greatly in demand in Ceylon. Tumblers and chembus are a speciality in Sankaranainārkōil, while koojas, cups and vessels with broad mouths in Seidanganallūr. The workers get their metal on credit from stockists to whom the vessels should be returned when the cost of the metal is adjusted and the excess is paid to the workmen. Cheap aluminium and enamel ware is a great handicap for the brass workers.

Brass-work. *Paragraph 2.*—*Add*:—Among the brass-workers are now found Muhammadans and Maravars. Sankaranainārkōil is noted for its *kudams* or waterpots and Pēttai and other centres for these and for ordinary pots and broad mouthed vessels called *kopras*. The water pot is in three sections, the mouth, the body and the bottom, the parts being formed by cutting small teeth at the edges, every other tooth pointing downwards and then blended by gentle beating. The pot is then polished and lined and sent into the market. For the bottom portion the workers often use the metal they get by melting old broken brassware.

Match factory. *Page 229.*—*Insert* between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following:—There was a match factory at Tisaiyanvilai. The proprietor, a local merchant, got his wood from Malabar and had the splints and veneers made by machines in his factory. Owing to competition of cheap foreign matches, the factory had to close down after a few years of working. There is now no place in the district where this industry is carried on.

Beedies. Every village with a fair number of Muhammadan families has now a small factory where beedies are made. It is a

cheap smoke in great demand among the lower classes. The main workers are the women. There are two varieties of beedi leaves *deepcherry* and *singaneri*, the former being the smaller of the two in point of size. In Mēlapālaiyam in about 5,000 Muhammadan families is this industry carried on and all the womenfolk are engaged in this. Palamcotta, Tinnevely and Mukkadal in Ambasamudram taluk are other important centres. The only difficulty confronting the workers is the lack of sufficient quantity of leaves for rolling the stuff in. The leaves now come from distant places.

A Roman Catholic Christian carpenter of Vadakkankulam, makes wooden statues of biblical personages out of a wood called *marilangam* which is available locally and in the Travancore forests. He earns about Rs. 50 a month and had learnt the art from his father who worked under a French priest who had come to the village. Wooden statues.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*The demand for fishing nets is met by Manappād, Anjengo and Tangasséri. In the first place hand-spun yarn is used for the reason that the nets made of them last longer than those made from mill yarn. The women do most of the work and are assisted by the men in their spare hours. The catching season lasts from February to September. Coconut coir is also used in the nets except in the middle portion for which cotton yarn is employed. Each net costs from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. Fishing nets.

*Page 234, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—*Between 1801 and 1931 eighteen fisheries have been held. One of the most productive of the series was held in 1807 when the Tholāyiram par yielded a net revenue to Government of nearly three lakhs of rupees. The fishery held in 1908 was the least successful of the period. Since then there were no signs of oysters in the Tinnevely district pearl banks until 1922 when an extensive spat fall was noticed. The banks were thereupon carefully conserved and fishermen were prohibited from fishing on them. In 1925, it was estimated that there were nearly 28½ crores of oysters on all these banks of which nearly 12 crores were on the Tholāyiram par which is the most renowned of the Madras Pearl Banks. During 1925 autumn, sample oysters were taken from the different banks and it was found that 1,000 oysters in the Tholayiram and the Pulipunda pars gave pearls to the value of Rs. 12 and Rs. 67 respectively and it was decided to hold a fishery. Fisheries from 1801.

The fishery was widely advertised, but, the number of Bombay pearl merchants who attended the fishery was few as there was a depression in the pearl market as a result of the war. One hundred and forty-three boats containing a crew of 2,008

divers attended the fishery of whom 1,081 were Muhammadans mostly from Kīlakarai and Periapatnam, 883 Christians from Tuticorin and 44 Arabs from the Persian Gulf. The camp was located in the old site known as Silavathurai, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the north of Tuticorin where fisheries from ancient Hindu and Portuguese days were held. About 15,000 people attended the fishery of whom 5,000 were resident population in the camp and the remaining 10,000 were visitors and purchasers of oysters and pearls.

The fishery lasted from 17th February to 27th March during which period there were 33 fishing days. The total number of oysters fished was 1·4 crores of which the Government share came to 93 lakhs. The average prices realized by Government was Rs. 14-14-0, Rs. 29-3-0 and Rs. 23 for the Cuxian, Pulipundu and the Tholāyiram pars respectively. The total gross receipts were Rs. 2,25,455, the expenditure was Rs. 71,062 and the net revenue Rs. 1,54,383.

The next fishery was held during November 1926. The fishery was announced to be a small one in view of the difficulty of managing a large camp in the winter month and was advertised within the Presidency. This was the first fishery held at this part of the season. Twenty boats participated. A total of 1,648,312 oysters were fished on the Tholāyiram par. The fishery brought in a net revenue of Rs. 26,802.

Another fishery was held in 1927 commencing on 26th February and lasting up to 30th April 1927. 103·6 lakhs of oysters were fished. The gross receipts came to Rs. 2,55,564-2-0; expenditure Rs. 98,181-7-0 and the net revenue Rs. 1,57,382-11-0. It is reported that nearly 10 lakhs worth of pearls were obtained in this fishery alone.

The last two fisheries were held in the winter of 1927 and in the spring of 1928. The last four fisheries brought to the State a total gross revenue of Rs. 6,83,498. These recent fisheries were great successes and the Indian pearl fishermen regained their lost fame.

The fishery privileges granted to the hereditary chief of the Paravas (Jati-Thalaivamóre) were allowed by Government as a matter of grace. The take-in of two boats containing a crew of ten divers were allowed in the two large fisheries and one boat in each of the other fisheries which brought him a sum of Rs. 10,000 on the whole.

The chank fishery.

Page 235.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:—Chank fisheries are held almost every year. Divers come in large numbers from Kīlakarai (Ramnad district) and they are free to dive and collect chanks, but the catch should be handed over to Government agents at one anna six pies per chank of a

particular size. A diver earns from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 6 a day depending on the quantity and quality of his catch. In 1929-30 as many as 612,680 chanks were fished, bringing in a revenue of Rs. 2,46,651 to the State. The catches and revenue were record ones and a rate of Rs. 400 per 1,000 shells was obtained, the current rate being only 250. The average annual output is 250,000. A *Valampuri* chank was obtained in the sea near Tuticorin, the first time that such a shell was obtained in these waters, its estimated price being Rs. 1,000. In such a shell the opening is in the left and the spiral turns are in the opposite direction to those in the usual shell.

*Page 236, paragraph 4.—Add:—*The minor ports of Kula- Trade.
sékkharapatnam and Káyalpatnam are losing their former importance, the decline in the former being due chiefly to the improvements made to the port of Tuticorin.

Last paragraph, line 2.—Insert between “Japan ” and Exports.
“and ” “Senna which goes to Europe.”

*Page 237, paragraph 3.—Add:—*The improvements made in Internal
local communication by the opening of new roads, and the trade mar-
advent of the Tinnevely-Tiruchendúr railway and the Kula-
sékkharapatnam light railway, and the motor bus traffic, have
greatly facilitated internal transport and trade. kets.

*Page 239, paragraph 4.—Add:—*Bagum, that is the distance Lineal
between the hands stretched out to right and left, or about six measures.
feet is another lineal measure for short distances.

CHAPTER VII.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

*Page 240, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—*Besides these there Roads.
are other important roads connecting Tuticorin and Koilpatti with the chief villages in the black cotton country and a few other roads connecting the main roads with one another. The more important of them are the roads from

(1) Tuticorin running north-westwards to Ettiyāpuram and thence turning north to Aruppukkottai in the Ramnad district ;

(2) Tuticorin to Srivaikuntam *via* Vāgaikulam ;

(3) Koilpatti to Vilāttikulam ;

(4) Puliangudi to Koilpatti *via* Sankaranainārkōil ;

(5) Alwārtirunagari to Sāthankulam *via* Nazareth ;

(6) Nānguneri to Tisaiyanvilai ;

(7) Panakudy to Sērmādēvi *via* Kalakkād ; and to Tirukarangudi with branches from these villages to Nānguneri.

Page 241, paragraph 1.—For the second sentence, *substitute:—*A line runs from Tiruchendūr to Tisaiyanvilai in the

Nānguneri taluk *via* Kulasēkarapatnam, a distance of 23½ miles, and carries passengers. It has a branch from Kulasēkarapatnam Central Station to Ūdangudi, a distance of three miles. This railway is of great help to trade and is a great public convenience in the district; and this kind of railway may generally be extended with great advantage in the *teri* country.

**Their main-
tenance.**

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The mileage of roads has increased from 990 in 1916–17 to 1,094 in March 1932 and the cost of maintenance has naturally become heavy, the main reason being that blasted granite is used for all important roads with heavy traffic. In Sankaranainarkōil and Kōilpatti taluks means of communication are still inadequate and steps have been taken to form new roads in them, a special deputy collector engaged in acquiring lands for these roads having just completed his work. Excepting in parts of Tiruchendūr, Kōilpatti and Srivaikuntam taluks, road materials are available at short distances which accounts for the average annual expenditure on road maintenance being considerably less than for similar mileages in other districts. Except where roads run over tank bunds and channel or river banks or through wet lands, they are generally of sufficient width. The general condition of the roads is fair though occasionally serious damage is caused to them in Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendūr taluks along the course of the Tāmbraparni when that river carries heavy floods. Such damages take much time and money for repair.

Avenues.

*Paragraph 3, last sentence.—Substitute:—*The comparative paucity of fruit growing trees may be judged by the fact that in 1930–31 the income derived from avenues was Rs. 11,000, an excess of only Rs. 2,000 over the rents in 1913–14.

**Road
materials.**

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*Blasted granite is used for roads having heavy traffic and quartz, gneiss, or limestone for other roads. There is generally no dearth of quarries as one or other kind of metal is available at short leads throughout the district except in parts of Tiruchendūr, Srivaikuntam and Kōilpatti taluks. In any case, road material need not be carried by rail anywhere in this district.

*Page 243, paragraph 3.—For the last sentence, substitute:—*The average amount spent on roads during the 10 years ending 1913–14 was 2·18 lakhs: the progress, has, however, been so great that during the three years ending 1931–32 the average annual expenditure, both capital and ordinary, on roads has risen nearly to 11 lakhs.

Bridges.

*Page 244, paragraph 1.—Add:—*With a view to meeting the growing motor traffic, numerous bridges, road dams and

culverts have been constructed in recent years. Among the bridges so constructed are those over the Ullār, the Thothisimalaiyār, the Dēviar, the Karuppiār and the Pēchiyār; the important road dams include those across the Karamanayār, the Pēchiyār (near Tharuvai), the Kōrayār, the Gatna, the Varathār and the Vaippār.

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute :—*There were in the district 28 ferries in 1932 controlled by the district board almost all of which were across the Tāmbraparni. Some are provided with contrivances for the transporting of carts and it is only during seasons of excessive floods that the ferries cannot be used. The average income from them is about Rs. 1,000 a year.

*Last paragraph, first two sentences.—Substitute :—*Reference to Table IV in the appendix to this volume will show how scanty is the provision made by the local boards of the district in the way of travellers' bungalows. The local boards own no bungalows in the Tinnevely taluk; and there is only one bungalow each in the taluks of Sankaranainārkōil, Ambāsamudram, Tenkāsi, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendūr; Nāngunēri taluk contains two local fund bungalows and Kōilpatti three. The only travellers' bungalow in the Tinnevely taluk is maintained by the Palamcotta municipality while in the Srivaikuntam taluk, the town of Tuticorin has a travellers' bungalow which is owned by the local municipality.

*Page 245, paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*Several chatrams most of which are supported by endowments made either by their founders or by the old native governments afford accommodation in varying degrees of comfort to Indian travellers. Of these 22 with and 18 without any endowments are in charge of the taluk boards. Free accommodation is given in all the chatrams to bona fide travellers of all classes for three days except in those at Mēlavīrārāghavapuram, Kuttāllam and Srivaikuntam in which a small rent is charged. In nine chatrams with endowments travellers are fed free and in three of them cash or rations are also given to those who have scruples to be fed from a common hearth. Expenditure of this kind amounted to about Rs. 10,000 in the year 1931–32, the number of travellers helped being about 35,000.

*Page 246, paragraph 1.—For the last two sentences substitute :—*The construction of the line was commenced in that year, loans to the extent of about 12 lakhs being taken for meeting the expenditure. In 1916–17, after an expenditure of 12 lakhs had been incurred, work had to be stopped as the district board was unable, owing to the Great War at that time,

to find the 12 lakhs required for completing the work and the South Indian Railway found it impossible to satisfy their agreement to supply rolling-stock and work the line on its completion. The district board then sold the materials which had been laid down. The work on the railway was resumed in 1922 after the Great War was over with the accumulated cess of about Rs. 8 lakhs and loan of Rs. 15 lakhs taken from the Government and completed in 1923-24 with a total expenditure of 24.51 lakhs. The line is worked by the South Indian Railway whose differences with the district board in the matter of sharing the receipts and in apportioning the Tinnevely junction charges have been recently settled by the Railway Board acting as arbitrators.

The district board arranged with the South Indian Railway for a survey of an extension of the line to Kulasekharapatnam, 8 miles to the south of Tiruchendūr but the cost of the extension was considered too high and a reduction in the estimate was asked to be made. The revised estimate is now pending with Home Board of the South Indian Railway; but it is presumed that the district board in the present condition of its finances may drop the proposal as the extension of the line is not likely to be remunerative and the board may not be inclined to guarantee payment of a minimum working expenditure to the South Indian Railway.

*Paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*The line is 38 miles long and passes during the first one-third of its length through generally undulating dry land interspersed with irrigation tanks and patches of paddy fields; in its next length, it cuts across extensive rice-fields watered by channels from the Tāmbraparni river near the southern bank of which it runs for about 6 miles. Beyond that the country traversed consists of sandy tracts covered in places with babul jungle and nearer the coast with palmyra forests. The line has opened up the rich rice bearing country along the valley of the Tāmbraparni river, affords an efficient means of transport to the existing railway system for the products of the salt factories near the coast and for the jaggery manufactured in the extensive palmyra forests in Tiruchendūr taluk, and meets the needs of the large pilgrim traffic to Srivaikuntam, Alwārtirunagari, two famous Vaishnavite centres, and to Tiruchendūr, pilgrimage to which is considered meritorious among the Saivites. The largest bridge in the line is that across the Tāmbraparni near Tinnevely and has 17 spans of 46 feet girders and cost Rs. 1.64 lakhs.

The railway affording still better prospects of success (a metre gauge line known as the chord line) is that connecting Virudhunagar in the Ramnad district and Tenkāsi and

constructed from Imperial funds. This line runs for about 34·5 miles through Sankaranainārkōil and Tenkāsi taluks and for a short length of 2·15 miles in the Travancore State territory, and was opened for traffic on 30th June 1927. The stations within the district are Karivalamvandanālūr, Sankaranainārkōil, Pambakōvil-Shandy, Kadayanallūr, Naināragram, and Tenkāsi Junction. The line cost Rs. 70·5 lakhs and passes through an undulating country throughout, the undulations being somewhat broken and becoming more abrupt as the line approaches the hills which divide the district from Travancore territory. The line traverses a thickly populated and well-cultivated part of the district including some good cotton tracts and important trade centres and opens up a fertile and prosperous tract of country which has long been in need of railway communication.

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute:—*Privately owned services of motor omnibuses ply between most of the important stations of the district. One can go from one end of the district to the other in a few hours by using these services. Motor services.

Add at the end of the chapter the following appendix of roads.

APPENDIX.

TRUNK ROADS IN TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

NOTE.—The abbreviations used in this section are r.s. = Railway station; R. 1 = One room; R. 2 = Two rooms; B. 1 = One bath room; B. 2 = Two bath rooms; H. 1 = One hall; F. = Furnished; S. 1 = One stable; 4·5 m. = 4 miles 5 furlongs.

The amount noted within brackets is the charge for a single person for a day. * Petrol Depot.

Madras to Cape Comorin—The Great Southern Trunk Road.

Kōilpatti (r.s., R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) centre of town 358·6 m. A metalled road 9·6 m. long runs to Ettiyāpuram; Idaisēval 366 m.; Kayattār (R. 4, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 376·4 m.; Pandārakulam 389·5 m.; Tinnevely Junction (r.s., R. 6) 394·4 m.; Palamecotta* (R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 396 m.; Ponnaikudi 404 m.; Nānguneri* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 414·4 m.; Valliyūr 423·3 m.; Panakudi 428·2 m.; Cape Comorin (Travancore State) 446·4 m.; The direct road to Cape Comorin from Panakudi is only a branch road via Palavūr and Karangulam. This main road goes through Nagercōil (Travancore State) and is about 24 miles long.

BRANCH ROADS.

1. Alwärtirunagari to Sāttankulam 14·6 m. Alwärtirunagari (r.s.); Nazareth (r.s.) 5 m., cross the Karumaniyār causeway at 13·6 m.; Sāttankulam 14·6 m. Road since extended to Ittamōli.

2. Ambāsamudram (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S., F., Re. 1) to Pāpanāsam 6 m. Road metalled.

3. Ambāsamudram to Tenkāsi 22·3 m. Road metalled. Ambāsamudram (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S., F., Re. 1); Āmbūr 6·1 m., cross Gatana causeway at 6·6 m.; Alwārkurichi 7·4 m., cross Varattār by causeway at 8·5 m.; Pottālpudūr 9·3 m.; Kadayam (r.s.) 11·3 m.; Tenkāsi * (r.s.) 22·3 m.

4. Athiyūthu to Sankaranainarkōil 26·2 m. Athiyūthu; cross Chittār causeway at 4 m. Virakēralampudūr 4·2 m. Road metalled 4·2 m. Kila-Vīranam 8 m. Ūthumalai 12·2 m. Shunmuganallūr 22·2 m. (From Virakēralampudūr to Shunmuganallūr road gravelled) Sankaranainarkōil 26·2 m.

5. Athiyūthu to Surandai 7·4 m. Metalled road, cross Chittār causeway at 4 m. Virakēralampudūr 4·2 m., Surandai 7·4 m.

6. Kuttāllum to Madalampārai 5 m. Road metalled.

7. Kuttāllum * (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) to Shencōtta (Ilanji on the way) 3·4 m. Road metalled.

8. Ēral to Kurumbūr 3 m. Cross Tāmbraparni river at Ēral.

9. Ettiypuram to Tuticorin 26 m. Metalled road. Ettiypuram; Kīl-Īral 3 m.; Eppōdumvenrān 9·2 m.; Kurukkuchālai * (R. 1, and verandah) 16 m.; Periyantam 17 m.; Tuticorin * (r.s.) 26 m.

10. Gangaikondan to Sivalaperi 6·4 m. Road metalled. Gangaikondan; Gangaikondan railway station 2·6 m.; Kuppakurichi 5·3 m.; cross Chittar unbridged at 5·6 m.; Sivalaperi 6·4 m.

11. Kayattār (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S., Re. 1) to Kadambūr (r.s.) 7·4 m. Road metalled.

12. Kōilpatti to Vilāttikulam 21·2 m. Metalled road. Kōilpatti (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1); Ettiypuram 9·6 m.; cross Vaippār by causeway, 20·4 m.; Vilāttikulam 21·2 m.

13. Kurukuchālai * to Tattapārai 10·6 m. Metalled road. Kurukuchālai (R. 1, and verandah); Ōttapidāram 4·6 m.; Tattapārai (r.s.) 10·6 m.

14. Kurukuchālai * to Vilāttikulam 19 m. Metalled road. Kurukuchālai * (R. 1, and verandah); Vadanatham * (R. 4) 5 m.; Kulattūr (South) 9 m.; Martandampatti 14·6 m.; cross Vaippār unbridged 18·2 m.; Vilāttikulam 19 m.

15. Kurumbūr to Kāyalpatnam 6·5 m. Road metalled. Kurumbūr (r.s.); Nallūr 1 m.; Kāyalpatnam 6·5 m.

16. Nāngunēri * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) to Kalakād (R. 1, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 8·4 m.

17. Nāngunēri * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) to Tirukurungudi 9·4 m., and thence to Panagudi 8·5 m.

18. Nāngunēri * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) to Vizianārayanam 11·4 m. and Mūlaikaripatti 9 m. Road maintained for 9 m. (and 6 m. cart-track now newly formed and maintained).

19. Nāngunēri * to Ovari 22·3 m. Road maintained as far as Idayangudi; metalled. Illangulam 7·4 m.; Therku Vizianāra-

yanam 9·7 m.; Selvammarudūr 17·5 m.; Tisaiyanvilai 18·5 m.; Idayangudi 20·3 m.; Ovari 22·3 m.

20. Ottappidāram to Nāgalapuram 31·2 m. Road metalled. Kurukuchālai * (R. 1 and verandah) 4·6 m.; Vadanatham * 9·6 m.; Kulattūr 13·7 m.; cross Vaippār unbridged at 23 m.; Vilāttikulam 23·6 m.; Nāgalapuram 31·2 m.

21. Palamcotta to Ambāsamudram 24 m. Road metalled. Cross Pachaiyār causeway at 6·3 m. and Koraiyār causeway at 20·3 m.; Palamcotta * (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Mēlapālaiyam 3·6 m.; Munnīrpallam 5·2 m.; Tharuvai 5·6 m.; Piranjēri 9·2 m.; Pattamadaī 13·3 m.; Sērmādēvi (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S., F., As. 8) 14·4 m.; Vīravanallūr (r.s.) 18 m.; Kallidaikurichi (r.s.) 22·4 m.; Ambāsamudram (r.s., H. I, R. 2, B. 2, S., F., Re. 1) 24 m.

22. Palamcotta to Kadayam 27·6 m. Road metalled. Palamcotta * (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Pēttai (r.s.) 4·4 m.; Kallūr (r.s.) 9·2 m.; Ariyanāyagipuram 12·4 m.; Pāpākudi 16 m.; Pāppānkulam 22·6 m.; Pottālpudūr 25·6 m.; Kadayam (r.s.) 27·6 m.

23. Palamcotta to Nagalapuram 57·4 m. Road metalled. Palamcotta * (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Marudūr 6·6 m.; at 7·6 m. cross Tāmbraṇni river unbridged; Sivalapēri 8 m.; Maniyāchi 16 m.; Ottappidāram 26·2 m.; Kurukuchālai * (R. 1 and verandah) 31 m.; Vadanatham * 36 m.; Kulattūr 40 m.; at 49·4 m. cross Vaippār unbridged; Vilāttikulam 50 m.; Nāgalapuram 57·4 m.

24. Palamcotta to Sankaranainārkōil 36 m. Road metalled. Palamcotta * (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Rāmianpatti 5 m.; Rasta 9·6 m.; Mānūr 12·2 m.; Alagiapāndiapuram 16 m.; Dēvarukulam 19·6 m.; Vannikōnendal 22·2 m.; Panavadali 26 m.; Kurukalpatti 30·2 m.; Sankaranainārkōil (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 36 m.

25. Palamcotta to Tenkāsi 34 m. Road metalled. Palamcotta (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Tinnevely town * (r.s.) 2·4 m.; Sidaparpanallūr 10 m.; Ālāngulam * (H. I, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 19 m.; Athiyūthu 22·2 m.; Pāvūr-Chatram (r.s.) 28·2 m.; Kadabogatti 32 m.; Tenkāsi * (r.s.) 34 m.

26. Palamcotta to Tiruchendūr 34·2 m. Metalled road. Palamcotta (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Krishnāpuram 5·7 m.; Seidunganallūr 8·3 m.; Karungulam 10·6 m.; Pudukudi 15 m.; Ālwārtirunagari (r.s.) 17·4 m.; Tentirupēri 21 m.; Anaiyappillai-Chatram 24·2 m.; cross Kadamba causeway at 24·6 m.; Kurumbūr (r.s.) 25·2 m.; Nallūr 26·2 m.; Ammanpuram 27·4 m.; Tiruchendūr * (r.s., R. 4, B. 2, S. 2) 34·2 m.

27. Palamcotta to Tuticorin 32·4 m. Metalled road. Cross Tāmbraṇni unbridged at 7·6 m.; Palamcotta * (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Murappanād 7·6 m.; Vallanād * (forest rest-house) 9 m.; Dēivachilapuram 14·2 m.; Vāgaikulam 19·6 m.; Pudukkōttai 23·6 m.; Tuticorin * (r.s.) 32·4 m.

28. Panagudi to Sērmādēvi 27·2 m. Metalled road. Panagudi; Tirukurunkudi 8·5 m.; Kalakād (R. 1, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 14·7 m.; Padmanēri 17·2 m., cross Padmanēri river bridged at 17·3 m.; Sērmādēvi (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S., F., As. 8) 27·2 m.

29. Pāvūr-Chatram to Surandai 10 m. Road metalled. Pāvūr-Chatram (r.s.), cross Chittār unbridged at 4.4 m.; Virakēralampudūr 6 m.; Surandai 10 m.
30. Pudukkōttai to Ēral 9.6 m. Road maintained except 2 miles. Cross Tāmbraparni river unbridged at Ēral.
31. Pudukkōttai to Perungulam 12.6 m. Road maintained.
32. Sankaranāinārkōil to Kōilpatti 25 m. Road metalled. Sankaranāinārkōil (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1); Kalugumalai 12 m.; Kōilpatti (r.s., R. 2, B. 4, S., F., Re. 1) 25 m.
33. Sankaranāinārkōil (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) to Puliyan-gudi 10 m. Road metalled.
34. Sankaranāinārkōil to Srīvilliputtūr 27.2 m. Road metalled. Sankaranāinārkōil (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1); Karivalamvandanallūr 7.2 m.; Shōlapuram 15 m.; Rājapālaiyam 19 m.; Srīvilliputtūr 27.2 m. (Ramanad district).
35. Sērmādēvi to Ūrkād 7 m. Road metalled. Sērmādēvi (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S., F., As. 8); Viravanallūr (r.s.) 4 m., cross Tāmbra-
parni unbridged at 6 m.; Ūrkād 7 m.
36. Srīvaikuntam to Ārumugamangalam 13 m. Road metalled. Srīvaikuntam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Ēral 11 m.; Ārumugamangalam 13 m.
37. Srīvaikuntam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) to Murappanād 10.4 m. via Tolappanpannār Vallanād * crossing Tāmbraparni river between Murappanād and Vallanād. Road not maintained except 4 miles from Srīvaikuntam.
38. Srīvaikuntam to Pudukkōttai 20.6 m. Road metalled. Srīvaikuntam; Perungulam 8 m. Pudukkōttai 20.6 m. Cross Ārumugamangalam surplus by causeway at 14.6 m.
39. Srīvaikuntam to Ōttappidāram 24.3 m. Between Vāgaikulam and Tattappārai the portion is cart-track and not maintained. Srīvaikuntam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Vāgaikulam 11.4 m.; Tattappārai 18 m.; Ōttappidāram 24.3 m.
40. Srīvaikuntam to Tuticorin 24 m. Road metalled. Srīvaikuntam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Vāgaikulam 11.4 m.; Pudukkōttai 15.2 m.; Tuticorin* (r.s.) 24 m.
41. Tenkāsi* to Kuttālam* 3.3 m. Metalled road. Tenkāsi (r.s.); Nayināragaram (D.P.W. rest-house) 1.4 m.; Kuttālam (H.I., R. 2, B. 2, S.I., F., Re. 1) 3.3 m.
42. Tenkāsi* (r.s.) to Shencōtta 4.2 m. via Ilanji. Road metalled.
43. Tenkāsi* to Sivagiri 30 m. Metalled road. Tenkāsi (r.s.); Sivarāmpētta 4.3 m.; Kādayanallūr (R. 3, S., F., Re. 1) 10 m.; Chokkampatti 13.4 m.; Puliyan-gudi 18.4 m.; Vāsudēvanallūr (R. 3, S., F., Re. 1) 23 m.; Sivagiri 30 m.
44. Tinnevely Junction to Sivalapēri 11.3 m. Road metalled. Tinnevely Junction; Udayārpatti 1 m.; Rajavallipuram 6 m.; Kuppakurichi 10.2 m. Cross Chittār unbridged 10.5 m.; Sivalapēri 11.3 m.

45. Tiruchendūr* (r.s., R. 4, B. 2, S. 2) to Kulasēkharapatnam 8 m.

46. Ūṇṅudi to Kulasēkharapatnam-Teri, Teri Tract. Road not maintained.

47. Valliyūr to Eruvādi 3·4 m. Road metalled.

48. Valliyūr to Vizayapathi 17 m. Road metalled, 15 m. ; Valliyūr; Radhāpuram 10·4 m. ; Vizayapatti 17 m.

CHAPTER VIII.—RAINFALL AND SEASONS.

Page 247, paragraph 1.—*Substitute for the last sentence the following :—*About the famine of 1709 the Jesuit Annual letter of that year (dated 10th September 1710) states that the actual scarcity of food was unbelievable and there prevailed in consequence sickness of all sorts, dire squalor, innumerable deaths and all the concomitant evils of extreme penury. The oldest inhabitants did not remember having seen any such famine and it had already lasted in all its horror for two years. Parents sold their children and husbands their wives for trivial prices ; a Hindu mother was known in trying to appease her hunger to have put aside all her natural feelings and eaten her own daughter ; and a husband sold his wife to a passer-by while she was asleep and abandoned her, and on awaking and learning the shameful bargain she dropped down dead. Everywhere along the roads and in the fields piles of corpses or rather bleached bones were lying unburied. At the approach of the next rainy season, the hopes of the farmers were shattered by the occurrence of a fresh calamity, for on the 18th December 1709 there poured down such torrential rains that the rivers overflowed and the bunds of nearly all the tanks by means of which the rice fields were irrigated and which in this Marava region especially were very numerous, burst and the water spread in all directions like a deluge. Then followed incalculable loss of life among both men and animals. Of houses, which were generally mere mud walls, the destruction was immense. The sprouting crops were either drowned or washed away and the cost of food became greater still and greater also the general misery. The famine was felt throughout the Marava country and Father Martin from there wrote that rice which was normally selling 8 marakkals per panam sold then at $\frac{1}{2}$ marakkal per panam. In the famine of 1770, "millions of people" are said to have perished.

Famines and
scarcities.

—
In pre-
British days.

Page 251, paragraph 2.—*Add :—*Table XII of this volume gives the average rainfall for each month calculated on the actual figures for the years 1870 or the actual year when the station was opened to 1930 for each rain gauging station.

Rainfall.

Page 252, paragraph 3.—For the second sentence, *substitute* :—Other years of heavy rainfall were, in descending order : 1877 (46·86), 1902 (44·91), 1925 (44·72), 1891 (41·11), 1929 (40·46), 1920 (39·65), 1922 (39·30) and 1896 (38·96).

To the tabular statement at foot of it add :—

1911—1920	...	...	...	31·02
1921—1930	...	...	...	34·39

Floods.

Page 253, paragraph 2, fourth line.—Delete the word “ and ” before 1914, put a comma after 1914 and add “ 1923, 1925 and 1931.”

In 1923.

Page 257.—Add at end of the chapter the following :—There was a destructive cyclone, rather a cloud-burst, for a distance of about 40 miles around Tinnevely on the night of 15th December 1923, which caused abnormal rainfall followed by an unprecedented flood in the Tāmbraparni. In Tinnevely town itself 9½ inches of rain fell between 11 p.m. on the 15th and 8 a.m. on the 16th by which time the river rose to 25 feet at the Tinnevely-Palamcotta bridge, that is two feet less than that recorded in the highest floods which occurred in 1877. About 8 inches of rain fell on the following night and at 9 a.m. on the 17th the river at the bridge rose to 31 feet or 4 feet higher than the highest floods of 1877 ; but it fell rapidly by the evening. Virarāghavapuram and Kokkarakulam on either side of the bridge were completely inundated, the depth of the water being 10 feet in some of the streets. In the compound of the Collector's bungalow there was 3 feet of water on the 16th afternoon and it rose with increasing rapidity in the night and by dawn the whole country was one wide sheet of water. A torrent, 3 feet deep, ran through the lower rooms of the Collector's house and outside the depth was 8 or 9 feet. Owing to breaches in the Nainakulam tank, part of the Tinnevely Bridge railway station was washed away, several engines capsized, and the whole station was swamped to such an extent that the working staff had to seek refuge on the tops of railway carriages. There was no loss of life, but all the houses of the poorer classes were demolished and an immense quantity of movable property destroyed. The Collector's office and the civil courts situated in Kokkarakulam were flooded to various heights and a good many records were damaged or destroyed. Communication with outside areas was interrupted, every tank in the area where the cloud-burst occurred had breached and all the distributary channels in the Tāmbraparni irrigation system were more or less obliterated. The flood banks of the river were washed away in several places and the railway line about a mile to the east of the Tinnevely Bridge station was also breached.

Tinnevelly, Tiruchendūr and Srīvaikuntam taluks suffered most and Nāngunēri taluk to a less extent. In the first three taluks, the river cut its banks in many places and flooded the country causing breaches in almost all the main P.W.D. channels. In Srīvaikuntam taluk there were three breaches in the right flood bank ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 furlongs and there were twenty breaches on the left bank in eight villages. Through one of these near Srīvaikuntam water rushed into the Periyakulam tank whose bund breached in 23 places and thus saved the town. Great damage was done to the P.W.D. channels in this taluk. The Murudūr Mēla and Keela *kals* were breached in 43 places, the north main channel in nine places (for a mile and a half), the south main channel in four, the Kōrkaiyan channel for a length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in one place; and the surplus channels of three big P.W.D. channels were also seriously damaged. The Kadamba tank in Tiruchendūr taluk, the biggest in the whole district, breached in six places and completely obliterated the Athoor channel; and in the two Nallūr tanks there were 34 breaches, the surplus weir between them being completely destroyed. Fifty-five out of 101 tanks in Tinnevelly taluk were breached, involving Government in a loss of 1.32 lakhs. Three hundred and thirty-eight minor irrigation works were damaged, the estimated loss being nearly .56 lakh. The total damage to the district including railways and roads was about Rs. 15 lakhs of which nearly half represented damage to houses of the poorer classes and Rs. 1.54 lakhs damage to agricultural land.

The Tinnevelly-Quilon railway line was also seriously damaged in several places between Gangaikondan and Tenkāsi, interrupting communication for about a fortnight. Damage to Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur line was perhaps more serious and took more than a month to set right, large sections between Ālwar-tirunagari and Nazareth and between Kurumbūr and Kāyalpatnam having been completely washed away for a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the whole. In Tinnevelly and Palamcotta towns the roads in the river sideways were badly cut up and these and several of the roads in Srīvaikuntam and Tiruchendūr taluks which were seriously damaged have had to be newly formed, the total cost of reforming or repairing them amounting to 3 lakhs of rupees. The villages of Khānsāpuram and Sivalapperi situated on either side of the Tāmbraparni at its confluence with the Chittar were badly affected by the floods, the latter river turning its course straight against Khānsāpuram and destroying 240 out of 293 houses in it. In the Ēral union about 1,300 houses of the poor were washed away, rendering 3,000 people homeless. The cost of repairing agricultural lands silted up or eroded was about

Rs. 2 lakhs. Several outstanding cases of rescue of people from flooded villages were reported.

In 1925.

A serious but less disastrous flood occurred in December 1925. There was heavy rain in the district between 7th and 12th December and between 22nd and 29th. About 10 a.m. on the 8th, water at the Tinnevely-Pālamcotta bridge rose to 25·5 feet or $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the flood level of 1923 and naturally caused a scare among the people living in low-lying villages on both banks of the river, who removed themselves to places of safety in time. The embankments of the railway bridge at Sērmādēvi breached at the abutment and stopped all communication with Trivandrum for about ten days. The flood banks of the river Tāmbraṇarni as usual broke on the 9th November in five places between the Srivaikuntam anicut and the sea and train service in the Tinnevely-Tiruchendur line had to be suspended for two days especially between Srivaikuntam and Nazareth owing to its uncertain condition. One of the breaches adjoining the hamlet of Sēvaramangalam in Kilpadugai wiped it out, though the inhabitants saved themselves by timely flight. As a result of these breaches the country, east of Srivaikuntam was flooded and as in the year 1923, the taluks most affected were Tinnevely, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendūr; and the cost of rectification of Government channels came to Rs. 4 lakhs. Loss of private property amounted to about Rs. 2·5 lakhs. The persistency with which every large flood in the Tāmbraṇarni affected the Tiruchendūr and Srivaikuntam taluks, had led to the investigation of schemes of protective works at a cost of nearly Rs. 3 lakhs, these works consisting in lowering the crest of and shuttering the Srivaikuntam anicut, raising and strengthening the river banks above and below that anicut and removing bottle necks on the river course.

In 1931.

There was heavy rain in the district on 10th December 1931. The north-east monsoon till then had been scanty, but it came on suddenly and rained heavily for two days in December (10th and 11th). People were sufficiently watchful and took suitable precautions to save themselves and their property. What damage there was, was along the course of the Tāmbraṇarni river, the taluk most affected being Srivaikuntam. As usual, in case of heavy floods, the flood banks of the Tāmbraṇarni breached in several places below the Srivaikuntam anicut. There were twenty in the left bank and the Marudūr Kīla Kal canal system breached in twelve places and two miles of the north main channel at Ēral were levelled up. The new and the old flood banks of Appankōvil both breached and flooded the village where water ran $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. Thirteen tanks maintained by the P.W.D. were damaged and through thirteen

breaches in the Srivaikuntam-Periyakulam tank, its waters escaped and flooded the country. In the Tinnevely and Tiruchendūr taluks there were a few small breaches which were soon closed up. Fourteen lives were lost, ten in the Vaippār (Kōilpatti taluk) owing to the capsizing of a ferry boat and one was due to the collapse of a wall. Several mud houses and some fairly good buildings were destroyed mostly belonging to the labouring classes and affecting about 10,000 families. One hundred and forty-three tanks under the Revenue Department were affected more or less heavily and about 2,000 acres of ripe paddy crop in Srivaikuntam taluk were badly silted up, the cost of reclaiming the lands being estimated at about a lakh of rupees. Standing crops worth about a lakh of rupees were also lost owing to the stagnation of water in them. Damaged roads in the towns and taluks were promptly repaired and the total extent of the damages from this flood was 6·59 lakhs.

During the last three floods damage to household property has been heavy and might have been less if people would keep away from the flood banks or low-lying places on either side of the rivers that carry most of the floods in the district. Possibly some arrangement might be made to provide a deep outlet for the Tāmbraṇi direct to the sea which will help in effecting the quick discharge of its flood water.

Conclusion.

CHAPTER IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Page 258, paragraph 2.—*Add* after the second sentence the following:—In these latter areas extensive tracts of land are covered with casuarina plantations. The casuarina, when young and until it grows to a height of four to six feet, requires daily and regular watering, and for this purpose small shallow pits are dug in the soil which is generally sandy and after a time they are left unused and neglected. The result is that in course of time the trees grow and afford suitable shelter and shade, ideal conditions for the propagation of malaria-bearing mosquitoes. Kāyalpatnam is now endemically malarial. The country at the foot of the Ghats which for one or two months preceding the arrival of the monsoon (about June) was sometimes found malarial by Europeans who otherwise rarely contract the disease, has of recent years become subject to the scourge. In 1930 entire villages, particularly, those at the foot of the hills near Singanipatti, Pāpanāsam (where the Tāmbraṇi leaves the hills and descends to the plains) and the villages near by, and Kalakād were stricken down with malaria. During 1931 and 1932, the intensity of the disease

Fever.

was less. From the reports of the villagers, it is ascertainable that in this region there is a clearly recognizable periodicity in the attack—the end of every vicennium in the past, as far as the village-memory can go back, having culminated in a visitation.

Add as a separate paragraph at end:—For the quinquennium ending 1925 the average number of deaths registered under the head “Fever” was 7,382 (excluding the figures for municipal areas) which was one-sixth of the total number of deaths. Deaths under this head during the years 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931 were 8,084, 7,315, 8,905, 10,634, 9,650 and 8,644 respectively, accounting for one death out of five during the said years.

Influenza of
1918.

Page 259.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2:—The district did not escape the pandemic sweep of influenza in 1918 when it took a heavy toll. Deaths registered under the head “Fever” were 12,793 that year. This abnormal figure is due no doubt to the ravages of the epidemic. The cases were all included under fever and no separate figures for influenza were collected. There has been subsequently no serious outbreak of it, though the disease has lingered in several parts of the district and recurs in a mild form almost every year.

Kala-Azar.

Kala-Azar has become endemic in the village of Kāyalpatnam where malaria is already badly prevalent, and in Tuticorin. In the year 1924 from May to July, an investigation unit from the King Institute, Guindy, carried on a survey in Kāyalpatnam to find out the incidence of Kala-Azar in the place and found it to be an endemic area. In June 1932 another similar survey in Kāyalpatnam was carried out under the auspices of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and the investigation disclosed that Kala-Azar and malaria were endemic there. The former is found chiefly among the Muslim population of the village. Some sporadic cases have been detected among the Muhammadans of Kulasekarapatnam, Ūdangudi and Tuticorin, who have evidently got it by social association with their relatives at Kāyalpatnam.

Cholera.

Page 259, last paragraph ending in page 260.—Substitute :—Cholera recurs every year. The first showers of the north-east monsoon bring also cholera with them and the disease reaches its maximum incidence between December and February. As a rule, it is most severe in the three towns of Tinnevely, Palamcottā and Tuticorin. Almost the entire population of the first two towns depend for water for domestic and drinking purposes on the Tāmbraparni or its channels, which flowing through the towns are obviously much polluted by house sillage, sewage and all manner of human and animal filth. Tuticorin

is expected to be freed from its ravages with the inauguration of a protected water-supply. The other epidemic zones in the district are the Tāmbraparni basin, the Chittār basin in the Tenkāsi taluk, and that portion of Nāngunēri taluk, watered by the Kalakād river, the Nambiār and the Hanumanadi. In the taluks of Kōilpatti and Sankaranainārkoil where there are no large rivers, outbreaks of a sporadic nature occur, due to infection from arrivals from the taluks watered by the rivers, or from Ramnad. The most calamitous outbreak was in 1906 in which year the disease accounted for a fifth of the total number of deaths recorded for the district. Serious visitations occurred also in 1895, 1897, 1900 and 1908. In 1918 there was an epidemic when 7,875 deaths took place. In 1919 the mortality was 3,635. It was severe again in 1924 and 1925, when respectively 5,044 and 4,906 deaths took place. The figures for 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 were 2,200, 1,263, 2,230, and 4,411 respectively. It will be noted that 1929 was a year of high incidence. But in 1930 deaths were only 427 and in 1931 only 59, a phenomenally low figure. The figures for the last two years are noteworthy, especially when it is borne in mind that in 1930 cholera was raging in a virulent form in the adjoining Travancore territory. The efforts of the health staff have been particularly marked so far as the control of cholera is concerned and have been directed towards improvement of sanitation in fairs and in festival centres, inoculation against cholera, education of the masses by propaganda, and adoption of prompt preventive measures.

*Page 260, paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*Mortality from smallpox is as a rule slight, but is liable to very great fluctuations. As with cholera, mortality is heaviest in the three big towns of the district. Vaccination is compulsory and, with the introduction of the District Health Scheme, fairly efficient and widespread. This naturally accounts for fewer deaths from this cause since 1923. While the average number of deaths from smallpox for the quinquennium ending 1925 was 650, the average for 6 years ending 1931 was only 198.

Smallpox.

Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following:—As a rule the district is free from plague. The disease is occasionally imported from the adjoining districts of Madura and Ramnad as in December 1923 and 1925. There were short outbreaks at Tuticorin in 1923 and 1924, resulting in 411 attacks and 230 deaths.

Plague.

During the rainy season, dysentery and diarrhoea occur and the annual average number of deaths in the district (excluding the municipal towns) was about 3,600. That is also the season for respiratory diseases.

Other diseases.

Hookworm,
Leprosy and
Tuberculosis.

A hookworm survey confined to children in the schools in Tinnevely, Ambāsamudram, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendūr taluks was made in 1931-32. The investigation party gave lectures on hookworm and treated the children examined and found suffering from the disease. In 1930 during a rough survey of the district it was found that about 700 persons were suffering from leprosy. An investigation party from the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, visited the district in 1931. A rough survey by the health staff has disclosed that tuberculosis is rampant more than is believed to be or should prevail in a district with a dry climate. Ill-ventilated and small crowded tenements are chiefly responsible for its wide prevalence. It is particularly noticeable among women who by custom or because of newly-acquired prestige follow the gosha system and among widows and young unmarried girls whom custom immures in dark and congested rooms. A committee with the District Health Officer as Secretary was formed in 1932 to devise means to fight the disease.

Vital statistics and
vaccination.

There has been a great improvement in the collection of vital statistics during the last few years. Their registration was compulsory in 1932 in 745 out of 958 villages and vaccination in 226 villages. The birth and death-rates per mille for the 6 years ending 1931 were 39 and 25·5, respectively, the decennial average being 36·8 and 24·2, the difference being due to greater accuracy in the collection of statistics.

Adminis-
tration.

Since April 1923, a District Health Officer assisted by a staff of 10 health inspectors and a large number of vaccinators is in charge of the sanitary administration of the district. He advises the District Board and the local boards on matters of public health and is helped by an Assistant Health Officer. Outside municipal areas he controls the registration of vital statistics which is attended to by village headmen and by union panchayats, and his subordinates (the health inspectors and vaccinators) check the registers during their tours and bring to account cases of births and deaths that escaped the headmen's notice. Each taluk has ordinarily one Health Inspector and one or more vaccinators depending on the area and the population to be served. The health staff are in charge of sanitary arrangements during important festivals and fairs.

Medical
institutions.

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—*Sixty hospitals and dispensaries (a list of which will be found in Table XXVII of the appendix to this volume for 1934) are maintained by public bodies. Of these 5 are Government institutions, 19 are owned by local boards, 4 by municipal councils, 3 by the railway and 8 by mission and private bodies and 21 are

rural subsidized dispensaries. The Government institutions are the headquarter hospital at Palamcottā, Vannārpēt Women and Children's Hospital, and the hospitals at Tuticorin, Tenkāsi and Nāngunēri. Government took over the management of the first in 1921, and two years later undertook to pay from provincial funds the salaries of all medical officers in hospitals maintained by the local boards at taluk headquarters. In 1928 and 1929 two of these taluk hospitals (that is those at Tenkāsi and Nāngunēri) and the Women and Children's Hospital at Vannārpēt were taken over by Government with a view to provide efficient medical service at important taluk centres and incidentally to relieve the local bodies of a good part of their normal expenditure. The hospital at Tuticorin was so taken over from May 1928.

Since 1924 a large programme of medical relief, popularly known as the Goschen Scheme, has been at work in this as in other districts. The scheme consists in subsidizing private medical practitioners in certain important rural centres. In return for this subsidy and medicines provided by the taluk boards, the medical practitioner was to treat the poor free at his dispensary. The subsidy was increased if the practitioner had a midwife attached to his dispensary. There were 21 rural dispensaries in the district in 1932 at various important villages. The local bodies owned among them 23 hospitals and dispensaries. Of these five, that is those at Kōilpatti, Sankaranānarkōil, Srivaikuntam, Ambāsamudram and Tinnevely were hospitals and took in in-patients, the last being owned by the local municipal council and the rest by the taluk boards concerned.

The various Christian missions are responsible for five hospitals and two dispensaries, of which five received annually Rs. 1,850 from the taluk boards. St. Luke's hospital at Nazareth with 32 beds and with a lady-doctor also attending is the largest of them. The other mission hospitals are the Immanuel at Idayangudi, St. Raphael's at Sāwyerpuram, St. Barnabas at Nagalāpuram and the Salvation Army hospital at Rādhapuram. The mission dispensaries are located at Megnānapuram and Manapād. A mittadar owns a dispensary called Arunachala Edward dispensary at Pudukōtta.

*Paragraph 4, last two sentences.—Substitute:—*Till the first of April 1928, the hospital was under the management of the District Board and maintained from the joint contribution of that body and the municipalities of Tinnevely and Palamcottā. During this period considerable improvements were made to it in regard to buildings, equipment and staff. From that date the institution was, at the request of the District Board, taken over by Government. For administrative

Hospitals
controlled
by local
boards.

convenience it is proposed* to house this hospital near the headquarters hospital at Palamcotta when new buildings for the latter which are only awaiting provision of funds, are constructed.

*Paragraph 5.—Substitute :—*The taluk boards of Kōilpatti, Sankaranāinarkoil, Srivaikuntam and Ambāsamudram maintain the hospitals at the taluk headquarters. Ordinary local fund dispensaries also exist at Ettaiyāpuram, Ottapidāram, Vilāttikulam and Kayattār in Kōvilpatti taluk; Sivagiri in Sankaranāinarkōvil taluk; Kāyalpatnam, Kulasēkharapatnam, Sāttangulam, Alwartirunagari and Tiruchendūr in Tiruchendūr taluk; Sērmādēvi and Kadayam in Ambāsamudram taluk; Kadayanallūr and Virakēralampudūr in Tenkāsi taluk; and at Panagudi in Nāngunēri taluk. Several of them date their foundation from the years 1879 to 1882 during which period local subscriptions were raised and small endowments established for their support. Most of these investments were subsequently sold out, and all the hospitals are now wholly or mainly maintained from the general revenues of the taluk boards.

Headquarters
hospital,
Palamcotta.

Page 261, paragraph 1.—Delete.

Paragraph 2.—Change the marginal note into Headquarters hospital, Palamcotta.

*Page 262, paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*The site of the Tinnevely hospital near the old taluk office had frequently been condemned, and in 1901 the council found that the old premises were incapable of extension. The question of building a combined hospital for the municipalities of Tinnevely and Palamcotta on a suitable site in Palamcotta then came to be considered; and Government approved of the proposal in 1902. Several sites were proposed and discussion went on for years as the Tinnevely council demurred and said that the hospital ought to be in their town. Finally in 1909 it was decided to demolish the existing Palamcotta hospital and to place the new buildings there. Additional lands to the north of the hospital were acquired at a cost of Rs. 35,000 from the provincial grant of a lakh of rupees out of the estimated cost of Rs. 1·39 lakhs, the two municipalities subscribing the remainder. In 1921 the hospital was taken over by Government and re-named the headquarters hospital. The Palamcotta municipality was excused any payment towards its maintenance from the Lungarkhana fund. In 1924 the local police hospital was amalgamated

* G.O. Ms. No. 3523, P.W. & L., dated 16th December 1930.

with it. There were then in it 68 beds of which 16 were reserved for police patients. A fresh proposal to construct the new hospital buildings at Vannārpēt near the Women and Children's hospital which the District Board proposed to hand over to Government for management was then brought forward but was eventually dropped as the site was condemned as unsuitable for such a building. The question of a proper site again came to be considered indirectly in connection with the location of the chief Government offices at Kokkarakulam. The proposal that holds the field now is the retention of the hospital in its present site. The preparation of plans and estimates and the actual construction of the new buildings have, however, been held up owing to financial stringency.

The municipal hospital at Tinnevely continues to occupy its old place, and two dispensaries one at Pēttai and the other at Mēlavirārāghavapuram are also run by the council. When the headquarters hospital at Palamcotta is rebuilt on modern lines the question of disposal of the municipal hospital buildings at Tinnevely town may come up for consideration. The buildings are of an old pattern, but about four years ago some improvements were made in them. Tinnevely.

*Last paragraph.—Add:—*Since the construction of this ward a number of midwives have been trained in this hospital, and in 1923 a lady assistant surgeon has been in charge of this ward. A Civil surgeon with port and marine duties was first appointed to this hospital in 1917 and from May 1928, the management has been transferred to Government. The hospital buildings are old and proposals are under consideration for reconstructing the hospital on up-to-date lines on the present site. Tuticorin.

As recent advances in the treatment of leprosy have opened up possibilities of its cure, if treatment be regularly given, a start in the fight against this disease with a view to its eventual extermination has been made in this district from October 1931 by the opening of seven leprosy clinics in the Government hospitals of Palamcotta and Nāngunēri, in the local fund hospitals at Ambāsamudram, Srivaikuntam and Sankaranainārkōil, in the mission hospital at Nazareth and in the local fund dispensary at Sivagiri and the results are being watched. Leprosy clinic.

As a result of the recent policy of Government in encouraging the study and practice of the indigenous systems of medicine and the demand for treatment under them there are now seven Āyurvēdic and one Sidda Vaidya dispensaries in the district manned by men trained in the School of Indian medicine, Madras. The three municipalities have also opened such dispensaries within their areas. Indigenous medical institutions.

CHAPTER X.—EDUCATION.

Census
statistics.

Page 263, paragraph 1.—Delete the last sentence and add to the rest of the paragraph:—The census of 1931 also disclosed a great advance in education. Out of 10,000 of its males 2,570 were returned as literate or an increase of 12·2 per cent in twenty years. Literacy among women was even more marked 470 in every 10,000, an increase of 80 per cent over the figures for 1911. Anjengo and Tangassēri, two small British villages in Travancore territory have since come into this district, but this circumstance has not materially affected the increase noted above.

Figures by
religion and
taluks.

Paragraph 2.—Add:—In 1931 also the three great religious communities kept the same order in regard to literacy. The Hindus were the least (13 per cent) and Christians the most literate (29 per cent), the Muhammadans coming in between them with 20·5 per cent.

Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—In point of general literacy excluding the settlements of Anjengo and Tangassēri, which in view of the smallness of their area and its almost entire Christian population naturally held the first place with 31·4 per cent literates, the other taluks kept the following order—Tiruchendūr, Srivaikuntam, Tinnevely, Ambāsamudram and Nāngunēri, the least literate taluks being Sankaranainārkōil, Tenkāsi and Kōilpatti.

Literacy in
English.

Page 264, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—At the census of 1931 also Tinnevely kept up its usual high place among the districts in regard to “literacy in English.” The pride of place again was held by Indian Christians as the following figures will show:—

				Number per mille of literates in English.	
				Males.	Females.
Christians	...	...	...	66	34
Mussalmans	...	...	...	20	0·5
Hindus	...	...	...	20	0·6

Tinnevely as is natural, heads the taluks in English education and is closely followed by Srivaikuntam; Ambāsamudram and Tiruchendūr come next in rank, but the rest of the taluks lag far behind.

Educational
institutions.

There were in the district in 1932, two colleges of the first grade, St. Xavier's College at Palamcottā owned by the Jesuit Mission and the Hindu College at Tinnevely Bridge managed by an Educational Society of the place registered under Act XXI of 1860; two colleges of the second grade belonging

to the Church Missionary Society one of which for boys St. John's (formerly called the C.M.S. College) was removed in 1928 from Tinnevely to Palamcottā where there is also the other college—Sarah Tucker's for girls; a college for teaching Sanskrit at Kallidaikurichi; 32 secondary schools for boys of which thirteen do not yet teach up to the VI form, eight such schools for girls (of which four are incomplete) and three secondary schools for Sanskrit studies; 2,605 elementary schools (of which 324 are for girls only); eight industrial schools, and three special schools for blind children and for the deaf and the dumb. A short account of the more important of these institutions will now be given.

The St. Xavier's College is a later development of a school of the same name founded in 1880 at Palamcottā by Father Louis Verdier, S.J. the superior of the Jesuit Mission at Palamcottā at the time. It attained the status of a high school in 1883 and sent up its first batch of students for the matriculation examination in the following year. The school grew steadily in strength and efficiency and an extensive site in what was then known as the Kōttayadi Pottel (or fort-glacis) was acquired for the high school whose strength had gone to a thousand in 1923. College classes were opened that year in the white buildings which are so prominent a feature of the town looking at it from the Tinnevely-Tiruchendūr railway line. Two years later it was raised to the first grade and it is now affiliated to the University in Mathematics, History and Economics. There are about 300 students in the college classes alone and the college buildings, the chapel and hall, the Fathers' house and the hostels form a fine collection of buildings. There are five hostels, one for Roman Catholics and the others for different classes of Hindus. Being within a few minutes walk from the High Ground the college has very extensive playgrounds.

St. Xavier's
College,
Palamcottā.

*Paragraph 3, last sentence.—Substitute :—*In 1932 the strength of the college (including the high school classes) was 550. The college was carried on at Tinnevely until about 1928 by which time an extensive scheme of development for the college had been carried out. On a healthy open site of about 50 acres near the High Ground in Palamcottā was commenced in 1926 the construction of a large residential college at a cost of 2½ lakhs of rupees. Into this college which was named St. John's the Tinnevely C.M.S. College classes were removed in 1928 and also the Palamcottā C.M.S. High School. Though the college exists primarily for the large Christian community that has grown up round the work of the C.M.S., S.P.G. and other Protestant Missions in Tinnevely and neighbouring districts, no restriction

St. John's
College,
Palamcottā.

has been placed on the admission of students of other faiths. The college is managed by a board on which are represented the missions supporting it, the Tinnevely Diocesan Executive Committee and the staff with the Bishop as ex-officio chairman. The buildings consist of two large blocks, with library, lecture halls and science laboratories in addition to four hostels, a chapel, two bungalows and other accessory buildings. The college is affiliated to the University for Tamil (Part II) and for Ancient and Modern History, Indian History, Logic, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics (Part III) in the Intermediate course.

The Hindu College.

*Page 265, paragraph 1.—Add :—*In 1913 five M.A.'s, all brilliant young men, were appointed to take charge of the college on an understanding that they served the college for life on a moderate salary; and the efficiency of the college increased considerably. Five years later the Committee of Management did not approve of the life membership and the young professors left the institution, two of them subsequently becoming principals of the college at Chidambaram and the National College at Trichinopoly. In 1923 the college was raised to the first grade when it opened B.A., classes in history. Two years later the mathematics branch was added, but owing to poor finances the committee have been unable to open any of the science groups. The Tinnevely Educational Society registered under Act XXI of 1860 owns and manages the college now. The executive committee appointed by the society consists of some influential Hindu gentlemen besides the principal who is an ex-officio member. The college library contains nearly 9,000 volumes. Accommodation is still insufficient though the college owns four buildings costing over Rs. 1.25 lakhs. A garden adjoining the college and owned by the Dharmapuram *math* has been acquired for the college by the Government. The scheme to build a hostel near Thalayūthu, three miles away, which was inaugurated some years ago has now been abandoned. Lack of funds stands in the way of further expansion.

Sarah Tucker College.

*Paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*The Sarah Tucker College in Palamcotta, maintained by the Church Missionary Society and managed by a Governing Board under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Tinnevely, is one of the most important institutions of its kind in the Presidency, and is in fact the only college for girls run by any Protestant mission outside Madras city. Affiliated to the Madras University as a second-grade college, and intended mainly for Christian girls, it was started in 1861 to perpetuate the memory of Miss Sarah Tucker, a lady who took a great deal of interest in the education of Indian

women though she had not herself visited India. Her brother the Rev. John Tucker was for some years secretary to the C.M.S. at Palamcottā. The paucity of women-teachers in the fifties and sixties of last century, led the mission authorities to start this institution more or less as a training school for women-teachers. Even now the college has training sections for students of both elementary and secondary grades and a high school for girls included in it; in immediate dependence on the college is also a village boarding school at Nallūr (Tenkāsi taluk). A large number of village schools for Hindu and Muhammadan girls have been opened throughout the district by the authorities of this college, which supplies trained teachers to staff them; and the total strength of these schools is about two thousand. The institution was started in 1862 as a primary training school; it soon developed into a middle school and in 1890 rose to a high school when Miss A. J. Askwith (whose name afterwards was chiefly associated with work among the blind) assumed the management of the institution. In 1896 college classes were opened, and the institution became recognized as a second-grade college. The need for accommodation becoming very pressing, the main college building came to be erected in 1899 with substantial aid from Government and had the honour of being opened by the then Viceroy of India (the late Lord Curzon). Miss Askwith was connected with the college till 1908. The training sections in the college are crowded (about 110 students in 1932) and the existence of a hostel for the students is a great attraction for scholars, some of whom after a period of education here proceed to one or other women's medical colleges for training as lady-doctors. Several Indian and English lady graduates are employed on the staff and of about 600 students and pupils attending the college about three-fourths are boarders.

*Page 266, paragraph 1.—Add:—*These educational and industrial schools for the blind which had been started by the late Miss A. J. Askwith are now under the control of the Tinnevely Diocesan Trust Association. Blind children under 14 irrespective of caste, are admitted into them and they are taught up to standard V and then taken into the industrial department where boys learn weaving, cane work, mat-making and carpentry and the girls weaving, basket work, etc. Braille is taught and the Taylor's method of arithmetic, music and singing, also drill and games. There were in 1932, 70 children each in the educational and industrial sections and 16 teachers (of whom 4 were blind) were employed in the industrial section. The institutions are supported by voluntary

Schools for
the blind.

contributions, several local boards making annual grants towards the schools.

Secondary schools.

*Rest of pages 266 and 267.—Substitute :—*The secondary schools may be divided into two broad divisions, those for boys and those for girls. These again may each be classified under Government, municipal and other local fund schools and aided schools. Under the last come the institutions owned by missions and those managed by private individuals or committees of Indian gentlemen. These private aided schools which came to be known as Brahman schools are situated mostly along the river valley and are managed, as a rule, by committees of Brahmans or of Brahmans and Vellalas together; and the bulk of the pupils are Brahman boys. The Roman Catholic and Protestant missions have their own separate schools which are found either at the important centres of the district, e.g., Palamcotta and Tuticorin, or in remote villages. Of the latter class examples are found at Nazareth and Megnanapuram Dhōnavūr, Pannivalai, Surandai and Sawyerpuram.

Local fund.

There is no Government or municipal secondary school in the district but the district board owns five schools, at Kōilpatti, Nāngunēri, Kadayanallūr, Tenkāsi and at Sankaranainārkōil, that at the last station not yet (1932) having the VI Form class opened in it.* The Tenkāsi school, the largest of them with 300 students, was originally a C.M.S. middle school and was bought by the District Board in 1923 and raised to a complete secondary school in 1926. The Nāngunēri school which was at first a taluk middle school was taken over and raised to a high school about the same time and is now housed in one of the buildings of the Vanamāmalai Jeer of the Tōtādri Mutt. The high school at Kōilpatti, now a prosperous institution, was the outcome of the great impetus given to secondary education by the Government in 1918 and was removed in 1931 from the travellers' bungalow where it was formerly accommodated to its own building. It has the largest number of pupils from the backward classes, forty-five per cent, of whom nearly half come from the depressed classes, and the medium of instruction is the vernacular which is its special feature, schools elsewhere showing a great apathy to giving instruction in history and mathematics in the vernacular. The Sankaranainārkōil school was started by a private body in 1901 and had been in possession of a small endowment of about Rs. 5,000 when the district board took it over in 1928. Attempts are being made to construct a suitable building for the Nāngunēri and Tenkāsi schools.

* The sixth form was opened in this school in July 1933.

Of the fourteen mission secondary schools the Roman Catholic missions own only three, two high schools and two middle schools. St. Francis Xavier's at Palamcottah attached to the college of the same name is the largest secondary school in the district with about 1,000 pupils in classes above the fifth; the Jesuit mission which owns this school also owns the high school of the same name at Tuticorin, with a strength of about 400. The school at Palamcottah was opened in 1883 and that at Tuticorin two years later, but great antiquity is claimed for the latter. Soon after the conversion of the Paravas to Christianity in the 16th century a college or seminary was started at Tuticorin and it flourished till the end of the 17th century and was then moved to Manapād where it worked till the expulsion of the Jesuits in the middle of the 18th century. On the restoration of the coast to them in 1836, the Jesuits started their school again in the Great Cotton road and raised it to a middle school in 1872 and to a high school in 1884. The third Roman Catholic secondary school was founded by the fathers of the Portuguese mission in 1875 as a theological school and was called after the Most Reverend Ornelles, the Archbishop of Goa: it also imparted secular education to day scholars and worked as a middle school from 1891. The management was transferred in 1930 from the Mylapore Diocese to the Tuticorin Catholic Diocesan educational association of which the Roman Catholic Bishop of Tuticorin is the president. The St. Joseph's school at Anjengo teaches up to the III Form and is under the Bishop of Quilon. Both these schools are of minor importance.

Christian
mission
schools.
Roman
Catholic.

Of the Protestant Missions, the Church Missionary Society owns three complete and four incomplete secondary (or middle) schools. The oldest of these is their high school at Palamcottah. It started life as an evangelistic agency under a well-remembered Eurasian teacher named Cruikshanks. Till 1870 he was at the head of the institution; and it was under his instruction that many families of the higher castes at Palamcottah became Christians. In 1878 the college classes were added to it, but they were removed to Tinnevely in 1880, the high school remaining at Palamcottah. The college classes were brought back in 1928 to Palamcottah and these and the high school accommodated in a block of new buildings set on an extensive site and known as St. John's College. The Tinnevely C.M.S. High School is the second largest high school in the district and had been started in 1870 and the upper classes moved to the college buildings in 1907 where they continue, the lower forms being accommodated in two branch schools in different parts of the town. The Megnānpuram high school traces its foundation to the year

C.M.S.

1847; in 1856 the boarding school at Sattankulam was amalgamated with it and the present building was erected. Nearly all the pupils are Christians and chiefly boarders. There are incomplete secondary schools at Pannivalai (Srivaikuntam taluk) opened in 1841 by the Rev. John Tucker, at Surandai (opened in 1848), at Dhōnavūr (opened by Miss Carmichael) and at Palamcotta known as Mary Arden School after the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Arden who provided the site for the school. The last acts as a feeder to St. John's College, high school department.

S.P.G.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel owns only one complete secondary school for boys named after the late Bishop Caldwell at Tuticorin. Its origin dates back to the year 1844 when Dr. G. U. Pope, the great Tamil scholar, founded at the little village of Sāwyerpuram 12 miles to the south an important seminary comprising both college and school classes. In 1883 the college was transferred to Tuticorin and raised to the first grade and Dr. Caldwell left Idayangudi to take charge of it. In 1894, however the college classes were closed and the institution was reduced to a high school. Half the number of students are Christians and the aim of the founder is still maintained, that is to train workers for the mission field. The school is housed in massive buildings bordering the sea and known as "the college." The two incomplete secondary schools at Sāwyerpuram and Nazareth naturally boast of some antiquity. The former was the remnant of the Caldwell college which was left behind in 1883. The middle school which remained continued to grow and was raised to a high school in 1930 and named after the founder (the Rev. G. U. Pope). The Nazareth school dates from 1839 when Mr. Irion, the resident missionary, started it as a combined school for boys and girls. The latter had a school of their own in 1849. In 1880 the school was raised to a middle school and in 1899 Rev. Canon Margoschis made it a high school, but on the transfer of the high school classes to the Caldwell High School in Tuticorin, the school reverted to a middle school. In 1930 it was made a high school and the VI Form was opened in June 1932. In the year 1925 the mission work of the C. M. S. and the S.P.G. was amalgamated under the Tinnevely Diocesan Council which now directs all the educational work within the district with the help of grants given by the two societies.

The American India Mission.

The Missouri (American) Evangelical Lutheran India Mission in whose field is included this district and the neighbouring state of Travancore has opened at Vadakkānkulam in the south-west corner of the Nāngunēri taluk, 40 miles away from Palamcotta, a high school which promises to be a flourishing institution. Beginning as an elementary school in 1916 it

rose to the higher grade in 1921 and to a high school in 1923, and boys were first sent up for the public examination in 1930. The mission takes no aid from Government for its educational work, levies a lower scale of fees than in other schools and has accommodated the school, the boarding house and its hostel in attractive buildings standing on a site of about ten acres. Agriculture is one of the subjects taught to its pupils who come from the middle and lower classes in this far corner of the district.

Of the other non-mission aided private secondary schools eight are complete high schools. The largest of them is the one attached to the Hindu College, Tinnevely, with a strength of over 500 pupils. The Thirithapathi High School at Ambāsamudram comes next in importance with a strength of about 450. Started in 1870 as a primary school it was soon raised to a middle school and became a high school in 1896. The school is managed by a committee with the Zamindar of Singampatti as its life president, the headmaster and five others being members elected by voters who are generally subscribers to the school fund which now amounts to Rs. 25,000. Two raffles brought in Rs. 17,000 and the Singampatti Zamindar himself donated Rs. 10,000. A block of new buildings just outside the town now houses the school, its library and science rooms. Government paid the entire cost of building the hostel, and the Urkād estate that of the laboratory (Rs. 12,000), and the old boys, the cost of an examination hall (Rs. 7,000) called after their headmaster.

Other aided schools.

The Sri Manthiramūrthi school at Tinnevely was started in 1918 by the well-known yarn merchant whose name it bears, a few years after the closure of the Central school of the place. By 1921 it was raised to a high school and occupies since December 1923 a building of its own constructed by the founder's brother out of his private funds. It is now the second largest private school in Tinnevely town.

The S.A.V. School at Tuticorin is more ancient having been started as a middle school in 1852 and maintained by voluntary contribution. In 1922 it was made a full-blown high school and moved in 1926 to new buildings which cost the management Rs. 65,000 including the Government grant. It has three feeder schools within the Tuticorin Municipality.

The Pattamadai High School owes its present prosperous position to the late Mr. P. S. Rāmasēsha Ayyar who took over its management in 1895 and spent about Rs. 25,000 on it before the management was put in the hands of a committee of Brahman gentlemen of the locality who are now meeting the annual deficit. The school has earned a name for efficiency and has the largest percentage of Brahman students who come from all the surrounding villages.

The late Pannai Venkatarama Ayyar of Gōpālasamudram opened the local high school in 1903 and made it a complete secondary school in 1908. He had spent Rs. 60,000 from his private funds for the school, besides contributions from others and his son has transferred the management to a registered society called Gōpālasamudram Kalvi Vridhi sangam.

The Srivaikuntam Coronation high school and the A. V. Joseph's school at Ittamōli are two other institutions which teach up to the high school standard while three schools at Ilanji, Ālwārtirunagari and Viravanallūr which teach only up to the III Form are trying to raise themselves to a higher grade.

Elementary
schools.

There were 2,281 elementary schools for boys in 1931, distributed according to management as follows :—

Government ...	...	65	Aided ...	...	...	1,822
Municipal ...	...	29	Unaided ...	...	...	96
Local Boards ...	...	269				

The total expenditure on them came to 8·12 lakhs, Government contributing from its general revenues more than half (4·71 lakhs), local boards about 1·55 lakhs, municipalities Rs. 40,000, income from fees where they were levied being only 75 lakhs.

Secondary
schools for
girls.

There were four complete and four incomplete secondary schools for girls, all maintained by one or other of the Christian missions working in the district. Barring Madras, Malabar and South Kanara districts, Tinnevely had the largest number of girls in secondary schools during 1933 (1425). The Roman Catholics have two of the former and one of the latter while the Protestant missions two and three, respectively. The largest secondary school is that attached to the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottā, which had 256 girls under instruction in 1933 of whom all but 7 were Christians. The St. John's at Nazareth is the other complete high school maintained by the S.P.G. Mission and all but one of its 205 students were Christians. The three incomplete schools maintained by the Protestant missions were the C.M.S. Boarding school at Palamcottā, the Elliot Tuxford school at Megnānapuram and the St. Mary's school at Sāwyerpuram, all teaching only up to the III Form. The St. Ignatius high school at Palamcottā (opened in 1921) had about 250 girls in 1933 in classes higher than the fourth and is owned by the Missionary Canonesses of St. Augustine whose headquarters are at Heverle near Louvai, Belgium, and has provided boarding houses for their pupils: and the St. Aloysius school at Tuticorin started by the votaries of Our Lady of Dolours in 1921 is the other complete secondary school of the Roman Catholics and was recognized as a high school in 1927.

The school is now managed by the Catholic Diocesan Educational Association with the Roman Catholic Bishop as president. The incomplete school at Anjengo has a poor attendance and teaches only up to the III Form.

Of the 324 elementary schools for girls the three municipalities were responsible for only 12, and the local boards for 151. The aided schools were about an equal number, but a large proportion of them were mission institutions. About Rs. 2·58 lakhs were spent on these schools of which Government bore a lakh, the local boards Rs. 66,000 and the Municipalities 15,761, the income from fees being only Rs. 2,200.

Elementary
schools for
girls.

There were three training schools for masters, two owned by Government and stationed at Tinnevely and Kōilpatti, of which one trains teachers of the secondary grade and the other trains for higher and lower elementary grades. The third training school known as Bishop Sargent Secondary training school is owned by the C.M.S. and is stationed at Palamcottā. This last school was started in 1818 by the Government chaplain and handed over to the C.M.S. in 1820 and trained both teachers and catechists. The teachers section was separated in 1856. Secondary training classes were opened in 1912 and in 1930 the lower elementary section was abolished; about 160 students are trained annually. Of the training schools for mistresses the Sarah Tucker Training school at Palamcottā trains mistresses of the secondary grade and the St. John's school at Nazareth and the Government training school at Tinnevely for the elementary higher grade.

Training
schools.

The Kalladakurichi college was founded in 1917 and is affiliated to the Madras University in two groups for the Sirōmani course. Education is free with free boarding and lodging, and scholarships are also awarded. There were only six students in it in 1931. There were two Sanskrit secondary schools at Srivaikuntam and Tirukkurungudi maintained by the local boards out of the funds of the local choultries.

Sanskrit
schools.

Tuticorin and Tangassōri have a large indigenous Anglo-Indian population, and though there does not exist in these places any special schools for the boys of that community, we have in the former a middle and in the latter a high school for girls. The former (the Holy Cross Girls' school) has about a hundred pupils and the latter about twice that number in both of which more than 75 per cent of the girls come from the Anglo-Indian or European community, and are Roman Catholics. The latter school is run by the nuns of the local convent.

European
schools.

Page 268, paragraph 1, line 4.—Delete the clause, "who still manages it."

School for
deaf and
dumb.

*Add to the paragraph:—*There are two departments, Tamil and Malayalam. After learning their mother tongue the boy or girl passes to the industrial school. Classes are necessarily small and there were eleven men and thirteen women-teachers in the school in 1932. The school is entirely a boarding school and healthy children between the ages of five and thirteen are taken in, the full school course lasting ten years. Another school for the deaf and dumb was opened at Thambāpuram, Nāngunōri in 1933.

Industrial
schools.

*Last paragraph.—Substitute:—*Besides the schools for the blind and for the deaf and dumb there were in 1931 seven industrial schools in the district, situated at Adaikalapuram, Nazareth, Tuticorin (two), Vadakkānkulam, Kūdankulam and Anjengo, all except one being in charge of Christian missions or nuns. The oldest of these is the school at Nazareth in which weaving with the fly-shuttle was first taught in South India and from which until the opening of the Government Textile Institute at Madras went out several weaving masters for work in industrial schools. The weaving section was abolished in 1930 as handloom weaving became unprofitable. Carpentry and cabinet-making, blacksmith's work and motor work have been largely developed. There were 100 pupils under training in 1931. The school is maintained from the S.P.G. Mission funds, supplemented by Government grants. The St. Ignatius' school at Tuticorin was opened as an adjunct to the orphanage for boys in 1929 and was recognised by Government in the following year; it teaches carpentry and cabinet-making to its boarders. In other schools which are mostly for girls, the pupils are taught lace-making, an industry started at Idayangudi by Mrs. Caldwell in 1844. The lace made at the school had a wide reputation, but it is unfortunate that owing to the absence of expert supervision, the work is not adapted to the quickly changing fashions of the times, and the patterns which are now turned out do not find appreciative markets. Much waste of labour and money was involved as often lace which costs most to produce did not fetch the best price in the market. Besides few of the pupils trained in these schools could practise in later life the trade that they had learnt in them. This accounts for the authorities of the school at Vadakkānkulam lace school converting it partially into an institution for rearing silk-worm and reeling silk, besides teaching knitting and embroidery to a section of their pupils. A Government sericultural demonstrator is helping the institution by teaching the various processes from the cultivation of mulberry to the reeling of the silk from the cocoons. The lace school at Kūdankulam is the only institution started by a Hindu in 1921 and maintained so far.

CHAPTER XI.—LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Page 275.—In the table in this page against Maniyāchi zamindari (alienated portion) *substitute* the following:—

Original zamindari.	Mittas into which subdivided.	Taluk.
Maniyāchi (alienated portion).	Kārkurichi	Sṛīvaikuntam.
	Sivapuram	
	Chokkalingapuram ...	
	Pērūrani (two-thirds) ex-	
	cluding,	
	Therku Silukkanpatti ...	
	Kumārapuram	
	Pērūrani (one-third) ...	

In the third column “Taluk” against mittas Chokkampatti to Anaikulam, for the mark “Do.” *substitute* “Tenkasi.”

Page 276, paragraph 1.—For the second sentence *substitute*:—“The present mittas of Kārkurichi, Sivapuram, Chokkalingapuram, Pērūrani and Kumārapuram represent that portion of the Pāñjalankurichi estate that was conferred on the Maniyāchi Zamindar; the remainder of the old Pāñjalankurichipalaiyam, that which was known as the Puthiyamputtūr division, still forms part of the Ettaiyapuram zamindari.”

Page 301, footnote 2.—Delete the following sentence:—“He is now the senior member of that order.”

Page 316.—Add after paragraph 1 the following notes on the Land Revenue Administration of Anjengo and Tangassēri:—Little need be said of the revenue history of the isolated British settlements in Travancore, Tangassēri and Anjengo, which now constitute the separate sub-taluk of Anjengo (Chapter XV). The former was leased to the Travancore Government for a period of twenty-four years in 1822, in consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 2,507. The lease was renewed on the same terms in 1846 for twelve years; and after 1859 was renewed yearly pending the final settlement of the question respecting the supersession of the Sircar monopolies by a more healthy fiscal system.* “All rents, customs or junkams, profits and produce” were made over to the lessees; but the inhabitants of the settlement remained under British protection “in all cases of a civil or police nature,” and the Travancore authorities were prohibited from “imposing any new taxes, levying any unusual duties or arbitrary exactions,” monopolies of tobacco and liquor excepted. The lease amount was subsequently reduced by Rs. 60 to allow for a permanent grant of

Anjengo and
Tangassēri.
Early
revenue
history.

* Logan's *Treaties*, ii. CCLXXII and footnote.

land free of assessment to the Vicar Apostolic of Quilon. By this grant the land revenue collected in Tangassēri was reduced to Rs. 50-5-0, and the greater part of the lease amount, viz., Rs. 1,840, was paid for the privilege of the tobacco monopoly.

Anjengo is composed of two parts, known locally as Vadikkakam (including Putura) and Kottadilli. The former, which comprises the fort and the gardens in the vicinity thereof, was never assessed till the introduction of the recent settlement, and was even free of abkari duties. Kottadilli, the northern half of the settlement, has been leased since 1793. Francisco Fernandez, was the first lessee; Estevas Dias Fernandez linguist, the next*; and both were bound to maintain the coconut gardens in good order. In 1819 Travancore took over the lease, apparently on the same terms. In 1847 the terms of the lease were revised in conformity with those of the Tangassēri agreement; and the consideration fixed at Rs. 1,450, *plus* Rs. 2,664 for the privilege of the tobacco monopoly in Vadikkakam as well as Kottadilli. The land revenue collected in the latter desam by the Travancore Darbar amounted to Rs. 1,286-3-0.

Proposed
settlement
in 1860.

In 1860 an exchange of Tangassēri and Anjengo for the isolated portions of Travancore in Tinnevely was contemplated, and preparatory thereto a revenue settlement was proposed. Lands were arranged in three classes—

- (1) Government *janmam* lands paying combined assessment and *pattam* or *janmabhogam*.
- (2) Government *janmam* lands paying neither assessment nor *janmabhogam*.
- (3) Lands long held in private possession free of tax.

Gardens were to be assessed at five rates rising from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 by increments of Re. 1, and were to pay a *pattam* or *janmabhogam* equal to the assessment. On wet lands the existing demand (which included *janmabhogam*) was taken as the rate of assessment, and the *janmabhogam* was fixed at half the assessment. The last class of lands it was proposed to treat as rent free inams, and inam registers were submitted to the Board of Revenue. The proposed exchange however fell through, the settlement was never introduced, and the Board decided that it would be premature to issue title-deeds. These lands owed their long exemption from tax, in Tangassēri to the fact that the Dutch never taxed the lands of Christian residents on principle, and in Anjengo to the fact that most of the land in Vadikkakam had been sold in public auction between 1770

* Logan's *Treaties*, ii. CCLI and footnote.

and 1790. But they had never been expressly declared free of tax and were "untaxed possessions" rather than inams.*

The principles of this abortive settlement have been referred to here because it was on the basis of the pattams fixed as above that the "escheat settlement" was finally introduced, the *pattam* being converted into quit-rent redeemable at 20 years' purchase. The privilege of redemption was withdrawn by Government with effect from November 12th, 1896. The escheat quit-rent which in the two settlements amounted to Rs. 1,089-2-5 was by a curious anomaly collected by the British Government, although the land revenue was collected by Travancore.

Escheat settlement.

In 1904, the new settlement rates adopted throughout Malabar were introduced; and the collection of the land revenue was taken over by the British revenue authorities, with effect from 13th July 1904 in the case of Tangassēri and from 1st February 1905 in that of Anjengo. The revenues derived from salt, abkari, opium, customs and tobacco in the two settlements and from the Mirankadavu ferry in Anjengo are leased annually to the Travancore Darbar, the rental being Rs. 7,000 in 1906. The revised land revenue of Tangassēri (79·60 acres of holdings) is Rs. 516 of which escheat quit-rent is Rs. 138, inam quit-rent Rs. 23 and cess Rs. 56, the increase being due to the assessment imposed on the lands hitherto held tax free. Similar lands in Vadikkam were also brought to account, but in Anjengo (257·26 acres) the assessment was Rs. 1,182 of which Rs. 950 was escheat quit-rent and Rs. 117 cess.

Introduction of settlement.

Page 317, paragraph 2.—*Substitute* :—Until 1st April 1932 the divisional charges were as follows: the Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendūr taluks constituting the Tuticorin division under the sub-collector stationed at Tuticorin; the Tinnevelly and Tenkāsi taluks forming the Tinnevelly division under a deputy collector at Tinnevelly; the Ambāsamudram and Nānguneri taluks which comprised the Sērmādēvi division under the sub-collector with headquarters at Sērmādēvi; and the Koilpatti and Sankaranainārkōyil taluks under a deputy collector with headquarters at Koilpatti. From 1st April 1932 the Koilpatti revenue division was abolished and the divisional charges were distributed as follows :—

Divisional charges.

Revenue division and headquarters.		Taluks.
Sērmādēvi	... ..	Tenkāsi, Ambāsamudram, Nānguneri and the sub-taluk of Anjengo on the west coast.
Tinnevelly	... ..	Tinnevelly and Sankaranainārkōyil.
Tuticorin	... ..	Koilpatti, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur.†

* B.S.O., 52, paragraph 1, footnote.

† The Koilpatti division was restored from 1st April 1934. Anjengo sub-taluk goes under Tinnevelly division.

Page 320.—Add the following to the list of collectors :—

Date of taking charge.	Names.
27th November 1916 ...	A. M. A. O. Galletti, Acting Collector.
16th August 1917 ...	S. W. G. I. MacIvor, Collector.
21st October 1918 ...	A. R. Cox, Acting Collector.
8th November 1920 ...	E. A. Davis, Collector.
10th July 1923 ...	E. M. Gawne, Acting Collector.
26th November 1923 ...	H. H. Burkitt, Collector.
20th June 1925 ...	R. B. MacEwen, Sub-Collector in charge.
11th July 1925 ...	E. M. Gawne, Acting Collector.
8th November 1925 ...	R. B. MacEwen, Sub-Collector in charge.
21st November 1925 ...	A. Mc. G. C. Tampoe, Collector.
14th October 1927 ...	K. E. Chidambara Ayyar, Acting Collector.
28th November 1927 ...	A. M. A. C. Galletti, Collector.
7th August 1929 ...	T. Bhagavanram Gupta, Acting Collector.
6th October 1929 ...	A. M. A. C. Galletti, Collector.
29th March 1930 ...	V. N. Viswanatha Rao, Acting Collector.
28th March 1931 ...	A. C. Woodhouse, Acting Collector.
16th December 1932 ...	M. Narasimham Pantulu, Acting Collector.
3rd January 1934 ...	A. C. Woodhouse, Acting Collector.
28th January 1934 ...	B. Rama Rao, C.I.E., Collector.

CHAPTER XII.—SALT, ABKARI AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

Factories.

Page 321, last paragraph and page 322, first paragraph.—
*Substitute :—*At one time there were as many as twelve salt factories in the district; in 1839 the number was reduced to eight and in the interests of Government supervision and the improvement of the quality of the supply, the tendency for many years has been to the concentration of manufacture in a few large centres. The salt factories at present working in the district are situated at six places along the coast, namely, Vēppalōdai, Arasadi, Tuticorin, Kāyalpatnam, Arumuganōri *cum* Kiranūr and Kulasēkarapatnam. For administrative purposes the Tuticorin group of factories has been divided into four sections, Levingepuram, Sevandākulam, Karapād and Urani, all under the Assistant Commissioner, Southern Division. The Vēppalōdai and Arumuganōri factories (22 and 18 miles distant from Tuticorin) were originally opened with the object of manufacturing salt of a high standard of chemical purity on improved methods. The lessees, however, now adopt only the ordinary process of manufacture, namely, the single irrigation system which is in vogue in all the factories of the district. The factories have been assigned under *Excise and Modified Excise* terms. Under the latter, Government have reserved the right of purchasing salt not exceeding half the quantity manufactured by a licensee in a season and this right is exercised when the regulation of prices appears to require it. There was a salt factory at Kūttanguli existing solely in the interests of local consumption; but it was closed in 1920 as the demand was very weak. The salt manufactured in the district is invariably light and white.

*Page 322, paragraphs 2 and 3.—Substitute :—*Tuticorin **Trade.** which is the terminus of a branch line of the South Indian Railway is the main centre of salt trade in the district. Great assistance is afforded to the salt trade at Tuticorin by the railway sidings which connect all the platforms of the Tuticorin group of factories (except the three platforms attached to the Mahalingam salt works) with the South Indian Railway line. In the matter of salt supply the district ranks first in the Presidency, the quantity removed from the factories for Home and Inland consumption being about 30 lakhs of maunds. The salt manufactured here is consumed not only in this district but also in almost all the districts south of Chingleput, chiefly in Madura, Ramnad, Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Tanjore, Salem and Coimbatore. Latterly, North Arcot district also has been getting part of its supplies from the Tuticorin factories. The demand from the Travancore Darbar which amounted to nearly 4 lakhs of maunds annually has been reduced to about 30,000 maunds on account of extended manufacture in the State and the import of Bombay salt in large quantities. The Tuticorin factories have now lost the Ceylon markets also as a result of the high import duty levied on foreign salt by the Ceylon Government. Tuticorin salt is now, however, finding its way gradually into the Bengal market. The average price of salt at the headquarter station of Tinnevely in 1932-33 was 18·6 seers (imperial seers of 80 tolas each) per rupee.

*Last paragraph ending in page 323.—Substitute :—*The rate **Duty.** of excise duty, which for many years had stood at Rs. 2-8-0 a maund, was reduced in 1903 to Re. 1, a rate which remained in force until the general enhancement to Rs. 1-4-0 from March 1916. In 1923, the duty was again raised to Rs. 2-8-0 a maund. The higher rate continued only for a year and it was reduced to Rs. 1-4-0 in 1924. It continued at this figure until the 30th September 1931 from which date it was raised to Rs. 1-9-0 a maund. No adverse effect on sales in 1932-1933 is noticeable as a result of this enhancement of duty. With effect from the 1st April 1932, the system of allowing removal of salt from factories on credit for payment of duty was abolished.

*Page 323, paragraph 3.—Substitute :—*There are four fish- **Fish-curing yards.** curing yards at Sippikulam, Pinnakāyal, Ovari and Idinthakarai—all fishing villages. These yards are under the control of the Fisheries Department. Salt is issued at cost price and free of duty to fishermen who work in these yards and agree to cure fish within their premises under special rules framed for the prevention of leakage of salt revenue and for effecting gradual improvements in curing. From the available records

the impetus given to the industry by the supply of good and cheap salt through the fish-curing yards cannot be doubted. Since 1924 the yards have come under the care of a technical department and efforts have been made to introduce a more hygienic process of curing. Improved methods such as curing in cemented pots and in brine are being demonstrated. Curing sheds and cement vats of approved pattern are under construction in some yards. All these yards are usually self-supporting and work at a loss only when the usual shoals of fish fail to appear. Progress however has been discouragingly slow.

Salt earth.

*Page 323, paragraph 4.—Add:—*Salt earth has been declared contraband salt in the Kōilpatti, Srivaikuntam Tiruchendūr and Nāngunēri taluks.

Administration.

Each salt factory in the district is in immediate charge of an assistant inspector who is responsible for the proper administration of his charge and for all work connected with the manufacture, storage and sale of salt, the correct maintenance of stock and cash accounts and the proper execution of works. The assistant inspectors work directly under the orders of the inspector, Tuticorin circle, which is included in the jurisdiction of the assistant commissioner, southern division, Nēgapatam.

Arrack.

*Page 324, first paragraph, last sentence.—Substitute:—*At present the contract distillery system under which the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of country spirits throughout the district is disposed of by tender is in force. The right to open retail shops is sold annually by auction. The old distillery at Tūchanallur is under the management of Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Madras, Receivers and Managers of the Nadar Estate. As a measure of temperance reform all arrack shops in the Tenkāsi taluk were closed down from April 1924. The main objection to this, however, was that the supply of arrack from the Travancore enclaves and Travancore shops in the taluk was easy to most of the taluk, while parts of the taluk remote from Travancore shops were probably served by the arrack shops in the adjoining taluks of the district. The number of illicit distillation and smuggling cases detected increased and the continuance of the experiment was found to be of little use. It was accordingly abandoned from 1st April 1933.

Tapping.

*Page 325, paragraph 1.—Add:—*With a view to find out whether any sweet toddy has been added to fermented toddy, officers of the Excise Department have been authorized to boil down samples of such mixture and get the results analysed.

If the presence of 10 grains or upwards of lime is traced, the stuff is declared a mixture, in other words, illicit and in such cases the shop-keepers are fined heavily. This is the chief menace to toddy revenue in palmyra area.

Paragraph 2.—Substitute :—“ Foreign liquor ” includes all Foreign liquor. wines and spirit imported into this Presidency by sea or land and plain rectified spirits and beer imported or locally made. Locally made foreign liquor is spirit manufactured or compounded in British India and made in colour and flavour to resemble gin, brandy, whisky or rum imported from foreign countries. The supply is controlled in the same manner as elsewhere. Licences for retail sales are being issued on payment of fixed fees. Foreign liquor is generally obtained from Madras firms and has of late grown in popularity with the richer and middle classes for various reasons chief of which is said to be the weakness in strength of country spirits.

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute :—*The privilege of retail sale of these drugs is sold annually by auction. Ganja is supplied from the Government store-houses at Vetapalem and Mattigiri on indents from shop-keepers direct. Ganja depots which existed in districts formerly have all been abolished. Opium is stocked in taluk treasuries and issued to shop-keepers. Of late, large quantities of ganja and opium are being smuggled from the Presidency to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon where the smugglers get very good prices. Organized smuggling of this kind is being put down. The Travancore State does not produce hemp-drugs or opium of its own but gets its supply from the British Government under certain conditions. Hemp-drugs and opium.

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute :—*The assistant commissioner of excise at Palamcotta is in charge of this district and of Madura, Trichinopoly and Ramnad. There are under him two inspectors in this district, one at Tuticorin and the other at Nāngunēri. The Tuticorin inspector's charge comprises Kōilpatti, Tiruchendūr and Srivaikuntam taluks and the Nāngunēri inspector's, Tinnevely, Tenkāsi, Sankaranainārkōil, Nāngunēri and Ambāsamudram taluks. The excise administration of Anjengo and Tangassēri has been leased out to the Travancore Darbar for Rs. 7,900 a year. Establish-ment.

*Last paragraph.—Substitute :—*Since April 1924, the Government of India have taken the Customs Department under their direct control and the Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi, has been constituted as the Chief Customs authority. Sea-Customs.

There are three ports in the district, Tuticorin, Kulasēkarapatnam and Kāyalpatnam. In the matter of total trade, Tuticorin ranks next to Madras and Cochin and has a large volume of import and export trade with foreign countries. Coffee, dyes, machinery and millwork, metals and ores, kerosene oil, betelnuts, sugar, cotton twist and yarn, and raw silk are the chief articles of import, while the principal articles of export are fish, onions, oil-cake, sheep and goats, raw rubber, chillies, black tea, raw cotton fibres, senna leaves and coloured lungis and saris. A Port Trust was constituted in 1929. The trade at the other two ports is insignificant.

Income-tax.

*Page 326, paragraphs 3 and 4.—Substitute:—*Under the Income-tax Act of 1886 all incomes of Rs. 500 a year and upwards were liable to taxation. The taxable minimum was raised to Rs. 1,000 in 1903 and to Rs. 2,000 in 1919. The maximum rate of tax was 5 pies in the rupee till 1916 when it was raised to 12 pies. In 1921 the maximum was raised to 16 pies in the rupee. In 1917 the Supertax Act was passed by which an additional tax varying from one anna in the rupee to three annas in the rupee was levied on incomes in excess of Rs. 50,000. In 1921 the maximum rate of Supertax was raised to 4 annas. The Income-tax Act was amended in 1918 and the Supertax Act in 1920. The law relating to Income-tax and Supertax was further revised and consolidated by the Income-tax Act, 1922, which with minor alterations is now in force. The maximum rate of Income-tax was raised in 1931 to 26 pies in the rupee and the maximum rate of Supertax to 6 annas 3 pies in the rupee. A surcharge of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the tax was also levied. The rates are not now laid down in the Act, but are prescribed from year to year by the Finance Act. The taxable minimum was temporarily reduced to Rs. 1,000 in 1931-32. Figures relating to income-tax will be found in Table XXXIII of this volume. Excluding Madras, Tinnevely was in 1931-32 the twelfth district in the Presidency in point of the number of assesses and the eleventh in point of the total demand; and while the incidence of the tax per head on the tax-payers was Rs. 293 for the Presidency it was Rs. 246-3-5 for the district. The district is divided into two circles for income-tax purposes with headquarters at Tinnevely and Tuticorin; though the number of assesses in Tinnevely circle was 1,039 and in Tuticorin only 940, the demand in the latter circle was Rs. 3·07 lakhs or more than one and a half times that of the former. This is due to Tuticorin's large trading population.

Stamps.

*Page 327, last paragraph.—Substitute:—*Stamps both judicial and non-judicial are sold in the same manner as

elsewhere. The value of stamps sold in this district during the five years 1927-28 to 1931-32 ranged from 13·7 to 13 lakhs while during 1931-32 it fell to 11·9 lakhs. In the first year the district was the sixth in the Presidency in point of revenue realized from sale of stamps and it was the seventh in 1931-32. The decrease in 1931-32 was more marked under judicial stamps (Rs. 62,000), apparently due to decrease in litigation as a result of general economic depression.

CHAPTER XIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

*Page 329, paragraphs 3 to 5.—Substitute :—*After this court come the two subordinate courts, one at Tuticorin and the other at Tinnevely. There are two subordinate judges working in the latter court one of whom, called the principal sub-judge, is also an assistant sessions judge and tries the less serious of the cases committed to sessions by the subordinate magistrates in the district. Appeals from the judgments of the district munsifs of Tinnevely, Ambāsamudram, Tenkāsi and Anjengo lie to the District Court direct and from the judgments of other district munsifs to the sub-court at Tuticorin.

There are (since 1st October 1931) seven courts of district munsifs, one each at Tinnevely, Ambāsamudram, Srīvaikuntam, Tuticorin, Kōilpatti, Tenkāsi and Anjengo.

The limits of jurisdiction of the sub-courts and of the courts of the district munsifs are as follows :—

		<i>Sub-Courts.</i>	
Place.			Jurisdiction.
Tinnevely ...	...	Tinnevely, Ambāsamudram, Nāngunēri and Tenkāsi taluks and Vāsudevanallūr <i>firka</i> in Sankaranainārkōil taluk.	
Tuticorin ..	..	The rest of the district, that is the taluks of Srīvaikuntam, Tiruchendūr and Kōilpatti and Sankaranainārkōil taluk excluding Vāsudevanallūr <i>firka</i> .	

District Munsifs' Courts.

Tinnevely ...	...	Tinnevely taluk, Nānguneri Taluk with the exception of Kalakkād Revenue Inspector's <i>firka</i> , and all but nine villages of Karungulam <i>firka</i> in Srīvaikuntam taluk.
Ambāsamudram ...	...	Ambāsamudram taluk, and Kalakkād <i>firka</i> of Nānguneri taluk.
Tuticorin ...	...	Perikulam <i>firka</i> of Srīvaikuntam taluk and Ottapidāram and Kāyattār <i>firkas</i> of Kōilpatti.

District Munsifs' Courts—cont.

Place.	Jurisdiction.
Srīvaikuntam ...	The rest of Srīvaikuntam taluk and Tiruchendūr taluk
Kōilpatti ...	The rest of Kōilpatti taluk, and Karivalam-vandanallūr and Nilidanallūr <i>firkas</i> of Sankaranainārkoil taluk.
Tenkāsi ...	The rest of Sankaranainārkoil taluk and the whole of Tenkāsi taluk.
Anjengo ..	Enclaves of Anjengo and Tangassēri.

*Paragraphs 6 to 8.—Substitute :—*There were 115 panchayat courts trying civil cases in 1931, and 883 village courts constituted under Act I of 1889; and with the exception of Malabar more suits were filed in this district in 1930 before village munsifs and panchayats than in any other district in the Presidency.

Litigation. Next to Malabar and South Kanara, Tinnevely is the most litigious district in the Presidency, a suit being filed for every 58 persons in the population as against a suit for every 45 and 48 persons in the first two districts. 6·12 per cent of the total number of suits and appeals filed within the Presidency in 1930 came from Tinnevely, six other districts having a larger percentage.

Registration. *Page 330, paragraph 1.—Substitute :—*The Registration of Assurances is managed on the same lines as elsewhere. The old registration district of Tinnevely which was conterminous with the revenue district of that name was, with effect from the 1st October 1920, split up into two separate registration districts, viz., Tinnevely and Palamcōtta. The district registrars have respectively six and three taluks under them and are assisted by two joint sub-registrars at headquarters to exercise concurrent jurisdiction with them in original registration in their respective sub-districts. In the Tinnevely registration district there are 23 other sub-registrars of whom six are stationed at taluk headquarters and of the others, four are at Kadayam, Kallidaikurichi, Sērmādēvi and Vadakkuvīravanallūr in Ambāsamudram taluk; three at Panaikkudi, Radhāpuram and Tirukkarungudi in Nāngureri taluk; four at Karivalam-vandanallūr, Nilidanallūr, Puliyangudi and Sivagiri in Sankaranainārkoil taluk; four at Ālangulam, Kadayannallūr, Pāvūrchatram and Surandai in Tenkāsi taluk; one at Gangaikondān in Tinnevely taluk and one at Tangassēri in Anjengo taluk.

In the Palamcōtta district there are 16 other sub-registrars of whom three are stationed at the taluk headquarters; six at Ettaiyāpuram, Kalugumalai, Kayattār, Ottapidāram, Pudūr and

Vilattikulam in Kōilpatti taluk ; four at Murappanād, Perunkulam, Pudukkōttai and Tuticorin in Srivaikuntam taluk ; and three at Alwārtirunagari, Kurumbūr and Sāttankulam in Tiruchendūr taluk.

Registration had shown such great progress in Tinnevely that the district had to be bifurcated in 1920. The aggregate value of the immoveable property registered in both districts annually has risen during the last fifty years from 83 lakhs to 471 lakhs.

*Paragraphs 2 and 3.—Substitute :—*The criminal tribunals consist in ascending scale, of the courts of village magistrates, sub-magistrates, subdivisional magistrates and the district magistrate, and the sessions court. There are also special magistrates (generally sub-registrars) at Nilidanallūr, Kalugumalai, Pulian-gudi, (Sankaranainārkōil taluk), Gangaikondān, Tinnevely and Palameōtta (Tinnevely taluk), Murappanād (Srivaikuntam taluk), Pudūr, Ettaiyāpuram, Ottapidāram, Kayattār (Kōilpatti taluk), Alwārtirunagari (Tiruchendūr taluk), Nānguneri, Panagudi, Tisaiyanvilai, Tirukkurungudi (Nānguneri taluk), Sērnādēvi, Veeravanallūr, Ambāsamudram, Kadayam (Ambāsamudram taluk), Tenkāsi, Ālangulam, Pāvūr-Chatram, Kadayanallūr and Surandai (Tenkāsi taluk), for the trial of offences under special and local laws. In Tinnevely, Ambāsamudram, Ravanasamudram, Tenkāsi, Kōilpatti, Sankaranainārkōil, Sivagiri and Tuticorin benches of magistrates deal with minor offences. The bench courts at Tinnevely and Ravanasamudram, exercise first-class powers.

Criminal
justice.

As will be seen from Table XXXI of the appendix, village magistrates do not all exercise their powers to the extent they can. Village and panchayat courts have been formed in several villages of the district and some of them exercise criminal powers and try also civil cases. On the whole their work is satisfactory. They are slowly gaining popularity, but too often factions and party spirit hamper their work. To some extent the work of the panchayat and village courts has reduced the number of cases before the stipendiary criminal and civil courts. The class of sub-magistrates on whom falls the bulk of the second and third-class cases of the district dates its creation from 1861. Eight such appointments were then made to relieve the tahsildars who assisted by peshkars and head gumastahs had till that time performed the functions of subordinate police magistrates. The tahsildar dropped the title which he had hitherto borne of "head of the police" and when acting in his magisterial capacity came to be known as the "taluk magistrate." Though invested as a rule with second-class magisterial powers, tahsildars seldom use them. Occasionally however a tahsildar is now invested with first-class

powers and is allowed to try a few cases with a view eventually to promote him as subdivisional magistrate. There are at present 13 sub-magistrates one at the headquarters of each of the eight taluks and one at each of the following places:—

Palamcōtta, Rādhapuram, Tuticorin, Vilāthikulam and Anjengo.

The last named five sub-magistrates are also deputy-tahsildars. Anjengo and Tangassēri, two settlements in the West Coast in the midst of Travancore territory, which were under the control of the district magistrate of Malabar were transferred to this district in 1927. They were under separate magistrates till 1928, when they were placed under the sub-magistrate of Anjengo, the sub-magistrate being also district munsif and sub-registrar. In addition to these magistrates, a few clerks in the revenue department are invested with magisterial powers to afford them training in trying criminal cases before promotion as regular subordinate magistrates. There are subdivisional magistrates at Pinnevelly, Tuticorin and Sōrmā-dēvi.* These four subdivisional magistrates and the district magistrate possess first-class powers, and appeals from the subordinate magistrates lie to them. The decisions of the first class magistrates are appealable to the Sessions Court which exercises over the whole district the same powers as elsewhere.

*Page 341, paragraph 2.—Add:—*The police outpost at Marugalkurichi has since been removed in view of the better conditions prevailing among its Maravar population.

Criminal
Tribes' Act
applied.

*Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3:—*In 1919, the Maravas of the village of Pulani who were giving most trouble, were brought under the Criminal Tribes' Act and this had a salutary effect on the other Maravas of the taluk for some years. In subsequent years, efforts were made to reclaim the criminal Maravas by the formation of the Marava Sangam (described below) and by other methods, but no good results followed. Steps were taken early in 1932 to bring in certain Criminal Maravars of Marugalkurichi—the worst village of Ārupangunādu—under the Criminal Tribes' Act. After the usual declaration by the Local Government was notified about them, other Maravas of “Ārupangunādu” have been reported to Local Government for similar action. These include the Maravas of Nambitalaivanpattayam, an equally notorious village, and it is hoped that other doubtful members of the caste in the taluk will take a lesson and give up their old ways and return to a life of peace. If no improvement is reported other bad Marava villages will also be brought under the Act. In the Sankaranainārkkōil taluk, Nelkattansēval, Nilidanallur and

* The Divisional Magistrate's Court at Kōilpatti was abolished on 1st April 1932, but it was re-established on 1st April 1934.

Kulasekaramangalam contain numbers of Maravars with criminal tendencies, and steps are being taken to enforce the Criminal Tribes' Act against them also.

Page 342.—*Insert* between paragraphs 2 and 3:—The Maravars of Nānguneri have given up dacoity and robbery in favour of less risky forms of crime like house-breaking, goat-stealing and arson, these offences being mainly directed against those that would not pay *kaval* fees, which the Maravars still levy in what is commonly known as “Arupangunādu.” Various efforts to put a stop to this levy have been made by the police from time to time but the ignorance of and placid submission to the system by the villagers stand in the way of their success. In 1928 an association known as the Marava Sangam was formed with the object of rooting out this evil and of educating Marava youth, a voluntary contribution of Re. 1 a year being levied from each Marava family in Nānguneri for the purpose. A fairly large sum was thus collected in the first two years from which four elementary schools were opened in Arupangunādu. During the third year contributions to the Sangam stopped as it was found that the collections were misappropriated or the collectors also raised other contributions in the name of the Sangam. A fresh effort was made at the end of 1931 to restart collections and a paid Secretary was appointed. Generous help was promised, but voluntary subscriptions have dwindled due chiefly to want of confidence in the so-called leaders. The Sangam is at present (1932) in a state of suspended animation. The four schools are however being continued and may have to be closed before long, unless the taluk board takes them over and opens in fact more schools in the Marava villages of the taluk, as a step to ensure public safety in the villages in their charge.

The Marava
Sangam,
1928-32.

Page 343.—*Insert* before the last paragraph:—In the year 1930, which may be taken as a normal year, the district contributed 3·11 per cent to the total number of criminal cases in the presidency, 13 other districts showing a higher percentage, North Arcot and Madura leading with 8·16 and 8·14 per cent. More cases came before village magistrates than in any other district (578), about 21 per cent of the total figure for the presidency; but panchayat courts were not as popular, apparently because they inspired less confidence among the complainants. Benches of magistrates disposed of about 50 per cent of the total number of criminal cases instituted in the district. The file of sessions cases (100) was the heaviest after Coimbatore (159), Madura (116) and Ramnad (116).

Crime.

The district became notorious in the last decade as the scene of the activities of Jumbulinga Nādan and Harikrishna

Thēvan, of whom the former earned the nickname of Robinhood of Tinnevely. Jambulingam was a native of Kōnavillai in Valliyur station limits and started life as a poacher in the forests on the Panangudi hills. He associated himself with other criminals and wandered in the forests evading arrest. He organized a gang which included a goldsmith, a Muhammadan, and some Shanars and started a career of free-booting in and around the Nānguneri taluk. These desperadoes were arrested and put in custody, but escaped thrice, first in 1920 from the sub-jail at Nānguneri through a window whose bars they broke, again a year afterwards on re-arrest while they were being escorted from one sub-jail to another, and lastly in 1922 from the district jail, Palamcōtta, where they were confined after conviction in several cases. Jambulingam and one or two of his associates continued to be at large though the other members of the gang had been re-arrested and convicted. Jambulingam had a partiality for attacking patrol constables for the sake of their carbines and cartridges. His activities were so notorious that credulous people began to attribute supernatural powers and many stories, some of course mere inventions, were told of his bravery and pluck. After a meteoric career for some years, in the Nānguneri taluk, the police were able to track him and his lieutenant Kāsi Nādan, and they were shot while attempting to escape in the course of a deadly fight with the police. The other notorious man Harikrishna Thēvan was a Kondayankatti Marava of Katta-Bommapuram in Srivaikuntam taluk and was the organizer and leader of gangs for committing grave crimes. The gangs' operations extended throughout the district and included many serious offences in Srivaikuntam, Ambāsamudram, Nānguneri and Sankaranainār-kōil taluks. He was one of the worst criminals and was shot and killed in 1926 at Sankaranainār-kōil by the special police party which was engaged to capture him.

Factions exist in almost every village and among the several causes that nurse it is the rigid exclusiveness of various castes and sub-castes. Now and then this leads to serious breaches of the peace. The latest instance was the rioting and murder that resulted in an attempt to obstruct the Shanars of Chintāmani while carrying in procession their goddess Mariamman along the streets of the other castes.

Political
crimes.

*Page 346, paragraph 1.—Add:—*Since the murder of Mr. Ashe there have been no violent political crimes in the district. During the campaign of civil disobedience started by the National Congress in 1921-22 and 1930-32, Tinnevely in common with other districts in the presidency was disturbed by gangs that picketted toddy and arrack shops or shops dealing

in foreign cloth. Tinnevely town, Kōilpatti, Tuticorin and Kalladakurichi were the chief places where such disturbances were caused but by the end of 1932, the trouble has practically ceased.

*Page 347.—Substitute for the last two paragraphs, the following:—*The present jail which was begun in 1876 was completed in 1880 and receives male prisoners committed within the district, female prisoners under remand or under trial; and Europeans; but those Europeans sentenced to over 15 days are transferred to the Penitentiary, Madras. The jail being a district jail can take in only convicted prisoners under sentences exceeding one month but not exceeding 12 months. Those with sentences above one year are also confined in this jail while awaiting orders for their transfer to Central Jails. Condemned prisoners are admitted and their sentences executed. The jail can hold 492 prisoners (48 in quarantine, 54 civil debtors in the annexe, both outside, and 390 within the walls) and occupies an area of 18 acres, the superficial area per prisoner being thus 192 square yards. Jails.

In the Mappilla rebellion in 1921, adolescent convicts who were not found suitable for admission to the Borstal School, Tanjore, were sent here for a course of modified borstal treatment. Since then, adolescents from other jails in the presidency are also being sent here for similar treatment. They are given secular education, moral and religious instruction, physical training, and a good training in some handicraft. Religious and moral lectures are given to all the prisoners on Sundays. Among the industries taught to the adolescents at present are agriculture, carpentry, blacksmithy, tailoring, weaving and book-binding and they are completely segregated from the adults.

There is a sub-jail at the headquarter station of each sub-magistrate except at Palamcōtta and Tinnevely. At these two places the district jail serves the purpose.

Page 349.—Add the following to the list of judges:—

7th August 1915.	A. Edgington.	22nd July 1920.	V. R. Kuppaswāmi
7th September 1916.	S. Mahādēva Sastri (Acting).		Ayyar (Acting).
19th October 1916.	A. Edgington.	11th December 1920.	J. F. Hall (Acting).
31st October 1918.	E. Packenham-Walsh.	23rd February 1921.	T. V. Nārāyanan Nāyar (Acting).
7th May 1920 ...	C. Krishnaswāmi Rao (Acting).	4th April 1921...	R. W. Davies (Acting).
28th June 1920.	K. V. Karunākara Menōn (Acting).	24th June 1921.	J. K. Lancashire.
12th July 1920.	R. A. Krishnaswāmi Ayyar (Acting).	7th November 1924.	G. H. B. Jackson.
		10th July 1925.	A. S. Krishnaswāmi Ayyar (Acting).

2nd November 1925.	S. Rāghava Ayyan-gār (Acting).	25th April 1932.	W. O. Newsam (Acting).
10th January 1926.	J. C. Stodart.	7th July 1932 ...	U. Gōvindan Nāyar (Acting)
8th July 1929.	N. Chandrasēkhara Ayyar (Acting.)	8th November 1932.	K. P. Lakshmana Rao.
5th December 1930.	W. O. Newsam (Acting).	4th February 1933.	B. Venkata Rao (Acting).
7th December 1931.	E. Packenham Walsh.	18th March 1933.	P. Ramalingam (Acting).
10th February 1932.	U. Gōvindan Nāyar (Acting).	15th August 1933.	K. E. Mack (Acting).

CHAPTER XIV.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

District and taluk boards.

*Page 350, paragraphs 2 and 3.—Substitute:—*In 1884, when the first Local Boards' Act was passed, the above two circle boards were amalgamated; and, in the following year, was constituted the District Board, taluk boards under that Act being created a year later (1886). Except for the areas under the control of the municipalities, the District Board has jurisdiction over the whole revenue district. It was at first composed of the Collector as ex-officio president and twenty-eight members, elected and nominated. One half of the members were elected by the taluk boards since 1887. The strength of the board was increased to 36 in 1918 with 50 per cent of members coming in by election and in place of the Collector a non-official president was appointed by Government. The jurisdiction of the taluk boards was at first coterminous with the revenue divisions, the divisional officer in all cases being the ex-officio president, half the number of members being as a rule elected and the rest nominated. The power of electing a vice-president was first granted to the taluk boards in 1908 and the system of electing a proportion of the members by popular vote was first introduced in 1909. The taluk boards of Tuticorin and Sērmādēvi were first given the privilege of electing their presidents while for the other two taluk boards Government appointed non-officials as presidents. The next Local Boards' Act XIV of 1920 came into force in 1921 and under that Act the District Board was allowed the privilege of electing its vice-president and also its president if authorized by Government; the first non-official president for this district board was accordingly elected in 1923. The maximum strength of the board was raised under that Act to 42, of whom three-fourths were elected and one-fourth appointed by Government. The taluk boards were given the privilege of electing their presidents under that Act and their strength was fixed at 24 from 1st April 1922, of whom three-eighths were elected.

After the Act had been in operation for ten years it was revised by Act XI of 1930 which came into force in this

district from September of that year. Under it, the practice of nominating members to the District and taluk boards was abolished and members were elected direct to the District Board instead of through taluk boards. The district was divided into 41 elective circles for the District Board and 127 circles for taluk boards. The strength of the District Board was fixed at 52, of whom eleven seats were reserved for women, Adi-Dravidas, Christians and Muhammadans in eleven constituencies. Each revenue taluk (except Anjengo) was constituted into a taluk board, the strength of the Nāngunēri and Kōilpatti taluk boards being fixed at 22 and of the others at twenty each, thirty-seven seats on the eight taluk boards being reserved for the minorities specified above. Anjengo sub-taluk was brought under the direct control of the District Board.*

*Paragraph 3, ending at page 351.—Substitute:—*Provision for the formation of union panchayats was first made in 1886. There were 31 such bodies in 1917 and on the bifurcation of the Mēlasēval Union in 1918-19 into Mēlasēval and Gōpala-samudram, the number rose to 32 in that year. As a result of the formation of minor unions the number of union boards rose to 44 in 1919-20. Ten unions were given the privilege of electing their chairmen and in seven unions a system of direct election was adopted for choosing members. These 44 unions were in existence when the Local Boards' Act of 1920 came into force, but as in the case of 14 of them the population was below 5,000, they were abolished and 30 unions alone remained till the passing of the amending Act of 1930. The strength of these boards ranged from 7 to 15 according to their importance, three-fourths of the members being elected and the rest appointed by the presidents of taluk boards; and all the unions were allowed the privilege of electing their presidents. On the passing of this Act nomination to union boards was abolished as in the case of the major boards, and the panchayats were allowed to elect also vice-presidents. In the thirty unions there are 364 electoral circles in which 31 seats are reserved for Ādi-Drāvidas. The old Village Panchāyats' Act of 1920 having been repealed by the Local Boards Amending Act of 1930, the eighty panchayats which had been constituted under the former Act became panchayat boards under the latter Act and these have been reconstituted accordingly.

*Page 351, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—*The main sources of income for the district and taluk boards were the land cess and tolls. Tolls were abolished in 1931 as a result of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, the receipts from which provincial tax

* Under Madras Local Boards Amendment Act of 1934, all taluk boards were abolished from 1st April 1934, the District Board taking over their functions.

were proposed to be distributed to the various local boards on the basis of their annual average income from tolls during previous years. The collections not coming up to expectations, Government found themselves unable to compensate the local boards adequately; the question of revising the above Act and re-introducing tolls was under consideration in 1933. Under the Act of 1920 an obligatory land cess of one anna in the rupee on land revenue was levied for district board purposes, the district and taluk boards being also empowered to levy an optional land cess up to three pies each in their respective areas for any special purposes of their own. In the case of the District Board this optional cess took the place of the old railway cess which had been abolished under the new enactment; and the taluk boards levied a cess of two pies per rupee. The taluk boards also levied taxes on professions and companies for some time as provided under the Act of 1920, but abolished them on account of difficulties in assessment and collection. The District Board levies a special licence fee on motor buses and the taluk boards, licence fees for dangerous and offensive trades. The house tax is the chief item of receipt in union boards, varying from '33 per cent of the annual rental value to 25 per cent. The Amending Act of 1930 introduced the following changes in the amount and appropriation of the land cess. The cess was increased to 18 pies in the rupee throughout the district. Of this rate one-third was to be credited to the District Board and one-third to the taluk boards functioning in the areas concerned. Of the remaining six pies, three pies were to be appropriated for the union boards in areas where they exist and to the taluk boards in other areas, and the remaining three pies went into a fund newly started under the name of Village Development Fund, which was to be drawn upon for expenditure on improvements of amenities in villages in non-panchayat areas. In 1932 the incidence of local fund taxation was Re. 0-4-3 per head of the population and of house tax Re. 1-5-11.

Object of
expenditure.

*Paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*The chief objects of local fund expenditure are as usual, public health and sanitation, education and means of communication, some details regarding which are found in previous chapters. The local boards maintained in 1932, four hospitals, thirty-eight allopathic dispensaries and seven *Ayurvedic* dispensaries; besides these there were also 21 rural dispensaries under what is generally known as the Goschen scheme, the doctors being subsidized by the taluk boards in return for the free treatment of the poor in their areas.* There was a hospital or dispensary for every 70 square miles and for about 31,000 inhabitants; in fact the head-

quarters of 7 out of the 8 taluks had one efficient hospital with accommodation for in-patients, Tiruchendūr being the only taluk centre with only a dispensary. Government meets the salaries of the doctors in charge of these hospitals from provincial funds. The local boards also make grants to certain Christian missions towards their hospitals at Christianagaram, Kālakudiiruppu, Nāzareth, Sāwyerpuram, Megnānapuram and Idayangudi. There is a district health staff consisting of a health officer, an assistant health officer, and one or more health inspectors and vaccinators for each taluk. The salaries of the superior officers of this "preventive" service is met by Government, and the above staff are responsible for the proper registration of vital statistics, vaccination and re-vaccination, village sanitation, maintenance of public health and careful sanitation during important fairs and festivals with the help of the temple or other authorities under whose auspices they are held. They also organize baby shows, and health exhibitions at which they and other medical men deliver lectures, distribute pamphlets and otherwise conduct regular propaganda on how to preserve good health and how to prevent the spread of epidemic and other diseases. Water supplies to rural areas is another important item in local board expenditure. Secondary education is a subject directly under the District Board and elementary education under the taluk boards. Five secondary and 420 elementary schools were run by local boards in 1932, and in the case of both, the boards received substantial grants from Government. The local boards maintained a total mileage of 1,095 miles of road, 225 miles by the district and the rest by the taluk boards, the total ordinary and capital expenditure on them including charges on establishment averaging about 10 lakhs of rupees a year of which the contribution from Government approximates nearly 25 per cent. Every year the boards spend large sums on extension of old roads or the construction of new roads, on the construction of culverts over minor dips in the roads and of bridges or causeways across rivers in view of the great increase of fast-moving motor traffic. A list of the new bridges and dams and causeways constructed in recent years is given in the notes under Chapter VII. A great stimulus has been given to the construction of village roads since 1927 as a result of the grant of half grants by Government for the purpose of the formation of the Village Development Fund. The District Board railway from Tinnevely to Tiruchendūr has been built at a cost of about 25 lakhs, part of which was borrowed by the District Board and is now being repaid. The subject of the railway has been dealt with in Chapter VII. Unfortunately the number of travellers' bungalows is fewer than in most districts.

Under the management of local boards are various endowments whose united annual income amounts to nearly half a lakh of rupees; and from these funds the district board maintains several chatrams, some Sanskrit schools and water pandals and the Tirukkurungudi dispensary. Other dispensaries also receive contributions from this fund. Details of the receipt and expenditure of the local boards will be found in Table XXII of this volume.

Page 352, paragraph 1, line 2.—After the word “and”, add “a large number of the”.

Last sentence.—Substitute:—The District Municipalities Act of 1884 was repealed by the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1920. Under the latter Act all rate-payers had the right to vote for and to stand for election to membership of the council, irrespective of the amount of the tax paid by them; and three-fourths of the members were to be elected by the voters and the remaining one-fourths to be nominated by Government, the total strength of the council being fixed with reference to the population of the town. This Act was again amended by Act X of 1930, which abolished all nomination to the councils and seats to the limit of one-fourth of the entire strength were reserved for representatives of the minority communities and women. The control of elections of members was transferred to the Inspector of Municipal Councils, and of the chairman to the revenue divisional officer. One of the provisions of the Act which had been introduced with the object of making the chairmen responsible to the council was the power to bring in a motion of no-confidence against the chairmen, and as it has shown itself liable to be abused, its modification was brought about in 1933 by an Act of the Legislative Council.

The Tinne-
velly
Municipality.

Page 352, paragraph 2.—For the first sentence *substitute*:—The Tinnevely Council consists of an elected chairman and thirty-two members, all of whom are elected.

Line 8.—For the word “considerable” *substitute* “3·57 sq. miles.”

For the last two sentences substitute:—To reclaim paddy fields, even could it be done successfully, is too expensive a task for a municipality. An extension of this kind which was put in hand in the direction of Kandiapēri, to give way to a scheme for the regulation of numbers of spontaneous extensions which are at present in progress was not successful. A weekly shandy has been opened on that site temporarily to give an impetus to people to settle there. The council has taken in hand three schemes for extension under the Town Planning Act. They are the Tinnevely Town Railway Station Scheme,

the Tinnevely Junction Railway Station Scheme and the scheme along the road connecting the junction level crossing and Pudugramam with Tinnevely Vayal street.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*There were, however, no deaths from this disease in 1931–32 as a result of the exertions of the municipal health staff.

*Last paragraph ending in page 353.—Substitute:—*To avert the danger arising from such a water-supply various schemes have from time to time been proposed. One of the last of these schemes was to dig wells in the bed of the Veppankulam, a tank lying two miles to the north of the town; a flow of subterranean water was expected, and this was to be raised to a reservoir, from which a supply was to be carried to the town in closed pipes. The investigation began in 1903 and continued for seven years. The experiments made were, however, unsuccessful; and by 1910 a new joint scheme for the three municipalities of Tuticorin, Palamcotta and Tinnevely was brought forward by Mr. W. Hutton, Sanitary Engineer to Government. Water-supply.

Page 353, paragraph 2.—Add the following new paragraph after it:—Again in 1917 the Sanitary Engineer submitted proposals for the installation of joint schemes for the Tinnevely and Palamcotta municipalities and also for the provision of separate schemes to each. The council favoured a separate scheme and accepted a grant of 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme from Government but requested the Government to waive centage charges and advance the other half of the estimated cost as a loan repayable in 30 years. The matter was dropped since the Government did not sanction the council's request. The cost of the scheme to this municipality alone was estimated at Rs. 9,62,000.

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—*The council introduced compulsory elementary education for boys in January 1923 and maintains from its own resources 22 elementary schools (17 for boys and the others for girls). Of the 17 boys' schools, three are intended solely for Panchamas. The Puckle Caste Girls' school, one of the five girls schools, is an endowed institution which the municipality took under its management in 1910. The council maintains a library of its own. The population of the town in 1931 was 56,591. Institutions.

*Page 353, last paragraph, last sentence.—Substitute:—*The limits of the municipality were further extended towards the east in 1928 which brings its area to about 5 square miles. The council is now (1932) composed of 32 members all of whom are elected. The chairman and vice-chairman are The Palamcotta Municipality.

elected honorary non-officials. The municipal office which was located in rented buildings for several years has moved into a building of its own constructed in 1925 at a cost of Rs. 31,000.

*Page 354, Paragraph 1.—Substitute:—*As elsewhere the chief objects of expenditure are roads, street lighting, water-supply, drains, education, hospitals and street conservancy. A permanent improvement carried out has been the market built in 1869–70 at a cost of Rs. 5,540 to which numerous structural additions have subsequently been made. The market is assembled on Thursdays when it is crowded with buyers and sellers of food-stuffs of all kinds. Two bridges were newly constructed on the trunk road, one to the east of Kokkarakulam at a cost of Rs. 39,000 and the other over the Palayam channel in Murugankurichi at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Calcutta, have been granted a licence for the supply of electric energy to the three municipalities of Pālamcōtta, Tinnevely and Tuticorin. The supply lines have been laid and it is expected that power will be available during 1933. The council maintains a travellers' bungalow for the convenience of travellers; there are also in addition three choultries where travellers can halt free of rent. There are eleven municipal elementary schools, six for boys and five for girls, where education is free. Two of them are specially intended for Muhammadans, one for girls and the other for boys. The Pālamcōtta hospital which was older than the municipal council was taken over from the municipality by the Government in 1921. They have also taken over the Women and Children's Hospital at Vannārpēt. The council maintains a dispensary at Mēlapālaiyam.

*Paragraph 3, last sentence.—Substitute:—*It was in the next year that the joint scheme referred to above under Tinnevely was brought forward. This having been found impracticable, a separate scheme of water-supply for this municipality alone costing about 7½ lakhs of rupees was sanctioned in 1923, but had to be given up in 1930 owing to financial difficulties. The Moolakulam reservoir in which water is stored for supply during the summer, when there is no water in the channel, has recently been improved at a cost of over Rs. 600.

*Last paragraph:—Substitute:—*The Tuticorin municipal council is composed of an elected chairman and 32 members, all non-officials and elected by the rate-payers; and of these seven members represent the minority communities and women.

*Page 355, first paragraph.—Substitute:—*The town proper which covered an area of about 1½ square miles in 1921 had a population of 44,522 at the census of that year, and was the most thickly populated town in the whole Presidency, having a

The Tuticorin Municipality.

Improve-ments effected by it.

population of 24,734 per square mile, the density of population of the cities of Madras and Madura being only 19,090 and 17,362 per square mile. The limits of the municipality were extended in May 1930 so as to include the several villages that had come into existence on the borders of the old town. The municipality thus covered an area of 3·07 square miles. At the census of 1931, the population of the town was 60,092 (Hindus 43,217, Christians 13,981, Muslims 2,893 and others 1). The original settlers in the town were the Parava Roman Catholic Christians (see pages 121 to 125*), but though they still form a large section of the population, the continued immigration of the Hindus gives the latter a large majority of the total population. The low-lying and swampy nature of the ground, the extreme congestion of the place with its large trading and industrial population and the lack of proper water-supply had contributed largely to undermine the sanitation and health of this town from very early times. Years ago, a more insanitary and unhealthy town could not be thought of. The municipal council has persevered in its efforts to improve the town in various ways, with good results. The raising of the low-lying lands, formation of high-level roads, great attention to sanitation, watering of roads by means of motor lorries, and above all, the improvement in the water-supply have wrought great changes in recent years; and for nearly ten years now (1932) there has been no epidemic of cholera, which used to claim a heavy toll of lives almost every year previously. There was an outbreak of plague in 1923-24, but apart from that the town has been free from epidemics of any kind during this period, which is a great credit to the municipal council and its health staff. The total length of the metalled roads in the town is about 36 miles. A scheme for an efficient system of drainage is now under consideration. The municipal hospital (opened in 1874) in charge of a civil surgeon from 1917 was taken over by the Government in May 1928, and re-named as the Government Pereira Hospital. There are besides several private Allopathic, Siddha and Unāni dispensaries. There are three private and two municipal markets, one of the latter being the most popular in the town. The council maintains eleven elementary schools of which two are intended for Muhammadan boys, three for girls, one for Muslim girls, and one a night school for illiterate adults of the working classes.

*Page 356, last paragraph.—Add:—*The scheme has now been completed and is working well. 92 street fountains have been opened and house connexions are expected to be given in 1933. Water-supply.

CHAPTER XV.—GAZETTEER.

AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK.

Page 358, paragraph 2.—For the fourth sentence *substitute* :—The market at Ambāsamudram belonging to the Urkāḍ estate is an important centre of cattle trade.

Penultimate sentence.—*Substitute* :—The taluk contains seven out of the thirty-three towns in the district with populations above 5,000 during the census of 1931. Ambāsamudram (15,602), Kadayam (9,807), Kallidaikurichi (17,074), Pattamadaḍai (7,283), Sērmāḍēvi (11,310), Vikramasingapuram (8,514) and Viravanallūr (17,682).

Ambā-
samudram.

Paragraph 4.—*Substitute* :—Forty-five inscriptions were copied from the temples in this village, eight in 1905, 21 in 1907 and 16 in 1916. One of the temples is that to Ericha-Udayār*, situated near the river half-a-mile away from the town, and the inscriptions in it were deciphered in 1905 and 1916. Eight of these are in *vatteluttu* and the rest in Tamil, and they mostly refer to gifts to the idol of Ericha-Udayār referred to as Tirupottudaiya-Mahādōvar in the southern hamlet of Rājārāja-chaturvēdi-mangulam in Mulli-nadu. The old name of the place was “Ilangōkkudi” (*ko*-Brahmans, *ilam*-next to, *kudi*-habitation), “the habitation of the caste next to Brahmans,” i.e., apparently, Vaisyas; and the tradition of the local Kaikkilaiyans that they settled in the place as guardians of this temple on the invitation of Pāndya king (named Pulimati Raja) affords a possible explanation of this old name. One of the *vatteluttu* inscriptions is a record of the 16th year of the Pāndya king Varaguna-Mahārāja (765–815 A.D.) or Nedunjadaiyan who made a cash endowment in favour of this temple and entrusted it to the village assembly. Of the other records from this temple one is definitely attributable to Vira Pāndya of the 10th century “who took the head of the Chōla” and a few to the Pāndya Viceroys of the Chōla king Rajēndra I (1011–1044). In another Siva temple to Tirumūlanāthaswāmi and the shrines in it, among as many as 21 inscriptions copied in 1907 are four in *vatteluttu* of which two relate to the early Pāndya king, Sadaiyan, son of Māran, or as he is called Māran-sadaiyan who is identified with Varaguna Mahārāja. Records of several other Pāndya kings and Chōla Viceroys also occur here. Two more Siva and two Vishnu temples in the place

* The deity is called Ericha-Udayār (or the God that burnt) because when one of the temple priests tried to swear by embracing a tree in the temple falsely alleging that Kannadiyan (the legendary builder of the ancient called after him) did not entrust to him a bag of gold, he was burnt to ashes along with the tree.

have had their inscriptions copied in 1916. These mostly refer to gifts made to them by a Udaya Mārtānda Varman of Jētunga-nādu or Dēsinganād* who seems to have taken advantage of the weakness of the Pāndyas and encroached into the western portions of their country from his camps at Kalakkād and Sembagarāmanallūr (1517 A.D.). The Lakshminārāyaṇa Perumāḷ temple is said to have been built "from basement to pinnacle" by Kaikkilaiyans residing round the temple in 1507 A.D. and they were given special rights in it.

*Page 359, paragraph 2.—Add:—*Just outside the town and on the road leading to Brahmādēsam are the striking buildings of the Tirthapathi high school, which were completed a few years ago. The fine hostel for boys adjoining the school was built from Government grants; and the Sadāsivier hall close by was the gift of the "old boys" in honour of one of their headmasters.

Paragraph 3, line 1.—For "3,861" read "3,624 in 1931". Brahma-
dēsam.

*Last sentence.—Substitute:—*A yāli, half elephant half lion, holds in its mouth a stone ball, which though movable cannot be taken out; a similar triumph of ingenuity is the three-linked chain with bell attached suspended from the roof, roof-slab, chain and bell being carved out of a single stone.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*The village has now lost its original high level of prosperity. The second in succession in the Sankarachārya math at Conjeeveram after Ādi-Sankara was Sarvagnātman, a young man from Brahmādēsam who took orders in 477 B.C.† This village and Thiruvāliśwaram, about two furlongs off, apparently formed part of an important city in ancient times as the inscriptions in their temples describe these as being situated in Rājarāja-chaturvēdimangalam of which Kallidaikurichi and Ambāsamudram also formed parts. Six inscriptions, four of which, are in *vatteluttu* were copied from the Thiruvāliśwaram temple in 1905 and relate to the reigns of the Chōla King Rājarāja I and are dated 996 A.D.

* St. Francis Xavier speaks of the great king of Travancore as having authority over all South India and adds that a near relative of the king resided at Kāyal on the east coast; and a Portuguese captain who visited Kāyal in 1514 says that the place belongs to the king of Quilon or Coulam and was the terminus of that king's country. The king even challenged the power of Vijayanagar one of whose generals Vithala invaded Travancore shortly before 1544 A.D. King Achutha of Vijayanagar in one of his Conjeeveram inscriptions claims to have received tribute from the king of Tiruvati (Travancore). The Travancore king at the time of (1530 A.D.) was Bhūtala Vira Udaya Mārtānda Varma who claims to have conquered the earth (Bhūtala Vira).

† This is based on information furnished by the present head of the math, though epigraphists have fixed a much later date for the Ādi Sankarachārya (9th century A.D.).

Forty-six more inscriptions were copied in 1916 from the same temple of Chōla-Pāndya and Pāndya times, and there are numerous references to a *math* in the village of Aghōrasiva-chārya (Gōlaki). There is also reference to two other *maths* Virapāndiyan and Grāmarājan Tirumadams. The Gōlaki math is a famous one in Upper India, and had a branch on the banks of the Kistna river. The Chōla Kings Rājarāja and his son and even Kulōttunga III took an active interest in it whose creed was giving food "free to all poor people from the Brāhmana down to the Chandāla" who may come and ask for it and to preach the religion of the Saivites. Another branch of it was apparently started at this village to propagate its creed among the devotees of this temple. There are three inscriptions, two of Jatavarman Vira Pāndya (10th century) and one of Maravarman Sundara Pāndya "who was pleased to distribute the Chōla country" (13th century), two referring to grants to this *math* for feeding and one to a grant by the math for a procession of the idol on all New-moon days. The other two were local *maths* to whom grants were made by or on behalf of the temple for feeding worshippers. Nine inscriptions were copied in 1916 from the Brahmadēsam temple. One of these refers to the gift of a village to the temple in the name of the Vijayanagar king Vithala, and by another a village Vennānkulam was given free to the same temple in 1516 A.D. by Bhūtala Vira Udaya Mārtānda Varma of Jetunganadu, the chief of Travancore, the senior member of Siravōy family and refers to the king's sister as Tangachi Sanbagarāma. It is said that the inner tower of the temple was built during the time of Virappa Nāyaka I. There is reference to a royal order of Virappa Nāyaka that certain sections of the Kammālans (artisans) should not intermingle with one another. The reason of the order is not stated, but it must have been at the request of one or more subdivisions of the caste.

Idaikkal.

Idaikkal, population 2,205 in 1931 of whom all but five were Hindus, was known as Ten-Tiruvārūr and Ten-Ārūr in ancient times, because of the temple to Tyāgarājaswāmi in it, the same deity being the object of worship at the great temple at Tiruvārūr in the Tanjore district. There is also an old Vishnu temple in the village, which is described as the north-eastern hamlet of Rājarāja-chaturvēdi-mangalam in which were also included Brahmadēsam, Ambāsamudram and Kallidaikurichi. The later Pāndyas patronised the temple, especially Jatavarman-Kulasēkharadēva whose capital was at Tinnevely in 1240 A.D. The Tyāgarājaswāmi temple is recorded in one of the inscriptions as having its tower, mantapam and compound walls built by one Kalingan; and it was specially favoured in the time of the Madura Nāyaks who

were vassals of Vijayanagar Emperors, Viswanātha himself and his son and grandson vying with one another in making grants of land to it. The Pāndya king referred to above had remitted all taxes on the lands belonging to the Vishnu temple.

Last paragraph, first sentence.—*Substitute*:—**Kadaiyam**, Kadaiyam. once an important union comprising the villages of Terku, Mela and Kila Kadaiyam and Ravanasaṃudram and the inam village of Pottalpudūr has since been split up into the panchayat boards of Terku-Kadaiyam, Ravanasaṃudram and Pottalpudur. Their populations in 1931 were 4,522, 3,390 and 2,008, respectively. There are a police station and a sub-registrar's office at Terku-Kadaiyam.

Last line.—*Delete* the following words:—"the headquarters of the union."

Page 360, paragraph 2, line 1.—*For* the words "this union" *substitute* "Pottalpudur".

Add at end:—A stone slab in the Brahman street of Ravanasaṃudram records the grant of lands to a Brahman under date Kollam Andu 805 (1627 A.D.).

Last paragraph, line 1-2.—*For* "17,263" *read* "17,074 in 1931" and *for* "Sanskrit school" *read* "Sanskrit college." Kallidaikurichi.

Page 361, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—There has been a fall in the cloth trade with Travancore; and the weaving factory run by the Brahman resident of the village has had to be closed down. Agriculture and banking are the chief occupations of the principal residents of the village. The "Annāvis" can no longer be regarded as inferior; they have profited by English education and numbers of them have taken to the learned professions and have gone long distances in search of work. One of them Sanku Annāvi had even been Diwan of Travancore so early as 1815 A.D.

Paragraph 2, line 5.—*For* "pig" *read* "boar."

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute*:—The village is referred to in the inscriptions in these temples as the southern hamlet of Rājārāja-chaturvēdimangalam, so that there was a great city going by that name which extended from Brahmadēsam on the north to Kallidaikurichi on the south. The village was also known as Kshatria-sikhāmani-puram, evidently because it was the seat of the local chief. A copper plate grant dated 1598 called the Vellāngudi plate of Vijayanagar king Venkata I refers to the gift to several Brahmins of Vellāngudi, hamlet of Kallidaikurichi, renamed Virabhūpasamudram, at the instance of Kumara Krishnappa Nāyak of Madura. Several inscriptions copied from this village in 1916 are dated in the Kollam Andu (era) and range from K.A. 610 to 773, i.e., 1435

to 1598 A.D. Apparently this part of Pāndi-nadu had come under the Chēra influence from early 15th century. One of them dated 1532 A.D. refers to the grant in the time of the Travancore king Bhūtala Vira Udaya Mārtanda Varman of Jētunganadu. Another inscription on a slab in the market place is interesting for the Vellai-Nādār-Vellāla feud that provoked it. The proclamation (so it is) is dated 1452 A.D. (K.A. 628) and is a tirade against the Vellai-Nādārs who were apparently residents of the Chēra or Kērala country. These Nādārs earned their living by service under the Vellālas of Pāndi-nadu. Some of these Nādārs, while employed as accountants, agents, etc., committed some unspecified offence against their employers whereupon the Vellālas and heads of other communities met in a general assembly and resolved that three of the offenders (named) should be killed and that no Vellai-Nādār should be employed even as coolies under the other castes. The proclamation inscribed in this slab imposed further restrictions on the Nādārs; they should not have girls for wives from, or be given employment in, or even enter, this part of the country and 23 leading men among the Nādārs should be killed at sight. These orders were rigorously enforced; but it is not clear how the king tolerated it unless he was a puppet. It, however, illustrates that the Nādār-trouble is an old one and that occasional exhibitions of anti-Shānār spirit are not a new feature of the British administration.

Insert the following between the third and fourth paragraphs:—

**Karisūlnda-
mangalam.**

Karisūlndamangalam, population 1,612 in 1931, was another village of importance in Pāndya times being known as Ten-Tiruvēngudam (or the Tirupati of the south) because of the temple in it to Sri Venkatāchalapati. Some inscriptions in it refer to a line of teachers presiding over a *math* in that village and several bear Travancore dates from K.A. 522 to 747 (1347 to 1572 A.D.). The temple is situated on the southern bank of the river Tāmbraṇarni and is believed to have been worshipped in ancient times by a sage called Rōmasa-maharishi. The temple was repaired and reconstructed by the monk Mukundānanda-Śrīpada who was the head of the *math* and the temple and its properties were handed over to the *math* by the chief Mārtānda Adigal of Jēytunga-nādu for management in 1459 A.D. Mukundānanda was one of the teachers in apostolic descent from Dēvēndragiri. One of his pupils having mismanaged the affairs of the temple and the *math*, there was an enquiry followed by the dismissal of the trustee and the appointment of another trustee who was another pupil of the same *math*. A later trustee transferred

the entire property of the *math* to the temple in 1455 A.D. due provision being made for the keeping of accounts and for the maintenance of the representatives of the monks residing in the *math*. Yet another trustee was Śankarānanda-Śrīpada in A.D. 1509. It would be interesting to know if there is still a *math* attached to this temple and if the head of that *math* is its trustee. One of the inscriptions in the Sundarēswara temple refers to a grant for its repairs in the 10th year of Jatavarman Vira Pāndya's reign (1264 A.D.) and describes the king as taking besides the Chōla country and Ceylon "the crown and the crowned head of 'Savakan.'" It is not settled who this Savakar or Savakan is; can it be Java or a Javanese king or a local chieftain? The village is called Kalisaya-mangalam in the inscriptions.

Mannarkovil, about a mile to the west of Brahmadēsam, Mannārkovil. population 2,370 in 1931, is noted for its ancient temple to Gōpalaswāmī which was patronised by the Chōla kings Rājārāja I and Rājendra I, whose claims to have conquered the Chēra country have been confirmed by the inscriptions in it. Chōla viceroys over this part of the country like Sundara Pāndya Chōla-dēva (1021-1043) are referred to in the inscriptions in this and in the temple to Kulasēkhara-Ālwār in the same village. Saṅkarānarayana Bhūtala Vira Udaya Mārtānda Varma, the new king of Siraiyay (Travancore country) was also a donor in K. A. 698 (A.D. 1523). From these two temples twenty-eight more inscriptions were copied in 1916. Two of these refer to the Udaya Mārtānda Varma's new palace being in Agarasiṁa (or Brahman quarter) in Kalakkād. The temple to the Ālwār was apparently extended during some Chōla-Pāndya viceroy's time and an inscription shows that a number of private houses were acquired to build the second set of compound walls (*prakara*). The village has now a few smiths engaged in making brass and bell metal vessels.

*Last paragraph, first sentence.—Substitute:—***Melasevval**, Mēlasevval. a village of spacious streets, constitutes with Kilasevval, Deśamanikkam, Sokkalingapuram and Nainarkulam a panchayat board with a population of 4,761; Gopalasamudram and Piranjeri form a separate panchayat board with headquarters at the former village and a population of 4,372.

*Page 362, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The Venkatāchalapathi temple at Kilasevval contains inscriptions of Maravarman Sundara Pāndya II (1239-1251 A.D.) and one of them records the fact that the temple was built by a resident of Sērmādēvi and that the queen-mother of Sundara Pāndya who was sister of the Hoysala king Vira Sōmēswara endowed it with lands for worship. Deśamanikkam is referred to as Deśimanikka-nallūr in

one of the inscriptions. At Mēlasevval itself 15 inscriptions were copied in 1916, all but one from the temple to the "God of shining brightness." Two of them, dated 1506 and 1510, refer to the village having been deserted as a result of Mussalman occupation and repopulated after the Mussalmans were driven out and named Virakērala-nallūr, and to the temple being rebuilt "from basement to tower" and to a shrine to the Goddess being also added, all by a private individual of the Kērala country. Inscriptions of Sundara Pāndya-dēva "who took the Chōla country" are the oldest among them.

*Paragraph 2, first sentence.—Substitute:—*The high school at Gōpālasamudram was started by Pannai Venkatarāma Ayyar, a Brahman landowner who had spent Rs. 60,000 on it. His son has now placed the management under a registered society known as the Kalvi Vridhi Sangam.

Pāpanāsam.

Paragraph 3, line 3.—For "6543" read "8514 in 1931."

*End of paragraph.—Add:—*A forest road takes from the Pāpavināsēswara temple to the hills and passes within two or three furlongs of what is called "old Pāpanāsam" where there is the "Pancha-thīrtham" or the five-falls, just below the Kalyā-nathīrtham falls. A stony pathway leads from the road to the Agastya temple near the five-falls and on to the great drop at Kalyānathīrtham. Both falls are visited during important days by crowds of bathers, old widows especially of the Brahman caste predominating. The approach to the five-falls is in parts slippery but the pleasure which awaits the bathers who venture to go there is far greater than the risk taken. An inscription in the Pāpavināsēswara temple says that the shrine to the goddess was built by Vadamalaiappa Pillai on behalf of Tirumala Nāyaka, the former being the viceroy or renter of the latter.

*Page 365, paragraph 1.—Insert between this and paragraph 2:—*In the parent village of Vikramasingapuram stand the Tinnevely mills whose agents are Messrs. A. & F. Harvey of Madura. For a note on these see Chapter VI of this book. On a pillar set up in the east street is an inscription stating that the villagers (Sevandi-nādān and others) having been reduced in circumstances, Vadamalaiappa Pillai and Thānappa Mudaliār (renters or agents of the Madura Nāyak) reduced the tax for the village, 64 *pon* for *kar* and 62 for *pisanam*, for existing and future ryots. The record is dated 1662 A.D.

Pattamadai.

Paragraph 2, line 2.—For "6290" read "7283 in 1931."

*Add:—*The high school is now managed by a committee, and is open to all classes. Thirty inscriptions were copied from

this village in 1916 from the Kariamānikka Perumāl and Bilvanātha temples. They are of varied interest. The old name of the village was Pattalmadai or Pattanmadai and it was the eastern hamlet of Sēramān mahādēvi-chaturvēdiman-galam. During the time of later Pāndya, as numerous grants were made to the temples: and curiously enough a dancing girl Veerasēkhara-nangai was given land and certain privileges for enacting a drama on some festival days. The Pāndya kings of the time issued their grants from their palace at Madura; a local chieftain was a Veerarājendra Valluva-Nādalvan of Kariturai in Malai-mandalam, and perhaps he was of the Nadar caste!

Paragraph 3, first sentence.—Substitute:—Sermadevi, a Sōrmādevi. union with a population of 11,310 in 1931, the headquarters of a sub-collector whose charge comprises the taluks of Tenkāsi, Ambāsamudram and Nangunēri and the sub-taluk of Anjengo on the West Coast,* contains the offices of a sub-registrar and of a subdivisional officer of the Public Works Department, a police station and a hospital maintained from local funds, and is a railway station.

*Page 366, paragraph 1.—Add:—*A copper plate grant issued by Tirumala Nāyak, king of Madura in 1634, acknowledges the overlordship of the Vijayanagar king, Venkata II, and granted the village of Kuniyūr to a number of Brahmans. This village was called Muthukrishnāpuram and was situated in Viravanallūr-māgāna of Mullinādu, Tiruvadirajya. Queen Sēra van mahādēvi after whom the village is named was a Chēra princess named Vānavan Mahādēvi, queen of Parāntaka alias Vīranārayana (880 to 900 A.D.) and is said to have “resembled Lakshmi and Indrāni, the consorts of Vishnu and Indra”; and the alliance of the Pāndyan with the Chēra royal houses was perhaps the only happy sign of the troublous times the country was then passing through ending with the Pāndya’s defeat at Tirupirambiyam near Kumbakōnam at the hands of the Pallavas and Chōlas in 880 A.D. This good queen’s son Rājasimha succeeded his father on the Pāndya throne. In 1916 one hundred and twenty inscriptions were copied from the Amananāthaswāmi, Naduvālappar, Deyviswara-mudayār, (Venkatāchalapathi) Appan, Vaidyanātha and Rāmaswāmi temples. Four *vatteluthu* inscriptions in the first and four such inscriptions in the last refer to the times of Rājarāja I (985-1013 A.D.) and Rājendra I, showing that the occupation of the Pāndya country by the kings of the Vijayālaya line of Chōlas

* Since the restoration of the Koilpatti division from 1st April 1934, Sermadevi division comprises only the Ambāsamudram and Nangunēri taluks.

was real and had been completed by Rājarāja I (the Pāndya country being then given the name of Rājarājamandalam), and there are several inscriptions of the times of Chōla-Pāndya viceroys. The bulk of the records, however, belong to the Pāndyas of the second empire. The latest inscription records that repairs to the (Venkatāchalapathi) Appan temple were made in 1893 and the temple reconsecrated by the *mahajans* at the instance of Mr. T. Varada Rao while he was the sub-collector of this division. There are references to more than one *math*, the chief of which was the Muvidangum Perumal-madam adjoining the Venkatāchalapathi temple for which large endowments were granted for worship and for feeding the Sanyāsins. It would appear that the surrounding villages became depopulated in the time of the Nāyaks and that in K.A. 726 (or 1550 A.D.) Viswanātha Nāyaka as agent of Rāmarāja Vithalarāja remitted the taxes on the lands and brought back the people. An outcaste Brahman had his lands and house forfeited to the temple by the order of the king's agents and the chief villagers in 1544 A.D.

Page 366, paragraph 2, line 26.—After “kings” insert the following:—That free-feeding in this chatram has been in vogue for centuries is evident from an inscription in the Appan temple, dated 1541 A.D., recording an endowment for feeding 24 Brahmins daily.

Singampatti.

Page 367, last paragraph, line 1.—For “1267” read “1,696 in 1931”.

Page 368.—Insert the following paragraph between paragraphs 2 and 3:—The zamindar traces his origin to Āpadōdhārana Thevar who emigrated from the Ramnād country about 1100 A.D. during the reign of King Ugra Pāndya of Madura and settled in this village as a lieutenant of the local chieftain whom he helped to overcome a Kanarese invader. Later, in the reign of the first Nāyak king Nāgama, the 5th in descent from Āpadōdhārana, displayed great valour and earned for himself the title of Nalla-kutti (good-cub) added to the family title of Tennāttupuli (Tiger of the South) which the family had already earned by the efficiency with which it had policed the country (*dēsakāval*). Thus are the titles Tennāttupuli and Nallakutti accounted for, and the third title Thirthapathi is more recent and was conferred in 1895 by His Holiness Sri Sankarācharya of Srīngēri who during his tour in Tinnevely went for a bath in the great Bānathirtham which lies within the estate. During Viswanātha Nāyak's time the zamindar is said to have had charge of 21 out of the 72 bastions of the Madura fort. The Agastiswarar

temple in the village has been greatly improved and during the festival of the ancient Sōrimuthar temple, six miles away on the hills on the New Moon day in Ādi (July-August) every year, the zamindar spends lavishly for the expenses of feeding as many of the 30,000 pilgrims that attend it and want his help. The waters of a spring called Oothukuli near the Agasthiyar temple is said to have curative properties in skin diseases. Relics of old fortifications are still found on the pathway leading to Bānathirtham, and alongside a fortwall the zamindar has built a water-shed called Kōttai-madam for the use of the pilgrims to the falls. Two *vatteluthu* inscriptions of the early Pāndya king Māransadayan were discovered in 1913 on a rock called Tay-vidumaga-vidu in this village; one of them seems to record the death of a hero, but the other is indistinct.

*Page 369, paragraph 1.—Add :—*He is the president of the committee of the high school at Ambāsamudram and has made large grants to this institution.

Paragraph 2, line 1.—For “ 1170 ” read “ 1,140 in 1931.” Tirupputai-marudūr.

*Add at end of paragraph :—*The temple whose deity is also known as Pūtarjunēswara, contains among others an inscription in *vatteluthu* of the 20th year of the Pāndya king Sadayan Māran, who is believed to be Parāntaka I, *alias* Varaguna Mahārāja and reigned between 765 to 815 A.D.

*Page 370, paragraph 1.—Add at end :—*Among the donors to the temple are Mangammal, queen regent of Vijaya Ranga Chokkanātha in 1695 A.D. and certain Travancore kings whose dates range from 662 to 871 K.A. (1486 to 1695 A.D.). Further inscriptions were copied in 1916 from the temple in this village and they show that a poet named Ramanāthan was appointed for the temple and he was given rent-free land in 1559 A.D., that Ayppan-kulam and the lands lying about it were endowed to the temple by the king, and that certain dancing girls were employed for service in the temple in later Pāndya times. It is probable that the battle which Arikēsari Parānkusa (670-710 A.D.) fought against the Āyi king at Marudūr was at this village, the enemy being a mountain chief who held sway in the neighbourhood of the ghats in this district, vide the name Ayppan-kulam referred to above.

Page 370, paragraph 2, line 1.—For “ 3132 ” read “ 3,704 ” Ūrkād. in 1931.”

*Add to the paragraph :—*There is an ancient Siva temple in the village from which three inscriptions were copied in

1911. They all relate to the reign of Maravarman Sundara Pāndya Dēva I (1216–1235 A.D.) “who took the Chōla country and who was crowned in Mudikondasōlapuram” (identified with Jayankondachōlapuram in Trichinopoly district). This temple was apparently in course of construction during this king’s reign and was completed in 1237 A.D. This village along with Brahmādēsam formed part of the great old city which was known by the name of Rājarājachaturvēdimangalam.

*Last paragraph.—Add:—*He took over the estate from the Court in August 1923 and died in July 1929 and his step-brother assumed charge. But his accession to the zamindari was objected to by the widow of the deceased zamindar, who filed a suit which was decided in her favour. The step-brother has appealed against that decision to the High Court, the estate being managed in the meanwhile by a Receiver appointed by Court.

Viravanallūr. *Page 371, line 1.—For “15,966” read “17,682 in 1931.”*

*Paragraph 1.—Add:—*About 50 Sourāshtras in the village weave *saris* either wholly silk or silk mixed with cotton; and the *saris* are sold locally or sent to Tinnevely. In a few looms are made a superior class of *angavasthrams* with yarn of 100 and 125 counts; at its ends are woven *chuitis* or a V-shaped figure embroidered with lace which fetch good prices in Malabar and Travancore. There were 2,500 looms in the village in 1930 of which hardly a dozen used the fly shuttle.

*Add at end of page:—*There are two ancient temples to Siva (Bhūmanatha and Vikramapāndiswarar) in Viravanallūr. An inscription in the first dated 1550 A.D. states that a number of villages around Sērmādēvi had become depopulated owing apparently to adverse seasons and that Viswanātha Nāyaka of Madura, who styles himself agent of the Vijayanagar king Vithala, reduced the taxes and reseeded the villages. The shrine to the goddess in the other temple was built and presented with various costly jewels by a lady of the palace of Pāndya king Jatavarman Kulasēkhara of Madura in A.D. 1239. Arikēsānātha temple at Giriambālpuram is another ancient temple patronized by the later Pāndyas, to which the assemblies of Brahmādēsam and Sērmādēvi allowed large grants of lands in villages under them. There is reference in its inscriptions to a Valavala Pāndian-tirumadam and to a Selvagnāna-sambandar who was its head. King Vikrama Pāndya directed that annual repairs be made to the temples from the surplus income. This was in the middle of the 13th century. On a slab set up in the street of Harikēsānallūr is a proclamation calling on the Kaikkailaiyars who had settled in the big street

in Anjutoppu to live there without fear. Attalanallūr is said to be the eastern hamlet of Rājarājachaturvedimangalam. It was apparently inhabited by some military castes whose chiefs made large grants for the Vishnu and Siva temples in it,—one of the donees coming from the Vada-Kongu country (which must be the modern district of Salem).

Page 371.—*Insert* between the Gazetteers of Ambāsamudram and Kōilpatti taluks the following Gazetteer of the Anjengo taluk.

ANJENGO TALUK

Anjengo and Tangassēri, two of the oldest settlements of the Honourable East India Company on the Malabar Coast, were opened in 1684 and 1795 respectively. These formed part of the Malabār district till 1st July 1906. On that date they were made into a separate district (called Anjengo district) and placed under the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, who was appointed *ex-officio* Collector of the district. The district was abolished with effect from 1st October 1923 and the taluks of Anjengo and Tangassēri were replaced under the Collector of Malabar from that date. For administrative convenience, the two taluks were transferred to the Tinnevely district on 1st July 1927. Each of these taluks was in charge of a deputy tahsildar, but in 1929 the office of deputy tahsildar of Tangassēri was abolished and the two settlements (no more than villages) were placed under one deputy tahsildar with headquarters at Anjengo. The land revenue is collected by the Collector through his subordinate the deputy tahsildar of Anjengo; but the other items of revenue are leased annually to the Travancore Darbar for Rs. 10,000. They include:—

- (1) the exclusive privilege of importation, manufacture and sale of all kinds of liquor,
- (2) the exclusive privilege of importing and selling opium,
- (3) the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and supplying salt,
- (4) the privilege of collecting the customs leviable under the British law,
- (5) the exclusive privilege of collecting the revenues from the Mirankadavu and Thōnikadavu ferries in Anjengo. Residents of Anjengo are allowed to use the ferry free of charge.

Magisterial functions are exercised by the deputy tahsildar who is a sub-magistrate subordinate to the district magistrate; the sub-magistrate has also jurisdiction over the lands in the Shencōtta-Trivandrum section of the South Indian Railway.

The police are under the district superintendent of railway police at Trichinopoly, subject to the control of the district magistrate of Tinnevely. There are police outposts at Anjengo and Tangassēri, the station house being at Trivandrum Central railway station.

The deputy tahsildar of Anjengo is also district munsif and exercises civil jurisdiction over the two settlements and is subordinate to the District Judge of Tinnevely ; and he is also the sub-registrar for the area. For matters relating to public works, the taluk is included in the Tinnevely division ; while for local fund matters it is administered directly by the District Board of Tinnevely. A brief description of the two settlements is given below.

Anjengo (N.L. 8°40' E. Long 76°49') is one hundred and twelve miles south of Cochin and eighteen from Trivandrum. It is a narrow strip of sand between the backwater and the sea, and like Tangassēri is covered with coconuts and crowded with small dwelling houses. Its area is only 257 acres ; but in 1931 it contained 817 occupied houses and a population of 4,746, more than half of whom were Indian Christians. There is no wheeled traffic in the village and a single sandy track bisecting the settlement makes up its tale of roads. Its industries are fishing and the preparation of coir and copra, Anjengo yarn being of very high quality. The total land revenue of the village is Rs. 1,182 of which Rs. 950 is escheat quit-rent and Rs. 117 is land-cess. There is a board lower elementary school for boys and two mission incomplete secondary schools, one for boys and one for girls, the latter and an industrial school for girls being in charge of the sisters of the local convent. There is also a Sanskrit elementary school recognised by Government in which most of the boys are Ezhavas. There is no Government or local fund dispensary, but there are two registered medical practitioners having private dispensaries and as many as twenty Indian *vaidyans* in this small village. There is now only one Anglo-Indian family in this once famous factory of the Honourable Company.

The most surprising thing about Anjengo is that any company of European merchants should ever have determined to settle in such a bleak, inhospitable spot. But the English were late in the field ; and when in 1684 they decided that the Travancore pepper trade must be captured, the Dutch were already masters of all the more eligible sites along the coast at the river mouths. Accordingly, solely for the advantages which its excellent inland waterways afforded for trade, they fixed upon Anjengo ; and in return for a yearly present of 75 Venetians they obtained from the Rāni of Attingal a grant of

the site. A brisk trade in pepper and calicoes sprang up at once; and in 1695 for its protection they built the fort, the gaunt bare walls of which now fast falling into ruin are a melancholy testimony to Anjengo's former greatness. The factory at this time ranked in precedence second after Bombay Castle and its chiefs were Second in Council in the western presidency.

The new comers were not popular with the Travancoreans; and in 1697 on the plea that they were pirates they were besieged in the fort. The chiefs intrigued with the Rāni's ministers, and behaved violently and unscrupulously in pursuit of their private trade. Mr. Kyffin who was chief at the beginning of the eighteenth century was dismissed in 1719, and was succeeded by Mr. Gyfford. But he was no better; and still further alienated the people of the country by cheating them in the pepper trade and indulging the whims of his interpreter, a rascally Portuguese named Ignatio Malheiros. Next year Gyfford determined to revive the custom of making an annual present to the Rāni; and to make a greater impression he went in State to present it in person, carrying with him "two of his council and some others of his factory with most part of the Military belonging to the garrison." But he took no precautions, going even without ammunition, and "by stratagem they were all cut off except a few black servants, whose heels and language saved them from the massacre and they brought the sad news of the tragedy."* The murderers marched at once upon the fort; but Gunner Ince and the few invalids left in charge made a valiant defence. They sent away their women and children by sea and then prepared to stand a siege. A few reinforcements arrived from Cochin, Calicut and Tellicherry during the next month; but troops could not be sent from Bombay till the end of the monsoon, and it was six months before the siege was finally raised. In satisfaction for this outrage "the gardens of Palatady and Kottadili were ceded by the Rāja of Travancore and the Rāni of Attingal in 1731."† The factory diaries from 1744 are preserved in the Madras Record Office, but the subsequent history of the settlement is uneventful except that in 1808 during the hostilities with Travancore the roadstead was blockaded. In 1776 the factory was reduced to a residency and in 1810 it was abolished altogether.

The memory of Anjengo's factory and commercial importance have passed away, and its mouldering fort and grave-yard

* Hamilton's *New Account*, I, 332-3. See also Colonel Bidulph's *The Pirates of Malabar*, p. 270.

† Logan's *Treaties* i. XX.

alone serve to distinguish it from many a similar fishing village on the coast of Travancore; but, even though Abbé Raynal's history has failed to stand the test of time, the name of Anjengo will never be completely forgotten.* Here in 1728 Robert Orme, the historian, first saw the light, and sixteen years later in a house on the shores of the backwater beneath the eastern wall of the fort Eliza Draper, immortalised by Sterne, was born. Among its lesser celebrities was Forbes, Member of Council at Anjengo in 1772, the grand-father of Montalembert and himself the author of "Oriental memoirs."

Orme's father, Dr. Alexander Orme, succeeded the ill-fated Mr. Gyfford as chief factor in 1723. He had come to India as an adventurer in 1706, and had been taken into the Company's service on the recommendation of the factors of Calicut that he was 'a very capable and ingenious person that would be extraordinarily serviceable to our masters and us in time of sickness.' He left Anjengo in 1729 and in the following year sent home his more distinguished son.

Eliza Draper, who was born on April 5th, 1744, was the daughter of a subordinate in the factory, Sclater by name. On July 28th, 1758, when she was only fourteen years old, she married Daniel Draper, an Indian official who shortly afterwards became Marine Paymaster at Bombay, and subsequently, after being chief factor at Tellicherry, rose to be second in council in the Presidency. Many of Sterne's letters are addressed to her, the flame of his love having been "lighted up afresh at the pure taper of Eliza" in London in 1765.

Apart from the fort few relics of the past are left in Anjengo. Beneath the northern wall of the fort is buried the wife of John Brabon, the first recorded chief of the factory, and the site of the grave is marked by an engraved stone dated 1704 A.D. There are many other old tombs in the walled cemetery, but they are made of laterite and are in a ruinous condition. The larger of the two Roman Catholic churches, that dedicated to St. Peter, is a fine building of uncertain age, but obviously very old. It was once celebrated for the paintings that covered the walls, but for lack of the most ordinary precautions all have perished. They were the work of Father Lawrence, vicar at the beginning of the last century, and the three pictures that survived in 1906 were quaint and interesting. These two have

* See Abbé Raynal's *Histoire Philosophique des Deux Indes*, tome, II, p. 72 "Territoire d' Anjinga, tu n'es rien ; mais tu as donné naissance à Eliza. Un jour, ces entrepôts . . . ne subsisteront plus, mais, si mes écrits ont quelque durée, le nom d' Anjinga restera dans le mémoire des hommes." For this quotation and for other information about Anjengo we are indebted to an article by the late Mr. J. J. Otton, I.O.S., in the *Calcutta Review* for 1898.

been got at by white-ants and the vicar has taken them down for repainting and redoing in the original colour as part of the canvas has been destroyed.

There is a small rest-house to the east of the fort built by public subscription and maintained by the district board; a sub-jail and a post and telegraph office. The street is dirty with the dry fallen leaves of the trees and filth and the village should no longer decline to have the luxury of a union panchayat. The deputy tahsildar's office near the old fort is a commodious building. On the north-west corner of the fort wall on a bastion stands the old flagstaff the top half of which had been blown away during some tempest; the lower half that still stands is at least 60 feet high. Traces of the foundation of the old buildings inside the fort are still visible, and from under the crumbling walls of laterite stones in front of the fort-gate facing the sea now separated from the water's edge by a few hundred yards of sandy beach, must have gone forth westwards in the company's ships of the 18th century large consignments of pepper for the European markets.*

Tangasseri (N. Lat. $8^{\circ}54'$ E. Long. $76^{\circ}35'$) lies ninety miles south of Cochin in Travancore territory on a promontory jutting into the sea. Though its area is only 98.80 acres, its population in 1931 was 2,020 of whom all but 35 were Christians. The place requires little description. There is no room for paddy fields, and there is no unoccupied land. Conveniently close to Quilon and paying from time immemorial practically no land-tax, Tangasseri is looked upon as a most desirable place of residence; and the descendants of the old Portuguese and Dutch inhabitants who live there in large numbers rarely migrate. Hence the place is crowded with small dwelling houses each in its own tiny garden thickly planted with coconut trees. Roads intersect the settlement in every direction. The residents assert that in transferring their settlement to the British people the Dutch administrators stipulated that the inhabitants of this settlement should hold their lands free of all taxes and that since then the residents had been protesting against any attempts at taxing their holding until a Hindu deputy collector took from them their

* The following note on the present condition of Anjengo (meaning five coconuts) is from the late Editor of *Gazetteers*, J. J. Cotton, I.C.S.—“The turtles who come to lay their eggs in the moonlight on the foreshore and a handful of poverty-stricken fishermen, who devote one-third of their Friday's haul to Mother Church, are now the sole inhabitants of Anjengo. All that is left of the town is a row of squalid houses, and the only street is a dead man's walk between the forsaken flagstaff and the crumbling cemetery, and the backwater on one side and the ocean on the other. The old fort is now quite deserted, and harboured the hyaena and the jackal till it was lately cleared of the thick brushwood undergrowth.

documents in the Dutch language evidencing such rights promising to waive taxation if the deeds proved the truth of such claims. Several years passed and the documents were not returned; but in 1893 a quit-rent was levied and in reply to a petition in protest the collector told them that they "could not expect to remain for ever free of taxes." The total revenue is now only Rs. 516 for 79.60 acres of lands held.

The interest of the place is mainly historical. As early as 1503 A.D. Albuquerque who came to Quilon in search of pepper was permitted by the reigning Queen to erect a small factory. The factory was burnt down two years later by the natives, but was rebuilt in 1517 by Soarez. In 1519 on pretence of repairing the factory buildings, the Commandant, Rodriguez, secretly erected a fort. The troops of the Queen of Quilon besieged the new fort in 1520 and 30 Portuguese soldiers held the fort for some time "living on rice and making curry with rats to give some flavour to their rice." Reinforcements arriving soon after, the Queen sued for peace and left the Portuguese in possession till 1661 when it was transferred to the Dutch, who handed it over to the English in 1795. In the early days of the British rule Tangassēri was subordinate to the Resident in Travancore, and the lease has been renewed for varying periods ever since on practically the same terms. The lease was revised in 1906, and the collection of the land revenue taken over by the British Government.

The walls and moat, now partly reclaimed, of Fort St. Thomas as it was called can still be traced, but only the picturesque ruins of the central tower still remain. On the top of this weather-beaten tower rose a giant banyan tree of great height: it cracked the structure badly and was cut down in 1931. There are two walled cemeteries full for the most part of tombs of officers of the regiments once quartered at Quilon. In one of the cemeteries is an old belfry supposed to date from Portuguese times. Near the sea at the end of the main road which separates the two cemeteries stood the old flagstaff, since blown down, up which to the strains of the National Anthem the residents ran the Union Jack in 1887 on the occasion of the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria. The residency or custom-house referred to in Ward and Connor's Survey Memoirs of 1816-20 has long been swallowed up by the sea and on part of its site now stands the village headman's court in a small plot of open ground known as Bona Vista near which was built the Diamond Jubilee memorial column surmounted by three lanterns. The same account refers to an old church in the centre of the village which must be the Pro-Cathedral built in 1787. There was however according to local tradition an older church

which must have fallen into ruins and the well in the compound of the deputy tahsildar's office popularly known as "St. Paul's well" probably stood close to that old church. The water in this well which is within a few yards of the sea is so sweet that a number of innocent men from another village (Tiruvellarum) planned a night attack on it and tried to remove it to their own place which obviously failed, the descendants of one of the party still bearing the family name of "Kanarukavi", the well-carrier! A third church is referred to in the Survey Records and must mean the Latin church now located at Olicarai on the borders of Tangassēri and forming the chapel of the Bishop of Quilon.

The deputy tahsildar's office building is a neat and spacious one, and is used by that functionary for two days in a week, the rest of the week being devoted by him to work in Anjengo which is his headquarters. There is a sub-jail and a police guard.

The roadstead of Tangassēri is rendered very dangerous by the notorious Tangassēri reef. A lighthouse was erected on the point in 1902. It exhibits a group flashing white light of 40,000 candle power 135 feet above highwater mark and visible 18 miles out to sea.

The inhabitants are nearly all Roman Catholics, under the Bishop of Quilon. There are two churches. The older of the two, the Valiya Puttan Palli, dates from 1789 and has recently been raised to the dignity of a Pro-Cathedral. The first Vicar Apostolic Bishop lies buried in the church at the foot of the altar. In 1845 a convent was added to the church, but it has recently been removed to a newer building near the lighthouse. The other church of Santa Cruz was founded in 1841 by the Archbishop elect of Cranganore, Don Manuel De San Joquim Neves. He died in 1841, and was buried in the church, which is known as the Holy Cross Church. The inhabitants are religious as is evident from the existence of three churches and a dozen priests in this small village. There is no longer amidst them the same pluck and courage which had induced the earlier settlers and their successors to take to trade. There were workers on horn, tortoise shell and mother-of-pearl and makers of buttons, repairers of watches, coach-builders and artists, some of the last having decorated the Maharaja's new palace at Trivandrum. Many of the residents who are mostly descendants of the early Portuguese and Dutch settlers have occupations in Quilon but the rest live on the produce of their *parambas*. Some of its youths had volunteered their services during the late Great War and several have taken to Telegraph Engineering and railway and other services. There are

three elementary schools for boys and a secondary school for girls run by nuns, the last having a boarding house for European and Eurasian children attached to it.

KOILPATTI TALUK.

*Page 373, paragraph 2, first sentence —Substitute :—*The taluk is the most thinly inhabited in the district and between 1911 and 1931 the number of its inhabitants increased by only 5·7 per cent.

Adanūr.

*Page 374.—Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 :—***Ādanūr**, population 1,823 in 1931, 12 miles to the east of **Ettaiyāpuram** and three miles from the sea is noted for an ancient Siva temple which contains among others eight inscriptions in *vatteluttu*. These inscriptions are evidently very old. They refer to **Sūrangudi-nādu** in which the village must have been included. Two of them refer to the Chōla king Rājārāja I (985-1013 A.D.) and the existence of *vatteluttu* script in his time shows that ordinary Tamil had not entirely replaced it then. There is also reference to the reign of more than one Chōla viceroy of the eleventh century. **Sūrangudi** is a village near the coast in the **Melmandai zamindari**. The temple priest is not as is usually the case in a Siva temple a Brahman, but a Marava who is called a “*pandaram*” because of his calling. Though his caste is not prohibited from eating meat, the man who acts as *poojari* eschews it while so employed and ties a piece of cloth round his mouth while actually doing *pooja*.

Attankarai.

Paragraph 3, line 1.—For “2,601” read “2,201 in 1931.”

Ettiyāpuram.

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute for the first three sentences the following :—***Ettiyāpuram** (population 9,150 in 1931) ; a union, nine miles from **Koīlpatti** with which it is connected by a metalled road, is a small unattractive town situated in the midst of black-cotton country and calls for notice chiefly as being the seat of the **zamindari** of that name. It contains the office of a sub-registrar, a police station and a local fund dispensary. There is a privately owned higher elementary school at **Nadu-vapatti**, a hamlet, and an elementary school in the main village. Close to the former school is a stone rivetted tank with a *man-tapam* in the centre, and a fine choultry built by **Kasukara Chetties**. The town is connected with **Koīlpatti** and with **Tuticorin** by regular motor bus services. About six miles to the west of the town is a hill known as **Kurumalai** which is noted for its medicinal plants and herbs and whose jungles provide a hunting ground for foxes, hares, wild pigs and antelopes. There are two ginning factories in the village and in **Pethāpuram**.

*Add at end of paragraph:—*On a copper plate fixed to a pillar standing at the entrance of the Siva temple is inscribed in Tamil a proclamation dated 20th October 1799 by Major Bannerman calling upon the people to submit to British authority and deliver up their arms.

Page 377, last paragraph.—Delete the second sentence and *add at end of paragraph:—*The Rāja died in 1915 leaving no legitimate heirs by any of his six wives, and his paternal uncle, the father of the present zamindar, succeeded him. On the death of his father, in 1928 the present zamindar took charge of the estate. He owns a bungalow in Kōilpatti where he lives most of his time, his only son and heir living in the palace at Ettaiyāpuram where he is being given the education suitable to his position. He is reported to have reduced the cost of establishment by taking the direct management of the estate in his own hands, dispensing with a costly Diwan who was usually a retired revenue official, and devoting much personal attention to the administration.

Page 378, paragraph 1, line 1.—For “ 2541 ” read “ 1525 Ilavēlankāl. in 1931.”

Paragraph 3, line 1.—For “ 5119 ” read “ 5696 in 1931.” Kadambūr.

*Page 379, paragraph 1, third sentence.—Substitute:—*The estate was then taken under the Court of Wards and was restored to the elder of the two minors when he came of age. The zamindar died in 1928 and his son being a minor the estate has again been taken over by the Court of Wards. At the time the estate was restored to the present minor zamindar's father, the Court of Wards had cleared the debts, collected outstandings wherever realizable and invested a handsome surplus, on behalf of the estate. The minor was aged 10 in 1932 and reading in the local school.

Paragraph 2, line 1.—For “ 6381 ” read “ 5435 in 1931.” Kalugumalai.

*Page 380, paragraph 3.—Substitute:—*The Pāndya king Māranjadaian (whose records are found in several villages in this and other districts of South India) has left two inscriptions in the same rock and one on a slab in Kosakudi street. He is at present identified with Nedunjadaian who ruled from 765 to 815 A.D. The last inscription records an expedition against Sadayan Karunandan of Malainādu and the destruction of Ariviyarkōttai which belonged to the mountain chief on the present Travancore frontier.* The potters of the neighbourhood occasionally make offerings to this slab.

* K. A. Nilakanta Sastri's "The Pandyan Kingdom," p. 65.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*The Sudra *sanyāsi* referred to above has left it for good ; but occasionally some Sudra monks come and live in it. In October 1932 two such people occupied the cave, going out during the day for alms.

*Page 381, paragraph 1.—Add:—*This mantapam is said to have been built by a Parivārathār or Monigār, who was a subordinate of the zamindar, both of whose figures are sculptured in the pillars near the central square.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*Two other choultries, one for Reddies and the other by Kasukāra Chetties of the place have since been built.

Kāyattār.

Paragraph 5.—For “ 3955 ” read “ 5134 in 1931.”

*Page 382, paragraph 1.—Add:—*Among the congregation are a large number of Shānārs. They have recently built a church for their community with a view to avoid bickerings with Indian Christians of the Vellāla caste. The bigger church with its tall fine tower occupies the site on which stood the earliest Madura mission church in these parts, with a thatched roof during the time of Father Beschi.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*This temple is dedicated to Nilakanta Nāyanār and suffers from want of sufficient endowments, the tasdik paid by Government being only Rs. 97. In the kitchen is a large square stone about 2 feet thick on which the food offered to the idols was prepared ; apparently the stone ought to have been introduced into the room before its walls were raised as it is too massive to be taken in through the door way. The finds of brass and stone idols complete the set of idols required by a temple of its size. The local Nāna Rao choultry has been taken over by the Taluk Board which uses it for accommodating a boys' school. Alongside this choultry is another endowed by Venkatōsa Jōsier of Tinnevely, and built before Nāna Rao built his choultry, but the donor's representatives are allowing it to go to ruin.

*Page 383, paragraph 1.—Add:—*On the basement of the ruined Perumāl koil is found an inscription which may reveal its age ; but the inscription has become undecipherable in parts. The name of the village is known in the inscriptions at Kasattalāru of which Kāyattār may be a corrupt form. A copper plate grant (No. 57 in Sewell's list) registers the gift of some lands in this village to one Irungōl Pillai (a Sevalai Pillaimār) by the chief of Kōrkai for his having settled a boundary dispute between Madura and Travancore.

Paragraph 2, last sentence.—Substitute:—“ Confirmation of this is found in the autobiography of a celebrated

Jesuit lay brother, who lived at Tuticorin from 1591 to 1610, where it is stated that the poligar governor and farmer of revenues for the Madura Nayakar at Tuticorin was the Rāja or Dorai of Kāyattār.” *

*Page 384, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The custom of hanging shoes for the use of the spirit of Katta-Bomma has gone out. Kambalattans however continue to offer puja to a special stone at the edge of the huge heap of stones, on particular occasions for the repose of Katta Bomma's spirit.

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute:—***Koilkatti** (population 10,589), Koilkatti. which in 1911 gave its name to the taluk then newly formed, was at the same time made the headquarters of a new subdivision composed of the taluks of Koilkatti and Sankara-nainārkoil. In April 1932, this revenue division was abolished and Koilkatti taluk was placed under the sub-collector of Tuticorin.† Until the Ramnad district was formed in 1910, the place was within the limits of the old Sāttūr taluk, the greater part of which went to Ramnad. New buildings for the revenue divisional officer, tahsildar, sub-magistrate, sub-registrar and district munsif were completed in 1915, but on the abolition of the first office, its building was occupied by the Government secondary training school for masters. Till 1915 Koilkatti was little more than a big village of no particular importance. Since then numerous buildings have sprung up on all sides and land increased a hundredfold in value till 1930. Its site is one admirably adapted to meet the needs of a growing settlement. The town itself lies partly in the level plain and partly on the outskirts of an extensive and well drained gravelly ridge, the whole forming together with the country for a few miles round one of the few large tracts of red soil that occur towards the north of the taluk.

*Page 385, paragraph 2.—Add:—*Beside the tank is a large choultry built by Kāsukāra Chetties where caste Hindus are given free accommodation and a few Brahmans food also daily. The choultry was built about 40 years ago in honour of their caste head Aghōra-Sivāchārya of Tiruvalāngadu-Nerinjipet. Two other choultries also exist, these being owned by the Pillaimars and the zamindar of Ilayarasanēndal. The town has greatly grown all round except to the north of the railway line. The extensions are all well built, but need for further extensions has diminished since the abolition of the revenue divisional office. The town contains the Loyal Mills, the bungalow for whose manager on the high ground forms a striking feature of the landscape. There are two ginning factories in the town.

* Rev. J. Castets, S.J., Trichinopoly.

† The Koilkatti division was restored from 1st April 1934.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*The village is also known as Tirumangai-nagaram in ancient literature, and the rocky ridge Tiruppongiri. In 1925 a temple to Kadirēsar was built by a Kāsukāra Chetty who brought a vel from Kadirkānam in Ceylon. He spent large sums of money in building the temple, and for the first few years it attracted large crowds of devotees and had a Brahman pujari. As the Chetty was not wise enough to give any endowment for the temple, its popularity decreased with his failure in business and the temple is now much neglected. The landscape from near the temple is most pleasing. The rock of Kalugumalai twelve miles away on the west is clearly visible and the long lines of rails winding in and out of green fields approaches from the north and skirts the hill at your feet. Almost at the foot is the union garden in which the first trees planted a few years ago are struggling to raise their heads.

Kulattur
(South).

Paragraph 5, line 1.—For “ 4209 ” read “ 3,290, in 1931.”

Mandikulam.

Page 386, paragraph 3, line 1.—For “ 1,280 ” read “ 1,591 in 1931.”

Maniyachi.

Paragraph 4, line 1.—For “ 1,964 ” read “ 2,259 in 1931.”

*Page 387, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The present zamindar succeeded to this estate on the death of his elder brother without any male issue.

Ottapidaram.

Page 387, paragraph 2, line 1.—For “ 3,867 ” read “ 3,992 in 1931.”

*Last two sentences.—Substitute:—*The village is a small one consisting of three parallel streets with two streets cutting them, one of these latter being the bazaar street. There are fewer houses of Brahmans now. The Vishnu and Siva temples are each at the head of a Brahman agraharam, but the most dearly prized possession of the place is the temple to Ulagamman whose power to avert cholera from the village is notoriously great. The old taluk office buildings were purchased in auction by a local ryot who has been maintaining a higher elementary school in it called the Kamma school. The descendants of Subrahmanya Pillai, Katta-Bomma's evil adviser, are living in this village.

*Page 391, paragraph 2.—Add:—*On the site of the fort and around it are found a number of circular wells built of rough stone. Some of them are being used for irrigation and are said to be very deep. The descendants of Katta-Bomma visit the site occasionally and offer puja to their family goddess. Soon after rains, silver and copper coins are picked up by villagers from the wet ground.

*Paragraph 3.—Add :—*The story is also said to have been dramatized and enacted in various villages to the delectation of the members of the Kambalattar caste.

*Page 392, paragraph 1.—Add :—*It is alleged that the representative of the family lately collected subscriptions from his castemen for moving Government for a restoration of his great ancestor's palayam to him.

NĀNGUNĒRI TALUK.

*Page 394, paragraph 4.—Substitute :—*This is the most sparsely populated taluk of the district after Kōilpatti and in the 30 years ending 1931 its inhabitants increased by 20·4 per cent.

Page 395, paragraph 1.—Insert after it the following account of :—

Dalapatisamudram.—Population 3,832 in 1931, about five miles from Nāngunēri on the road from the latter to Nāgerkōil in Travancore State. It would appear that the invasion of Travancore by the Vijayanagar general Vithala passed along the high road which passes through this village. The event is known locally as Padai-ottam or “the march of the army” and that soon after the village was deserted. That village is the one near the Siva temple on the west of the high road. Some years later a colony of Kanarese Brahmans were settled to the east of the high road but there is not a single house belonging to that community in the village now. The present residents claim to be immigrants from the Tanjore district. A fine tank was built near the road with the active help of a local tahsildar a few years ago. The Nambiyār channels supply water for about a thousand acres of wet lands in the village.

Dalapati-
samudram

An inscription in *vatteluttu* of the time of the early Pāndya king Māran Śadayan was copied from a stone slab lying in the *paracheri* of the village in 1929. This king was perhaps the same whose records appear at Eruvādi 3 miles away and at Mānūr in the Tinnevely taluk, and who reigned from 765 to 815 A.D. He defeated the Pallavas, suppressed a rising in Nāttārrukurumbu, that is the country round about this village, defeated the Āyi chieftain (so say the Velvikudi plates) and made Kalakkād an important fortress in his dominions, conquered the Kongu country, and overran Vēnad (Travancore) from whose king he captured numberless elephants and horses. The inscription dated in his thirty-fifth year says that one Vēlan Sattan of Irambādu (Hiranyan-pādu two miles to the east) made

provision for lighting lamps and supplying water in two water-sheds in the names of the chief of Kōttar and the local village assembly of 300. Ten inscriptions were copied at the same time from the Tirunāgēsvara temple in the village, mostly relating to the mediaeval Pāndyas. Maravarman Sundara Pāndya Deva "who was pleased to present the Chola country" is responsible for one, Jatavarman Sri Vallabha to two and Jatavarman Vira Pāndya and Maravarman Kulasekhara to one each, the other inscriptions not specifically referring to any king. The inscriptions refer to the high way from the Nāttār (Nambiyār) region to the Kattar region, that is to the west coast. The village was called Perumbalanji in Nāttārrupōkku. One of the inscriptions refers to a king issuing an order for free grant of land from his palace at Alliyūr in Nāttārrupōkku, that is Valliyūr, a few miles further west, which was evidently a subsidiary capital. One of the grants is to three women for enacting plays (*Sakkaikuttu*, a Travancore play) in the temple twice in the year.

Dōhnavūr.

Dōhnavūr, 12 miles from Tirukkurungudi and a hamlet of Puliyūrkurichi (population 6,862 in 1931 of whom 1,122 were Christians) is the headquarters of the Dōhnavūr Fellowship and Family* which gradually has come into being during the last 80 years, having been founded by Miss Carmichael, known to all as *Amma* (mother). In 1901 while touring this district in evangelistic missionary work she came to know of a great underground traffic in the souls and bodies of little children in South India and she has ever since been saving those whom she could reach from the life of evil to which so many go, and bringing them up to be helpers of others. At the beginning innumerable difficulties on all sides had to be faced and overcome. From time to time there have joined her in the work women of various gifts and training from India, England, Germany, Switzerland and Holland. There is nothing of the Institution in Dōhnavūr. All live on the basis of an Indian family, conforming as far as possible in dress, food and customs to the ways of the people they have come to serve. There are no salaried workers either Indian or foreign, needs being supplied as they arise. No Government grants are received and there is no regular income; but during the last thirty years the Fellowship and Family have been strengthened in the conviction that it is very safe to trust in God without appeal to man. At first only girl-babies were received, but in 1918 the doors were opened to boys. Since then Indian and English men, all with the same ideals, have joined the family to give these boys the best chance in life and to teach them

* See also *Gold Cord*, or *The Story of a Fellowship* by Amy Carmichael, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.

that all work, mental, manual and menial, can be honourable and that the highest way is the way of true service. The children are educated in Tamil, English (which includes general knowledge) and elementary mathematics. Some of the girls are married, while others have chosen to remain in the Family and to serve the children, the poor and the ill. Of the older boys some are being trained as teachers and others learn weaving, engineering and electrical work. There were at the beginning of 1933 about 550 in the Family and the number continues to grow. The latest development has been the building of a general hospital with special wards for children. The hospital will have its own X-ray and electric light plant. It will be opened early in 1934. An increasing number of both boys and girls will find an opportunity to serve others there. The Fellowship has rented houses in some of the neighbouring towns and villages. The plan is to have a resident European nurse in each of these living among the people as one of them, and ministering to those who are ill, and to have these out-stations regularly visited by the doctors. In the words of the Secretary to the Fellowship, "The work is under the protection and direction of the living God. That He reveals His will to man even in these materialistic days there is no doubt, and, as He leads, the family will develop and its influence spread for the help of all communities."

Paragraph 2, line 1.—For "2,033" read "3,190 in 1931." Eruvādi.

*Add to the paragraph:—*There has been a great mitigation of the scourge of malaria in recent years. There is a large boulder 2 miles south of the village called Parādēsi-pottai in which lived until 20 years ago a Shānār ascetic whose age at death was 135 years. He was a holy man and his tomb is visited annually by several devotees. He was treated as an oracle whose predictions always came to pass. To the south-west of the village are four rocks, one a cone about 400 feet high, two joined together and a fourth a low round hill. These were originally a heap of paddy straw, a pair of bulls and a store of paddy respectively. A great man asked for charity and the owner of the paddy heap refusing, he cursed the grain heap, bulls and straw and all were turned into rocks. There is another hillock on the south-east called Varaguna Pāndyan Pottai on which there is a Siva temple to Varaguna Pāndiswarar. On a boulder over a natural cave in the Irattai-pottai rock (or the twin rocks that represent the bulls that were turned into stone) three *vatteluttu* inscriptions were copied in 1915. One of them states that the image below it was the work of Ajjanandi, the second makes a reference to the village assembly of "Irattai-pottai" and the third which is dated the forty-third

year of the Pandya a King Māran Sadayan registers a gift of land as *pallichandam* to the temple of Aruvarattu-Bhatāraka of Tiru-irutalai in Nāttārru-pōkku. The image referred to in the first inscription is a squatting Jaina figure usually found on rocks and caverns in the Madura and Tinnevely districts. The characters of that inscription are of the eighth century A.D. Ajjanandi was a Jaina teacher who is referred to in the Tamil work *Jivākachintāmani*. "Pallichandam" is a Jaina temple and it is clear that during the time of this Pāndya King also called Nedunjadayan (765-815 A.D.) the donor of the Velvikudi and the Madras Museum plate-grants, Jainism had not been completely suppressed by the rising tide of Saivism and Vaishnavism brought about by the teaching of the Tamil saints and the Alwārs, for Yuan-Chwang writing in the middle of the seventh century A.D. deplored the decay of Buddhism in South India and envied the prosperity of the Jains. It is probable that Eruvadi is a corruption of the names Irattai-pottai and Irutalai referred to above. Pulianjuvanam, on the other side of the Nambiyār and included in the Eruvādi union is a Muhammadan settlement of 2,000 families. There is a taluk board school in the union and Muhammadan inhabitants are either agriculturists or traders, of whom several emigrated to Penang, Singapore and Ceylon. Almost a hundred years before the last outbreak of malignant fever which decimated the population in 1912 there was a similar outbreak at the end of which people emigrated in large numbers to Kōtār near Nāgercōil. The village is irrigated by canals from the Nambiyār and is noted for its betel gardens.

angudi.

Page 398, paragraph 2.—Substitute for the last sentence:— It is the headquarters of a mission district. Several of its inhabitants are now employed in various walks of life in other parts of India and in Ceylon, Burma and the Straits Settlements and return to it in their old age, so that the village has been extending on all sides. The pressure has been so great that more than one family is forced to occupy the same house. An old Catechist, aged more than 80, and a descendant of the Indian from whom Caldwell had bought the land and president of the local "Christian Improvement Society" assured the writer that the village is bound to expand further and that the mission has been requested to allot its land near the public road leading to Aneigudi for house plots for its Christians. It would appear that as a young boy this old man and several young children of the village had helped to water the avenue trees that Caldwell had planted along the roads leading out of the village. There is close to the new church built by Caldwell a hospital which is very popular in the neighbourhood and where

there is provision for about a dozen beds ; and a few private wards for paying patients have also been built with funds from old patients. The first church built by Caldwell is said to have stood on the site of the old post office.

Paragraph 3.—For “ 4,766 ” read “ 4,974 in 1931 of which 870 were Brahmans, 181 Christians and 444 Mussalmans.” Kalakkād.

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute :—*The village was known in ancient times as Karavandapura. Its situation in Malnād and on the frontier of Vēnād (Travancore State) rendered it a place of considerable strategic importance and in the Velvikudi grant Nedunjadayan is said to have marched against Sadayan Karunādan who was a member of an ancient family of Āyi chieftains associated with the Podiya mountains and a friend or subordinate of the kings of Vēnād and destroyed Ariviyūrkōttai (or fort of the water-fall village) which belonged to this chief. This Pandya king suppressed a local rising of Nāttārru-kurumbu headed by the Āyi Vēl chief. Marangāri who was the Agnāpathi (or director) of the grant (or the king's minister) and issued it, came from the *Vaidyakula* of this village. The Madras Museum plates refer to the king's attempts to retain his conquered territories by fortifying among other places this village which lay at the approach to his newly conquered Travancore country. The Chola conquest of Vēnād came three centuries later. That the Travancore kings had a palace in Kalakkād appears from inscriptions in a few villages of the Ambāsamudram taluk where Sri Bhūtala Vira Udayamārthanda Varma of Jayatunganādu, senior of Siraivai (1494–1517 A.D.), is referred to as issuing orders from his palace at Kalakkād fort. Apparently this was long after the Chōlas had moved out of Vēnād and while the Vijayanagar kings were on the scene followed by the Nāyaks of Madura. Kalakkād is also referred to in them as *padai-vidu* or military station and must have been fortified. This king was a famous warrior and had conquered the whole of the modern Tinnevely district from the Pāndyas and ruled over it. He married a Chola princess (Chōlakulavalli) who brought Kalakkād or Chōlagulavallipuram as a dowry. Bhūtala Vira made Kalakkād his capital where he built his palace in the Brahman quarter which was called Viramārthanda-chaturvēdimangalam of Sōlakulavallipuram in Vānava-nādu (E.R. 389 of 1916 from Mannārkovīl). T. A. Gōpinātha Rao in his Travancore archaeological series, page 55, refers to a king of this name as a contemporary of King Achyutha of Vijayanagar, who took advantage of the weakness of the later Pāndyas and began to encroach upon their territories. He made a free grant of the village of Vēppankulam to the Brahmadēsam temple. Another Travancore chief Vira

Rāma-Varma who came after Udaya Mārthānda of Jayatunga-nādu is recognised by later epigraphists as a subordinate to the Vijayanagar king Vithala (page 46, E.R. for 1916-17). The large Sathyavāgīswarar temple is popularly believed to have been founded by this Udaya Mārthānda Varma and contains inscriptions of the early years of the 16th century which record grants of various kinds from this king. His statue and those of Chēraman-perumāl and Sundaramūrthi-nāyanār are placed in the *rathi* mantapam at the entrance to the shrines and are worshipped daily. The Vishnu and the Vira-Mārthānda-pillayār temples are also ascribed to the same king.

Inscriptions of later Pandya kings have been discovered in all the three temples. The style of architecture in them is Dravidian and the *Sivalli* mantapam around the shrines in the large Siva temple are malodorous with the droppings of innumerable bats. The *rathi* mantapams in front of the main shrines in it are fine examples of stone carving of the Vijayanagar style. Two of the corner pillars in them are specially noteworthy. They are made out of a single block of stone and the writer counted 32 smaller pillars besides large sculptures carved out of each of them. Each of the small pillars when struck gave a different metallic sound. On the main pillars are found life-size carvings of the five Pāndavas, of Rathi and Manmatha and Kālī and all the pillars are arranged in the form of a circle. There is an underground cellar near the shrine to the goddess (Gōmatī-amman) from which the ladies of the palace are said to have visited the temple for worship. The large stone that covers this cellar is easily moved aside but no one has ventured into the cellar so far. The village is still called *Kōttai* (or fort) in the neighbourhood. Each of the two main temples celebrates two festivals annually, a singular fact being that, on the fourth day of the Saivite festival celebrated in Vaikasi (May-June), the ceremonies are conducted by a Muhammadan of the place who is the trustee for some of the temple lands.

Kōttai-
Karungulam.

Page 400.—Insert after paragraph 1 :—**Kottai-Karungulam**, population 2,037 in 1931 on the Nambiyār, about 4 miles to the south of the Nāngunōri-Tisaiyanvilai road was called at various times Karikālasōlanallūr, Śrīkantanallūr, Rājāsīmha-chaturvēdimangalam and Karungulam in the inscriptions (of which 19 were copied in 1927), all except one coming from the Rājāsīmhēsvara temple in the village. A *vatteluttu* inscription of Sadayan Māran is among them. Considering the paleology and the fact that Rāja-Simha was the name given to the deity in the temple, the inscription is attributed by the Government epigraphist to Rājāsīmha III, the donor of the Śīnnamanūr

plates who very probably built this temple in stone. Among the other inscriptions is one of Maravarman Śrīvallabha who had his palace at Tirunelvēli granting tax-free land to the temple, and the inscription adds that the name of the deity was changed to Kulasēkhara-Īswaram Uduiyār after the name of the king's father. On the report of Sundara Pāndya while the prince was encamping at Valliyūr—and he seems to have been then in charge of the country round about Nāngunēri—his father Jatavarman Śrīvallabha granted land free of taxes to this temple. Maravarman Sundara Pāndya who was able to take and to present the Chola country also figures in two of the inscriptions; one of these refers to Damodara Nāyar of Tamaraicheri in Malai-Mandalam, or Travancore and to a new *agraharam* founded by Sundara Pāndya and colonised by Brahmans to whom he made gifts of land. No *agraharam* exists now; there is only one Brahman family in the village, that of the temple pujaris. Of two Chōla inscriptions one goes back to the time of Rājarāja (985-1013) and the other to Kulothunga Chola I. On a slab fixed to the ground in the south of the village is an inscription which states that the reconsecration of the temple was made by the officers of the Travancore king. The site of the ancient village and fort lay to the south-west of the present village, but no traces of the fort are now visible, or of the numerous houses that must have existed there. The temple seems to have been a famous one, as among its donors was a lady of Tiruchengūttangudi in the present Tanjore district. The temple is managed by the trustees of the Rādhapuram temple. The village is now inhabited chiefly by Maravars, Shānārs and Paravars with a sprinkling of Pillais, Mudaliyars and Naickens. There are Roman Catholic and Protestant Christians, and three aided elementary schools.

Paragraph 2, line 1.—For “ 4,817 ” read “ 9,547 in 1931.” Nāngunēri.

*Add:—*There are four other choultries in the town of which two are owned by the *mutt* for the use of North-Indian pilgrims and Non-Brahman Vaishnavites of South India respectively, one built by a Vaisya merchant of Madras for Brahmans and caste-Hindus and one by the Pannaiyār of Kalakkād for Brahman pilgrims; in the last there is also given free food.

*Page 401.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:—*About 20 inscriptions were copied from the temple in this village by the epigraphical department in 1927-28 and these enable us to reconstruct the history of the town. The first founder of the Vanamāmalai *mutt* which controls the temple was called Rāmānuja Jeer, one of the 8 disciples of

Manavāla Mahāmuni who is said to have expounded and propagated the doctrines of the Tenkalai Vaishnava creed. The inscriptions do not carry us to any period earlier than the 13th century A.D. The temple contains a fine mantapam attributed to Virappa Nāyaka of Madura in which the pillars contained, among others of the conventional type, excellent life-size sculptures of the kind found in Krishnāpuram. There are in other mantapams sculptures of chiefs who appear to be Travancoreans; apparently Travancore Rājahs controlled the country, and even to this day they contribute funds for worship on certain special days. An interesting institution of the temple is the oil-well which is said to be referred to in a work on medicine written by the Tamil saint Agastya about 2,000 years ago and naturally enough great sanctity is attached to it. In this well has been received since the temple was founded all the oil with which the deity was bathed every day and great curative powers are attributed to the oil, especially in skin diseases. In the village are to be found a number of lepers who take the oil from this well and use it for their sores with beneficent results. The pilgrims are allowed to take any quantity of oil after delivering to the temple authorities twice the quantity of gingelly oil from the local market or paying its price. The well is exposed to sun and rain and has never been known to dry up. The village in which the temple is situated is called Nāngan-ōri in the inscriptions of the time of Srivallabha but in later inscriptions its name is changed to Srivaramangai (the consort of Śrī Tōtadrinātha) the name which is given to it in a hymn in the Tiruvoimozhi. An inscription of Jatavarman Sundara Pāndya refers to a Chēra king Vira-Kōdai in whose native star Uttiram a special worship was performed in the Vanamāmalai temple. He was perhaps a feudatory of the Pāndya king. A third Pāndya king Jatavarman Kulasēkhara is said to have remitted from his palace at Valliyūr the taxes on certain lands in "Sirvaramangai." Certain inscriptions bearing dates under Kollam era are also found in the temple. One of them dated K.A. 720 was in the reign of Vira Rāma Mārthanda Varman of Jayatunganādu-senior, a vassal of Vithala of Vijayanagar, himself a donor to the Vishnu temple. The Siva temple to Tirunagēswara about a furlong to the east of the Vishnu temple contains an inscription of the 14th year of Sundara Pāndya-Deva (1230 A.D.) in which a commander of the king's forces is said to have made a grant for the recitation of Manikkavāchagar's songs in the temple. The *mutt* enjoys a wide reputation and has about 200 branches in many parts of India. The 24th Jeer built a *mēlakōvil* near the taluk office which happens to be a quiet retreat for the heads of the *mutt* and the present (25th) Jeer has made a gold-

plated *machan* for the idol while it is carried in procession, the *sivalli* mantapams round the *prakaras* having been built by his predecessors whose figures are sculptured on their roofs.*

Page 402, paragraph 1, line 1.—For “ 4,565 ” read “ 5,843 Panagudi in 1931.”

Add at end :—The village is referred to as “ Panangudi in Mulli-nādu ” in an inscription (E.R. 524/16) in Mēl-Kadayam.

Paragraph 2, line 1.—For “ 2,373 ” read “ 3,244 in 1931.” Rādhāpuram

Page 403, paragraph 1.—Insert the following paragraph after it :—There are a taluk board higher elementary school and another school belonging to S.P.G. mission. There are two churches, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic. There is a fine stone-revetted tank close to the Siva temple. A dozen inscriptions were copied in 1928–29 from the Siva and Vishnu temples. They show that the village was called at different times as Pusangudi, Varaguna-pāndya-nagaram and Rājarāja-puram and that the tract of country in which it lies was called Purattaya-nādu (apparently meaning frontier district) of Pāndi-mandalam. A Sanskrit inscription in verse, much damaged and fragmentary, in the Siva temple refers to Sōmanatha-dēva of Rājarājapuram and it is dated Samvat 882; and a Chōla inscription in Tamil verse calls the deity Kulōttungachōlēswara. Maravarman Sundara Pāndya (1216–35), his predecessor Jatavarman Kulasōkhara-Dēva (1119–1214), and Vikrama Pāndya-Dēva who had been restored to the throne of the Pāndyas by the Chōla king Kulōttunga in 1118 A.D., all figure in the inscriptions. Two records in K.A. 715 and 746 (1540 and 1571 A.D.) say that Sankaranārayana Bhūtaḷa Vira Ravivarman of Jayatunga-nādu instituted a festival in the temple in his name. In K.A. 967 (1792) the Dwijasthamba was set up by Peria Tiruvadi-Chakravarthi (apparently a Travancore king). The Siva temple contains in its store rooms large quantities of turmeric roots which have been presented to the Goddess Kalyānasundari-amman by devotees from the earliest times. These appear to be fresh and their sale not being permitted by custom the store rooms are being added to from time to time. The Vishnu temple appears to have been built by this Travancore king about the same time. The authority of the Madura Nāyak over this part of the country is evidenced by an inscription dated 1597 in the time of Krishnappa Nāyak.

Page 403, paragraph 2, line 1.—For “ 669 ” read “ 1,493 Shenbaga-rāmanallūr in 1931 ” and add at end of paragraph :—The village is called after Sembagarāma which is regarded as probably a surname of Udaya Mārthānda Varma. His dates range from 653–707 K.A.

* This Jeer died in 1933 after nominating his successor, who has since been installed in the sacred office.

That this village was one of his encampments is clear from an inscription at Ambāsamudram (E.R. 306/16), which states that the king while staying here conferred certain rights on the Mudaliār or head of a *math* at Tirunelvēli. He was apparently a big enough king to have a special service called after his name in the temples at Pallakkal and Ambāsamudram. Three inscriptions were copied from the *mantapam* in front of the shrine to Jagannāthaperumāl in this village in 1928-29. One of them is dated 703 and the two others 720 K.A. The king in the first is Vīra Mārtandan Siraivai-mūttavar (senior), in the second Sankaranār Bhūṭala Vīra Rāmavarman and in the third Rāma Varman Tiruvadi. In the second the special festival referred to above is recorded as having been instituted in the king's name.

Tirukkuran-
gudi.

Paragraph 3, line 1.—For “2,183” read “2,961 in 1931.”

*Paragraph 4, last sentence.—Substitute :—*The present Jeer is the 46th of the line, the first Jeer having been the nominee of the Udayavar himself who is said to have explained to the deity his cult of Ashtāksharamantram. Lord Krishna expounded to Arjuna (the man) at Kurukshētra the Bhagavat-Gita, but here Udayavar (the man) taught the deity itself. The modern history of the temple which the Jeer controls is largely composed of disputes in the law-courts between the Vadakalai and Tenkalai sects, the chief result of which has been the gradual impoverishment of the foundation.

*Page 404, paragraph 1.—Add :—*The main tower in the outer compound wall of the temple is unfinished and is called the Rāya-gōpuram. It has been built up to the lintel and looking at the immensity of its structure, the tower, had it been constructed, would have been one of the biggest in South India. There is, as in the Kalakkād and Tenkāsi temples, a *Rathimantapam*, as you enter the first enclosure from the Rāya-gōpuram, with its fine life-size sculptures on the pillars. The tower at the next entrance is built entirely of stone up to the first lintel, and higher up of brick and mortar. The lower part of the tower is covered on all its sides with numerous minute sculptures of exquisite workmanship representing various incidents in the *puranas* in an excellent state of preservation, the hard rock making such delicate work possible and practically imperishable. Just behind this tower is the Virappa Nāyakkan mantapam which again contains in its numerous pillars, besides life-like sculptures of gods and goddesses, several figures, as if to prove the sculptor's skill, representing local chiefs, all very fine specimens of Vijayanagar art. At the entrance, as one gets up the steps of this Nāyakkan

mantapam, one is face to face with four majestic pillars each made of one block of stone on which are sculptured warriors in various poses, men on horses and rearing-yalis and women in exquisite drapery. In one of them a fierce-looking man of the woods is sculptured as running away with a little prince on his shoulders; he is chased by two armed men on horseback, one on each side of the pillar; the horses are galloping through a forest; on a tree in the forest is perched a monkey with a baby tucked up on its belly, and watching the events; there is also a man on the tree pointing what appears to be a gun at one of the horsemen that passes under the tree. The gun (which was introduced by the European merchants) indicates that the sculpture is not earlier than the 17th century. On one of the back pillars is sculptured a wild man leading a monkey by a rope in one hand and holding in another hand a rough cudgel; and on another a *korathi* is carrying on her head a bamboo-basket, a child sitting astride on her hip and another an older one, naked as all such children are, and being led by the hand. This mantapam is perhaps unapproachable by non-Hindus, or being in an out of the way station has not been so easily accessible to art-critics as Krishnāpuram (5 miles from Palam-cotta) is, but a close study of the wonderful sculptures in it and in the tower will reveal to a trained connoisseur a wealth of material which is well worthy of study and reproduction. They are far superior to the sculptures in a like mantapam at Krishnāpuram which also the writer has seen.

*Paragraph 3.—Insert between it and paragraph 4:—*A copper plate grant of K.A. 630 refers to the temple Alagia-nambi as being situated in Nāttārrupōkku in Vaikunta-vala-nādu. The country was then under Vira Rāma Varman Udaya Mārtānda of Travancore (1433–1468 A.D.) who had a palace in this village. There is an inscription of the time of Sundara Pāndya I (1216–35) and two of Vijayanagar kings Sadasiva (1537) and Venkata I (1592). The village there is said to be in the Tiruvadi country in the inscription dated 1537 in which there is reference to Vithala who was Sadāsiva's viceroy of the southern dominions.

*Page 406, paragraph 4.—Substitute :—***Vadakkankulam**, hamlet of Perungudi, population 9,326 in 1931, of whom 5,361 were Christians is famous as the centre of a *pangu* or division of the old Jesuit mission having been after Kāmanāyakkampatti, the second centre of advance of the ancient Madura mission into Tinnevely during the closing years of the 17th century. In course of time it became the chief centre of the mission in this district. The original converts were Shānans and there is still a preponderance of people of that caste among

Vadakkān-
kulam.

the Christians of the place. The conversion of Vellālas came a century later and ever since the history of the place has been marked by persistent endeavours on the part of the Shānar Christians to attain a recognition of equal social standing with the Vellāla converts, especially in their admission to, and participation in, the ceremonies of the church and the external customary pageantry connected with marriages and processions. Both claim, for instance, the best seats in the church and any arrangement suggested was met with uncompromising opposition from one side or the other. The present handsome church was constructed in 1872 and the building consists of two converging naves which meet in a common chancel, one side of the chancel being allotted for the Shānārs and the other for the Vellālas. It was thought that the trouble would end by this arrangement but this was not the case. Further disputes arose; petitions, counter-petitions and law-suits followed. Decisions of law-courts only contributed to increase animosities but finally the Catholic Diocesan authorities did away with all objectionable features in church services and ceremonies which resulted in a section of the Vallālas seeking admission into the S.P.G. and American congregational missions, and finally joining the Lutheran mission. There is in the village now a Lutheran congregation of some 40 families with a church and a high school of their own.

Valliyar.

Paragraph 5, line 1.—For “ 7,661 ” read “ 8,086 in 1931.”

Page 407.—Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following new paragraphs:—That the village was called Alliyūr and that it was the seat of the king who from his palace directed gift of land to the temple of Dārūkupuram in the Sankaranai-nārkōil taluk is fairly clear from an inscription in the latter village (E.R. 587 of 1915) and the king referred to is Maravarman Vikrama Pāndya who succeeded to the throne in 1180 A.D. before he was drawn to a civil war of succession with Vira Pāndya. A similar inscription at Dalapatisamudram refers to the king as issuing orders from his palace at Alliyūr or Kēralakalāsani-chaturvōdimangalam. The king had also a throne here called Kalingarāyan, from his seat on which he issued grants to the Perumālkōvil at Nāngunēri. The village is called here Valliyūr. Four inscriptions from the Subrahmanya temple in this village relate to the reign of Maravarman Kulasēkhara-Dēva who was pleased to take all countries (1268–1308 A.D.) and the only inscription in the main shrine in the second temple in the village refers to Sundara Pāndya I (1216–1235 A.D.). The place was fortified and the fort contained the king's palace. In 1929, three more inscriptions were copied from this village, one each from the Subrahmanya, Nambi and

Kali temples. The last tells us that a dancing girl built that temple to the Dēvi at the entrance of Valliyūr and consecrated it during the reign of Jatavarman Vira Pāndya I or II of the 13th century.

The site of the old town was full of basements in brick of a thick and well baked kind which were dug up and used in building houses of the village. The palace is believed to have stood near the Kali temple. No other traces of this old provincial capital or of its fort walls are now visible.

Vijayanarayanam, population 8,132 in 1931. Stands on the bank of a great tank to which it has given its name and is a place of some importance in the taluk, being the third largest in point of population, the first town Nāngunēri having only about a thousand people more. Twenty-seven inscriptions were copied from this village in 1927 of which 10 are in *vattieluttu*, all in the Manōnmani temple proving its great antiquity. Two of these relate to the early Pāndya king Māraṇjadayan and the rest to the Chōla king Rāiakēsari “who destroyed the ships at Kandalūr-sūlai.” There is one inscription of a Chōla-Pāndya king, Jatavarman Sundara Chōla-Pāndya and the rest relate mostly to mediaeval Pandyas. The place was of sufficient importance to contain a palace of the king and had a village assembly which issued or registered orders from the king. The village was called Jayangondachōla-chaturvēdimangalam. There are now in it two Vishnu temples one to Ādinātha called Varaguna-Vinnagur-Perumān in the inscriptions. Other inscriptions are dated K.A. 666 and 685 and relate to more recent times. On the bund of the tank is a record of great historical importance inscribed on the four faces of a stone called Vāniyakallu fixed to the bund. The record states that the 32nd sluice of the Manōnmani-ēri having breached in *Māsi* owing to heavy rains Nambi Sankaran Vāsudēvan, agent of the Travancore king Ravi-kōdai Varman at Vijayanārayanam had the breaches in the tank and the channel repaired and in commemoration of it had named the works Vāsudēvan Perungarai and Vāsudēvan-pērāru, respectively. The year corresponds to 1303 A.D. and the Travancore king mentioned is a new discovery which is not found in the Travancore State Manual. Apparently this tank is a very ancient one.

**Vijayanā-
rayanam.**

Last paragraph, line 1.—For “5,333” read “3,551 in Vijayapati. 1931.”

Last sentence.—Substitute :—On a stone in the deserted Ayyanār temple to the east of the village is an inscription, dated 1569 A.D. which says that a gift of lands was made to the temple. The king at the time was Krishnappa Nāyaka of

Madura (1562-1572 A.D.). The sage who performed the sacrifice or *yagam* is said to be Viswāmitra who had brought for his help Rāma and Lakshmana from Ayōdhya of whom the former killed Tātaka, the Rākshasa woman when she came to obstruct the performance of the sacrifice. This claim is manifestly untenable. The place was then in the midst of a forest of *tillai* trees whose juice when drunk ensures long life. The village has a large Mussalman population and Idintakara is one of its hamlets.

SANKARANĀINARKŌIL TALUK.

Alagāpuri. Page 410, paragraph 2.—For “1,954” read “2,013” in 1931 of which 20 per cent were Christians.

Paragraph 3, line 1.—Add after Vādikōttai the following :—
“(population 1,073 in 1931).”

Insert between paragraphs 3 and 4 the following new paragraph :—

**Dārukā-
puram.**

Darukapuram.—Population 1,085 in 1931, one of the five *sthalams* representing the deity in the form of water (one of the five elements), is included in the Talaivankōttai estate and is rich in inscriptions chiefly of the time of the mediaeval Pāndyas. Twenty-five of them were copied in 1915 after the original Gazetteer was written. They are found on the walls of the Madyasthanātha temple. The earliest is dated in the 13th century and relates to the time of Jatavarman Kulasekara Dēva (1190-1217 A.D.) and 6 inscriptions of his time have been deciphered so far. There are also records of the time of Maravarman Sundara Pāndya 1 (1216-1239) “who gave back the Chōla country after having won it.” Still later Pāndyas including the Tinnevely Perumāl Jatavarman Śrīvallabha (1533-1542) who is said to have restored the past times (*Eranthakālamedutha*) also appear in the epigraphs. This Pāndya king is said to have granted in 1541 some lands for preparing annually a calendar or *panchangam*, as did the Maharāṭṭa kings of Tanjore later on. He was born under the star Asvathi and was the son of Abhirāma Parākrama Pāndya. There is no reference to any Travancore rulers, apparently because their authority did not extend to this far northern corner of the district. To the temple at Malayadikurichi, which was the southern hamlet of Parāntaka-chaturvēdīman-galam in Arinādu, a grant was made which is recorded in one of the inscriptions in this village. The grant was made by Maravarman Vikrama Pāndya who is said to have issued orders from his palace at Alliyūr, not far away in Nāttaruppōkku. Apparently, Dārukāpuram formed part of Malayadikurichi.

Alagan Perumāl Parākrama Pāndya (1563–1605) born under the star **Punarvasu** is another king who patronized the temple whose deity was called **Pinakkarukkum-Nāyanār**. It was his brother who is said to have put off his conversion to Christianity by various excuses before the Roman **Rāja Sanyāsi Father de Nobili** of **Madura**.

Paragraph 4, line 1.—For “4,681” read “5,349 in 1931.” Karivalam-vandanalar.

*Add at end :—*It now gives its name to a railway station on the **Virudhunagar-Tenkāsi** chord line. The station itself is situated in a hamlet called **Chinnikulam** which is famous as the birthplace of a Tamil poet named **Annāmalai Reddiār** whose celebrated *Kavadi-chindu* is now sung throughout the Tamil country. He was the *samasthanam* (or court) poet of the **Ūthumalai zamindari** and died about 25 years ago at a very early age. He has come to be known among educated Indians as the **Keats of South India**. The collections of his other poems (**Uthumalai Thanipādal-thirattu**) is noted for the sensuousness of its poetry like **Keats'** and both the poets died of consumption in their 26th year. There are two **ginning factories** in this village.

Paragraph 5, second sentence.—Delete.

*Page 411, paragraph 1.—Add :—*This temple is one of the **Panchasthalams** and God is represented here in the form of fire. Of the numerous inscriptions copied here the earliest is dated 1402 A.D. during the time of **Jatavarman Kulasēkharadēva** who is said to have ascended the throne in 1384 A.D. He was succeeded in the year 1420 by **Vira Pāndya** with whom the builder of the **Tenkāsi temple Arikēsari Parākrama**n was a co-regent. The king who is known as the restorer of ancient times and **Tinnevely Perumāl**, has an inscription dated 1544 A.D. and presented gold to the temple. Still later **Pāndyas** also occur in the inscriptions. They are **Abhirāmā Varatungarāma** (1589 A.D.) the celebration of whose birthday in the temple was provided for in the shape of gift of a tank called **Vahaikulam**, and **Gunarāman Pāndya Kulasēkhara Dikshitar** (1652 A.D.). A copper plate records a grant in 1771 from **Rāmalinga Nāyaka** of **Madura** under the orders of **Nawab Asad Siyal** who is given royal titles. These last **Pāndya** kings made up for their lost kingdom by the encouragement they gave to arts and by the **Vēdic sacrifices** they performed which gained for one of them the title of **Dikshitar**.

*Paragraph 2.—Add.—*In December 1931 there was discovered on the banks of the **Nikshēbanadi**, close by, the remains of a wall and a number of gold Roman *denarii* of **Augustus**, a

necklace with a big Roman gold coin as a pendant and several gold beads. The wall is either a portion of an ancient fort which is believed to have existed here, or belonged to some building of the ancient city which covered the site. The coins have been acquired by the Madras museum, the finder being suitably rewarded.

Nelkattan-
séval.

Paragraph 3, line 1.—For “ 4,166 ” read “ 4,426 in 1931.”

*Add at end :—*The neighbouring country appears to have borne the name of Arinādu in Pāndya times and the present village Ariyūr perhaps stands on the site of the town which gave its name to a province in those ancient days.

Puliyangudi.

Page 412, paragraph 2, line 3.—For “ 15,463 ” read “ 21,173 in 1931.”

*Add at the end of the paragraph :—*The cloths chiefly woven in this village are towels measuring 3 cubits by $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubits (which are very popular with the Malayalis) in long warps measuring 125 yards. Yarn of 20 counts is used and 4 bundles of them are said to yield 7 pieces of 24 towels each, and in all the 285 looms engaged in this village the fly-shuttle is used. Coloured *saris* of a coarse kind for women of the lower classes are also woven here.

The hamlet of Chintāmani was the scene of a serious anti-Shānar rioting in March 1931. The riot was the result of objections of other Hindus to the carrying of a Māriamman idol in procession by Shānars along the Brahman street. Police had to open fire and five persons were killed and several injured.

Sankaranai-
nārkoil.

Paragraph 4, line 4.—For “ 15,182 ” read “ 14,823 in 1931.”

*For the second sentence substitute :—*An incomplete secondary school under the management of a private committee was taken over by the District Board in 1928.

*Page 413, paragraph 1.—Add :—*There is a small colony of Kammas in the village who work in brass and bell-metal. The vessels made are of the common kind, namely water-pots (*kudams*), eating plates and bell-metal *chembus* (goglets). There is nothing special to mention about them except that the trade is now much handicapped by the importation of cheap aluminium, enamel and tin wares.

*Page 415, paragraph 1.—Substitute :—*It is said that there was in the main *gopuram* in the temple a clock designed to read the Indian hours or *naligais* but it is missing now. A dozen inscriptions were copied from the temple whose deity is

called in them Sankaralingaswāmy or Sankara-Nayinār. They are mostly from the later Pāndyas and refer to the temple as being situated in Āri-nādu. The oldest dated inscription is that of Parākrama Pāndya (1470-1499 A.D.) in 1491 A.D. who was apparently the son of Śrīvallabha, the brother and co-regent who completed the tower in the Tenkāsi temple begun by Arikēsari Parākrama (1422-1462 A.D.). He is credited with making several grants to the temple and to the Brahmans. Other chiefs specifically named are Jatavarman Kulasēkhara (1553) who is known otherwise as Salivalipathi Tinnevely Perumāl. His son Ativirārāma Śrīvallabha (1562-1605) made some grants in 1588 A.D. The last person to record any gift in stone was a tahsildar in 1861 A.D. The temple contains several massive sculptures executed in fine style, apparently in the 16th century on the model of those made in the famous Tenkāsi temple.

Paragraph 2.—Insert between this and paragraph 3 the following:—

Sayamalai, population 3,100 in 1931, about five miles south of Kalugumalai, stands on the site of an ancient city. There is for instance, in its ancient temple to Siva an inscription in *vatteluttu*, possibly of Māraṇjadaiyan (765-815 A.D.) in the eighteenth year of his reign or 783 A.D. relating to the gift of a lamp to the temple of Ponnugasinga-Iswara. Of the other inscriptions one is dated 1641 during the reign of the Tinnevely Pāndya king Śivala Varagunan Kulasēkhara who seems to have performed a Vedic sacrifice and earned the title of Dikshitar and his name also appears in an inscription at Karivalamvandanallūr. There is a record of the 14th century of Jatavarman Sundara Pāndya which describes the deity of the temple (Ardhanārīswara) as Umaioru-pagi-sūramudaiya-nayinār, “the lord who has Umai (Parvati) as one half,” a fairly long and descriptive name. Sāyāmalai

Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—Sivagiri, the headquarters of the zamindari is a Panchayat Board with a population of 12,746 in 1931. It contains the office of a sub-registrar, a bench of magistrates, a local fund dispensary and an elementary school. There was a veterinary hospital a few years ago which had to be closed for want of local support. The little town, situated almost in a recess at the foot of the hills, lies in a fertile and well-watered strip of country. The zamindar's residence consists of a collection of old buildings enclosed by a high and newly-built brick wall. Sivagiri.

Page 416, paragraph 2, first sentence.—Substitute:—The zamindar, who belongs to the Vanniyan caste to be distinguished

from the sect of Maravans who call themselves Vannikutti Maravans—traces the foundation of the family's greatness to the favour of a Pāndya king of Madura who deputed a member of the family to command a tract of country around a place called Sandankulam.

Page 419, paragraph 2, last two sentences.—Substitute :— His mother Gnānamani Ammal took charge of the estate, but a reversioner filed a suit for recovery of the estate within six months and Gnānamani Ammal was appointed receiver by the Civil Court. A rival claimant, as also the lady, contested his right to succession on various grounds, but the lady died at the end of 1916 and the suit was decided in favour of the plaintiff who was a second cousin of the deceased zamindar, a decision which was confirmed by the High Court. The rival claimant appealed to the Privy Council but eventually the parties compromised the matter, the court's decision in regard to the succession to the estate being accepted. The present zamindar is Senthatti Kalai Pandya Sinnathambiyār. He is reported to be managing the estate economically. The temple on an adjoining hillock is dedicated to Balasubrahmanya and in the mantapam outside the sanctum are sculptured the figures of a few of the old poligars who were responsible for additions to the temple building.

Tenmalai.

Tenmalai, which is claimed to be the place where the early poligars moved before they transferred their headquarters to Sivagiri, was apparently called Araiyyūr (or Sundara-Pāndya-Chaturvēdimangalam) in the province of Ari-nādu to the temple in which the Sēnapathis and Dandanāyakas (commanders and generals) belonging to Parigraha and Puttur in Anna-nādu sold land during the time of Maravaram Sundara Pāndya, 13th century. Another inscription in his reign registers the gift of some land by the village assembly. The shrine to the goddess appears to have been put up during the time of Jatavarman Vira Pāndya. Though the other parts of this village including the palace of the poligars have disappeared, the temple stands and it is presumed is looked after carefully by the Sivagiri poligar.

Talaivan-
kottai.

Last paragraph.—For "3,085" read "3,726 in 1931." The present holder of the estate is Indran Ramaswami Pandya Talaivar. He succeeded to the *palayam* as a result of the decree in the suit which sought to set aside the adoption.

Vasudēva-
nallār.

Page 420, paragraph 2, line 5.—For "9,882" read "11,904 in 1931."

*Page 421, paragraph 1.—Add:—*On a rock by the side of the road from this village to Sankaranainārkōil is an

inscription of the time of Maravarman Sundara Pandya I or II (early 13th century) registering a gift of land by the residents of the village to the Siva temple and the construction of the gateway to the temple.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*There is some hand-spinning going on in this village and in the neighbouring villages of Palayan-gudi and Viswanāthapēri. About 100 wheels in the first and 400 in the second are said to be at work, the yarn being supplied to the Khadar depot at Rājāpālaiyam for being woven into cloth for export. There is also much weaving going on here, chiefly in coarse female saris and towels of short lengths for Travancore and Malabar markets.

Paragraph 4, line 1.—For “2,433” read “3,072 in 1931.” Virasikha-
mani.

*Page 422, paragraph 3.—Add:—*On a pillar in a rock-out cave is an inscription of a certain king Chakravartin Srivallabha from his seat called Pandyarājan in a palace at Sōlāntaka-chaturvōdimangalam in Paganur-Kurram, making a grant of land. Who this king is and where his palace stood are not clear.

SRĪVAIKUNTAM TALUK.

Page 428, last paragraph, line 1.—For “(population Eral. 4,920)”, substitute “(population 5,044 in 1931).”

*Page 429, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The floods of 1923, 1924 and 1931 affected the village badly. The flood embankment near the village breached, so did several tanks lying to the north of the river above this village. Two miles of the north main channel were levelled up in the floods of 1931 and the embankment has since been strengthened. The Rettai Tirupathi temple in the river-bed has been damaged so much from these floods that it is practically past reconstruction now.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*It would appear that the “union chairman” was a young unmarried man at the time of his death (under 32) and had borne an exemplary character. His father who was alive in 1932 had a dispute with his grandsons by another son over the division of the collections made at the union chairman’s tomb. Fortunately this has been compromised. There is now a metallic idol of the “chairman” in the shrine and some form of regular worship is kept up daily. The shrine and the out-houses which stand on the bank of the river were submerged in the floods, the outhouses of mud-and-palm-leaf being rebuilt soon afterwards.

*Paragraphs 3 and 4.—Substitute:—*The place is inhabited by 3,723 Hindus, 784 Muhammadans and 537 Christians.

There are now two fine churches in the village. The police station which was at Perunkulam was transferred to this village in 1926. It is a great centre of trade, and the main street which contains shops on either side is very narrow.

The bell-metal industry possesses some reputation and the vessels made are of the commonest kind. There are about 50 houses of brass smiths here.

Korkai.

Page 429, last paragraph, line 1.—For “(population 2,573)” substitute “(population 2,835 in 1931).”

Page 431, lines 28–33.—Delete the sentence beginning with “The Portuguese at first . . . useless.”

Page 432, paragraph 1.—Add:—In the north-west of the village there is an old *vanni* tree near which the palace of the Pāndyas is believed to have stood. Under that tree is a stone idol of Hanumān carrying a *kāvadi* on his head, a similar idol being found at the other end of the village. The tank is believed to have formed part of the ancient city and the existence of a temple to the village goddess Vetti-Vēlamman in the bed of the tank tends to corroborate the statement. To this goddess sacrifices are offered by the villagers when the tank-bed is dry. Large stone mortars are also found in the bed of the tank. There is a small temple on the bank of the tank which contains an inscription of Kulōthunga Chōla I (1070–1118 A.D.). This king, as in inscriptions in other parts of the country, boasts of having conquered the Pāndyas, and the existence of this inscription in what was once a Pāndya capital only confirms this boast. The temple is now in the midst of plantain gardens. At the back of this temple a few yards away, runs a stream called the Chittār. Apparently it marks the course of the Tāmbraparni river just before it entered the sea at this village.

Paragraph 2.—Add:—Arikōsari Parākrama Pāndya (1422–1462 A.D.), the famous builder of the Tenkūsi temple, was known as Korkai-vēndan, Lord of Korkai, evidently because Korkai besides being an early Pāndya capital had also been the chief port of the kingdom. It is, however, not likely that the port was at Korkai itself in his time, for Maramangalam to east of Korkai had been in existence for a few centuries already as the inscriptions since discovered in that village show; and that village is believed to have been an extension of the ancient city of Korkai. These inscriptions relate to the time of the Chōla king Kulōthunga I already mentioned and calls the country round about Rājarāja-Pāndianādu, meaning that it had been conquered by Rājarāja the Great, the famous Chōla ruler of the 10th century. The village itself went by the name of Chōlēndrasimha-chaturvēdimangalam. There are also

records of Vira Pāndya, a contemporary of Sundara Pāndya I (1251–1261 A.D.). He was a great conqueror whose victories are said to have extended as far as China, who killed one of the two kings of Ceylon, captured his town and all his royal treasures and planted the Pāndya flag on the Kandyan hills. Apparently Vira Pāndya sailed on his conquering missions from Māramangalam and not Korkai.

To the Nelliappar temple at Tinnevely is still carried some earth and mango leaves for use in the ceremonies connected with the hoisting of the flag preparatory to the commencement of the temple festivals, indicating that orders for the commencement of festivals originally proceeded from the king at Korkai. Several families of Paravārs live in Korkai and Māramangalam and also Sevalai Pillaimars and during his visit to this village the writer was able to pick up numerous bits of workshop waste of *chank*-factories and old broken pottery.

Paragraph 3, first sentence.—*Substitute* :—**Palaya-kayal** or **Old Kayal** (population 1,447 in 1931) ; is the *Kayal* referred to by the great Venetian traveller Marco Polo whose book of travels (*The Book of Ser Marco Polo*) has been edited by Yule and Cordier, 3 vols., *Murray*, 1921. Palaya-kayal.

Page 433, paragraph 1.—*Delete* the fifth sentence beginning with “Punnaikayal, a curious little seaside . . . back.” and *add* at the end of the paragraph the following :—Korkai, the first port of importance in the East Indies in the early years of the Christian era, had been supplanted by Māramangalam in the time of the Chōla conquest and by Palaya-Kāyal when Marco Polo landed in it in 1392 A.D. Māramangalam is about 1½ miles to the east of Kāyal and there are still traces to show that the whole length from Kāyal to Māramangalam was covered by a large city, corroborating Marco Polo’s statement regarding the extensive city of Kāyal and its large volume of trade. There is a tradition in the village that at the time of its abandonment there were a few Europeans, evidently Portuguese, in it. For a note on Punnaikāyal, see Tiruchendūr taluk.

Page 435, paragraph 5, line 1.—*For* “population 2,886” *substitute* “population 3,627 in 1931,” and *add* at the end of the paragraph :—The estate has now been sub-divided into Kārkurichi, Sivapuram and Chokkalingapuram mittas. Arunāchala Ayyar’s descendants are in charge of one of the mittas and still manage the chattram founded by him. Pudukkōttai.

Page 436, paragraph 2.—*For* “(population 5,008)” *read* “(population 5,853 in 1931).” Sāwyerpuram.

Srivaikun-
tam.

Paragraph 3, line 2.—For “(11,005)” read “(10,074 in 1931).”

Page 437, paragraph 1.—Add:—The Kailāsapathy temple in this village contains six inscriptions of the time of Vira Pāndya who was co-regent with Parākrama, the builder of the Tenkāsi temple. They merely record gifts of land to it.

Page 439.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:—In 1932 again the present writer found that the Kōttai-Pillaimars numbered only 60, 40 males and 20 females. Of the females 5 were widows, whom their caste custom prohibits from re-marrying. Twelve were married women of whom at least 3 were past child-bearing age; and 3 were unmarried girls, 2 under 2 years and 1 about 12 years old. Of the 40 men, 17 were married, 5 had married but lost their wives and being between the ages of 50 and 70 cannot hope to marry again in the community, and 18 were unmarried. Of the unmarried men 6 were over 30, and could not hope to marry in the community itself, 10 were boys under 15 and 2 boys between 15 and 20 of whom one appears to be the brother of the spinster of 12; and if, as the writer is assured, marriages could be arranged only if horoscopes agreed and if the other boy's horoscope disagreed, this girl should either remain unmarried or become the wife of one of the unmarried men, the youngest of whom would be at least 20 years older than herself. If the two little girls just a year old lived up to 15, their bridegrooms must come from among the 10 boys between 15 and 12 living in 1932. There are 25 houses inside the fort of which 11 must become extinct sooner or later as their inmates are either old childless widows or widowers or unmarried men, unless any of them had recourse to adopting boys from houses which have more than one boy to perpetuate the line. There are only six children under ten in the community, among the families in which there are married women and the hopes of continued existence of this curious people are not, as Mr. Molony predicted in 1911, bright at all.* Fortunately a few young men in the community have recently taken to English education in recent years and one of them is a lawyer practising at Srivaikuntam itself and another is a student in the Madras Engineering College. As a result of the consolidation of the estates for want of heirs the wealth of the community concentrates in a few hands, and owing to careful management bordering on niggardliness, has greatly increased in value.

* For a further note on this caste see *Census of India, Madras, Part I, by M. W. M. Yeatts, I.C.S., 1932, pages 338-9*. The building of the temple to Ulagamma, goddess of fertility, just outside the fort wall, has a pathetic significance.

*Page 440, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The fort is dangerously close to the bank of the river, but, whether by accident or design, has escaped the ravages of the floods that have swept through the Tāmbraparni valley during the years 1923, 1924 and 1931. Breaches always occurred so high up in the river that the flood waters swept the country beyond Srivaikuntam except once during the last three floods.

Pate-managar, hamlet of Śrīmūlkarai village, population 2,229 in 1931, is a new settlement with a large Muhammadan population with well laid out and broad streets and a fine mosque whose towers are visible for several miles around. The inhabitants, mostly Muhammadans, were originally residents of Mahilyannapuram, hamlet of Kilpidagai-Varadarajapuram, until 1914 when that hamlet was seriously damaged by floods in the Tāmbraparni river. Mr. Pate who was Sub-Collector of the division at the time, acquired the site of the present village away from the line of the floods and about two miles from the river and the present flourishing settlement was started in it. The village is irrigated from four tanks fed by the Marudūr-Kilakāl channel and stands at the point where there is a diversion from the Tuticorin-Srivaikuntam road to Eral village. The residents are mostly land-holders or traders, some of the latter having business connections with Ceylon and the Straits. The mosque is said to have cost the Muhammadans about a lakh of rupees to build. Pāte-mānagar.

*Paragraph 3, first sentence.—Substitute:—***Tuticorin** population 60,395 in 1931, a municipal town and an important port, is the headquarters of a sub-collector, an assistant superintendent of police, a port officer, a deputy tahsildar (who is also a sub-magistrate) and a sub-registrar; it contains also the office of the superintendent of pearl and chank fisheries, the courts of a sub-judge and a district munsif and the usual post and telegraph offices. Tuticorin.

*Last sentence.—Substitute:—*The water troubles of the place referred to in pages 355-56 * have fortunately disappeared, with the advent of the Valanād water-supply scheme which has given the town the benefit of a good and plentiful supply of water.

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute:—*The town contains a hospital, originally maintained from municipal and local funds but now taken over by Government, and an unusually large number of schools, among which may be mentioned the Caldwell high school maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the St. Xavier's high school belonging to the Roman

Catholics and a privately managed "Saraswathi Anglo-Vernacular school" to which Mr. Andrew Harvey of Tuticorin, partner of Messrs. A. & F. Harvey gave a donation of Rs. 10,000 and the "Victoria Mary elementary school" for girls managed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The municipality maintained 10 elementary schools in 1932 of which 2 were for Muhammadan boys and one for Muhammadan girls and two for other girls. A convent school is run by a sisterhood of French nuns in the Victoria Extension road. In addition, there were several elementary schools belonging to other missionary bodies or private persons.

*Page 441, last paragraph ending in page 442.—Substitute :—*Of Tuticorin before the arrival of the Portuguese, we know only that it was a village inhabited by Paravans; and as the Portuguese chose it, however, as the place of their first settlement on this coast we may conjecture that the natural advantages of its situation had already made it a place of some importance. After the agreement entered into with the Paravans on the question of their conversion to Christianity and the management of the pearl fisheries the Portuguese, with the permission of the Travancore king, established a factory in this seaport town placing at its head a Capitan appointed by the viceroy at Goa as his representative with the Paravans and the superintendent of the Portuguese commerce along that coast. Under the Madura rule which succeeded Travancore's in 1544 the privileged position of this Capitan was maintained; of the unfriendly relations of that Capitan with the Madura Representative and of his removal to Punnai-kayal reference is made in the note under the latter place. An interesting reference to Tuticorin is contained in a letter of St. Francis Xavier's of the year 1544 which relates to an attack made upon the village by the "Badagas" (*Vadugans*), that is, the emissaries of the Vijayanagar rulers and their Nāyaka subordinate of Madura. The Capitan's ship was burnt, his house destroyed and pillaged and he himself had to take refuge in the islands. About 1563, however, friendly relations had been restored and all things went on normally till 1631 when the Paravas of Tuticorin, menaced this time with unjust taxes from the Capitan, brought complaints against him before the Nāyaka who was on a pilgrimage at that time to the pagoda at Tiruchendūr; on this Tirumala had the Capitan seized. Then as a reprisal for such an insult and to overawe the Jesuits who were believed to have instigated the complaints the viceroy sent a fleet of 12 vessels on an errand of devastation along the coast during which several of the Parava villages were burnt and destroyed. The unfriendly relations of Madura with the Portuguese have been described in pages 231-232.* A curious

* *Mr. Pata's District Gazetteer.*

relic (probably the only one) of the days of the Portuguese occupation is a tombstone bearing an inscription in Tamil characters and dated 2nd December 1618. The stone, which originally lay in the compound of the Fort Press and has since been removed to the English church, commemorates "Susanna, daughter of Juan De Cruz, Syndic," and Mr. J. J. Cotton in his "List of Inscriptions on Tombs and Monuments" believes that the inscription possesses the interest of being the oldest known mortuary legend in Tamil characters over a European or Eurasian. Father Castets, S.J. of Trichinopoly, however, suggests that it is very likely that Susanna was the daughter of a Parava Christian burgher who bore a Portuguese name, as many Paravas do at present.

*Page 448, paragraph 2.—For the first 14 lines substitute :—*The port has two Chambers of Commerce (the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, whose members represent European firms and the Indian Chamber of Commerce representing the Indian merchants). The old Port Conservancy Board was abolished in 1924 when the Port Trust Board was established by Madras Act II of 1924. This Board has 13 trustees. There are eight European firms carrying on business in the place: the Madura Company, agents for the British India Steam Navigation Company; Messrs. Volkart Bros., agents for the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., and exporters of cotton, fibre and senna; Messrs. A. & F. Harvey (managing directors of the Coral Mills, Ltd.), agents for three lines of steamers and general traders; the Bombay Company, exporters of cotton; Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co.; the Burma Oil Co.; and the Asiatic Petroleum Co. The Imperial Bank of India and the National Bank, Ltd., have agencies in the place. Indian traders and brokers—Paravas, Vellalars, Shanars and Muhammadans—are innumerable and among Indian firms F. Pereira & Sons are agents of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and proprietors of Bravi Senna Baling Press. Besides its seaborne trade, the town has extensive dealings with the taluks of Srivaikuntam, Tiruchendūr and Kōilpatti and is an important centre in the east and south for the distribution and collection of goods. The coolies recruited by the Ceylon Labour Commission are embarked and landed here and form the bulk of the 100,000 passengers who usually pass through the port in the year. The number of passengers used to be twice and thrice as much but since the construction of Dhanushkōdi-Talaimannār route to Ceylon much of the passenger traffic has been diverted along that route. The Ceylon Government has a substantial camp ten miles outside Tuticorin at Tattapārai where the intending emigrants are detained under medical observation before they are allowed to embark.

Page 449, paragraph 2, line 2.—For the words “ 60 tons’ burden and upwards ” read “ 180 tons’ burden and upwards.”

Add at the end of the paragraph :—Three cross piers were built between 1926 and 1930 and the foreshore has been considerably extended by reclamation from the sea.

Page 450, paragraph 3. —Substitute :—The unique position of Tuticorin explains why for centuries it has been one of the largest ports in South India. The almost land-locked Gulf of Mannar in which it is situated is rarely visited by storms and the harbour itself has the shape of a horse-shoe with the opening towards the inside of the gulf, and has calm water throughout the year both inside and outside. Hare island, upon which the light-house is situated, affords considerable protection to the lighters and other craft in the south and south-east winds and is again protected by Church island in the north-east monsoon. The ships that now anchor 5 miles off the shore unload into lighters and only such goods as can be man-handled are landed at all. Trade would naturally receive considerable help if modern methods of unloading at quays could be introduced. A boat channel has had to be maintained to a depth of 10 feet from the 2-fathom line to the jetties for the cargo boats which range from 30 to 130 tons to ply between the vessels at anchor and the piers and jetties. The port is equipped with 3 piers and 3 cross jetties and the South Indian Railway runs parallel to the cross jetties from which passengers and goods can be transhipped to launches and lighters. About Rs. 17,00,000 have been spent since 1911-12 in affording increased facilities for the landing and shipping, storing and clearing of goods ; the improvements include the three new cross jetties, taking over the old customs goods shed, two new goods sheds, reclamation, revetment, consolidating reclaimed land for cart and motor traffic to the jetties for shipment of cargo, electric installation, etc. In 1920, a scheme was suggested to construct a deep-water harbour. The scheme was to construct a dock (to be built in successive stages) with deep-water quays near Hare Island and a dredging entrance channel 30 feet deep extending from the dock to the 5-fathom line. The cost of the first instalment of the scheme was put at Rs. 144 lakhs. It was found when actual borings were taken that the dredging alone would cost 87 lakhs of rupees. The Harbour Engineer-in-Chief prepared an alternative scheme which was estimated to cost about Rs. 40 lakhs. The scheme was to construct a narrow land-locked canal through the reef and island with sidings for vessels to lie in and with a small but sufficient turning basin at the western extremity. The scheme was sanctioned. In 1926 after the first year’s dredging, the Engineer-in-Chief

submitted further proposals and the revised scheme involved an additional expenditure of about 15 lakhs of rupees. Meanwhile the port of Tuticorin was separated from the Eastern group of ports and a Port Trust Board was constituted. The Board was prepared to spend up to Rs. 60 lakhs. The revised scheme was referred to the Expert Engineers who suggested an alternative scheme for the construction of a harbour near the town of Tuticorin at a cost of Rs. 140 lakhs. The Port Trust suspended the operations already begun and the Engineer-in-Chief was asked to prepare a separate detailed estimate for the construction and maintenance of a complete harbour (1) at Hare Island, (2) at a site fronting Tuticorin. The estimates prepared were for Rs. 123 lakhs in respect of (1) and Rs. 162½ lakhs in respect of (2).

In June 1929, however, the Port Trust Board passed a resolution that it was unable to finance any scheme in excess of Rs. 60 lakhs. The scheme for further development of the harbour has therefore been abandoned, after the Board had incurred an expenditure of 30 lakhs of rupees on the harbour works. Tuticorin with its present antiquated methods of landing and shipping can however hardly hope to maintain its level of trade, with a powerful rival in Cochin. With a complete deep water harbour the trade of the port is bound to increase and with that the prosperity of South India; and it is yet possible with easier financial conditions in the Local and India Governments that a good harbour scheme may be taken up at some future period, for this port and carried out.

TENKĀSI TALUK.

*Page 451, paragraph 2, first sentence.—Substitute:—*In regard to density of population Tenkāsi comes fourth among the taluks and during the 20 years 1911–1931 showed the greatest increase (26·2) in population of any taluk in the district.

*Paragraph 3, last line.—Substitute:—*The main line of the South Indian Railway enters the taluk on the south-west and after leaving Tenkāsi runs into Travancore territory. Another line of the same railway connects Tenkāsi with Virudhunagar and runs through the north-west part of the taluk.

Page 453, paragraph 3, line 1.—For “ (population 3,090) ” Alankulam.
substitute “ (population 4,105 in 1931.) ”

Delete the fourth sentence.

Add at the end of the paragraph :—Several places in South India claim credit as having been the spots where one or other of the events of the great Indian epic occurred. Thus the

story about Rāma going after the Māya (illusive) *mān*, a golden deer, at the request of his wife, is localized at Poy-mān-karadu 5 miles from Salem and a number of villages round about it is said to have been the exact spots where the hero aimed his arrow and shot the elusive beast*; similarly Perumukal and a number of villages round about it in South Arcot are credited with having been the hermitage of Vālmiki, the author of the Rāmāyana, where, apart from his getting the necessary inspiration to sing the epic, he gave shelter to Sita who gave birth to twin sons in that place†.

Ohokkam-
patti.

Page 454, paragraph 2, line 1.—For “(6,553)” substitute “(7,993 in 1931).”

Page 457, last paragraph.—Substitute:—The ex-zamindar who spent his last days at Kuttālam died in 1892 without issue and there are now said to be no representatives of his family alive. These zamindars specially patronized the temple at Kuttālam, and statues of some of them are found in the *mahamantapam* in it. A choultry built and endowed by Chinnananja Tēvan is in charge of the district board at present; and almost across the street is the Valangapuli Vilas, another choultry, built by the notorious zamindar Valangapuli Tevan who was a state prisoner in the Gooty fort and was the grandfather of the last zamindar. The last zamindar apparently lived in this building until his death.

Kadaiya-
nallūr.

Page 458, paragraph 2, line 1.—For “(17,077)” substitute “(23,819 in 1931).”

Last sentence.—Substitute:—In population the place stands second in the taluk. About a third of it are Muhammadans. The village is a railway station on the chord line.

Page 459.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:—Thirty inscriptions have since been copied, mostly records of Pāndya kings. The village is called in the inscriptions Kadaiyālūr, Kadaigālanallūr and Marudūr-Kōttai. There is reference in one of them to a *math* called Tyagakanjāri in which provision was made for feeding 10 way-farers during the time of Sundara Pāndya I, “who took the Chola country and was crowned at Mudikondacholapuram.” As usual these inscriptions chiefly relate to gifts to one temple or other. The deity in the Vishnu temple is called Kariamānicka Perumāl. Its chief patron was apparently Jatavarman Perumāl Kulasēkhara “who revived old times,” and reigned from 1534 to 1542.

* F.J. Richard's District Gazetteer for Salem, part II, pp. 235-236.

† W. Francis' District Gazetteer for South Arcot, page 366.

These two temples appear to have been rebuilt or renovated by Jatavarman Parākrama *alias* Kulasēkhara, a nephew of the builder of the Tēnkasi temple, who, like his distinguished uncle, took a delight in building temples.

Paragraph 3, line 1.—For “(1,218)” substitute “(1,327 in Kuttālam. 1931).” For “Assistant” read “Assistant or Deputy.”

Page 461.—Add at the end of the page:—It is now used as a rest-house for pilgrims. Alongside it is the Tīrūnāvukkarasu matam, the gift of a Virava Pandāram of Tinnevely, where the idol of the Tamil saint is kept and pooja is offered daily. During festivals pilgrims are allowed to stay in this matam also.

The temple is rich in inscriptions. Two were copied in 1895 and 85 in 1917. Fourteen of the latter relate to Chōla times and are in *vatteluttu*. Four more in the same character belong to the time of Sadaiyan Māran of the first Pāndya dynasty and the rest are all Pāndya inscriptions of the second and subsequent dynasties. Of the Chōla inscriptions, 8 belong to Parākesari Varman who was a Madurai-kondān, that is, Parantaka I. A record of his successor Rājārāja I (980-1013 A.D., E.R. 454 of 17) registers a grant of lands by the residents of Vikrama-Pāndyanallūr, a village in Kōttūr-nādu, which was a subdivision of Illamandalam, to this temple, which proves that both the Pāndya country and Ceylon or Illamandalam were subject to the great Chōla king. It also says that the temple to Kuttalanāthar having become dilapidated, the inscriptions that were previously engraved in *vatteluttu* on it were taken down and re-engraved in Tamil. This shows that in the early Pāndya times the characters employed in writing were mostly *vatteluttu* and that this script gradually gave place to Tamil which came into use during the time of Rājārāja I. It is very probable that the Tamil script was unknown in this part of South India prior to his time. In fact, all the inscriptions discovered in the district and assignable to a period earlier than Rājārāja I's have actually been found to be in *vatteluttu* characters. The Tamil records of Parāntaka I found in the Kuttālam temple are therefore believed to be merely copies of older ones in *vatteluttu*. There is also an inscription of Rājendra Chōla I, called here Parākēsari Rājendra Simha, who succeeded his father Rājārāja. The inscriptions of Māran-jadaiyan, the early Pāndya king, call the place Tirukkurrālam or Śreekkurrālam. Maravarman Vira Pāndya, who was co-regent with Arikēsari Parākrama who built the Tenkāsi temple also appears in two inscriptions. Among the donors to the temple were a number of ladies who provided for the *abhishekam* or bathing of the goddess. An inscription dated 1337 A.D.

tells that Jatavarman Parākrama Pāndya constructed the central shrine *vimanam* from its foundation to the pinnacle (*stūpi*) as well as the *rāthimantapam* and *mahāmantapam*. Apparently the temple was reconstructed at the time. These records further show that lands were granted to various Brahmans for reciting the Vēdas and for assisting in the worship and that lands set apart for temple servants, accountants and watchmen were on their death transferred by royal order to other persons appointed to these offices. A Brahman made a grant in 1531 A.D. for the recitation of the Vēdas during the early morning service, known as Parākrama Pāndyan *sandhi*. Prince Tinnevely Perumāl Vīra-Venbamālai of the 16th century was another patron of the temple and several grants appear in his name in that century. Certain devotees provided for the recitation of Gṇānasambanda's poems. The latest inscription, dated 1597 A.D. refers to an Alagan Perumāl Ati-Virarama *alias* Śrīvallabha who seems to have been one of the last of the Tinnevely Pandyas.

Page 463, line 30.—For the word “ zamindarini of Sivagiri,” read “ Rāja of Rāmṇād.”

*Add at the end of the page:—*The Assistant Epigraphist attempted to decipher the inscription but failed. He says: “ It appears to me as if he (the hermit) must have been a man of some mystic learning to whom we perhaps owed the curious record as also some other equally bewildering figures engraved on the south-west corner of the bottom boulder in the cavern. The characters, or rather symbols, are quite unintelligible to me. They bear no resemblance except by accident to any of the known vernacular alphabets of Southern India.”

*Page 464, paragraph 2.—Add:—*Certain Vellālas of Illanji in this taluk at the foot of the ghats own the Unjakatty, Udayam, China Ramakal, and Peria Ramakal estates, a Maravar ryot of Virakēralampudūr the Kuliratti and the descendants of Dr. V. Varadappa Nayudu of Madras, the Terkumalai estates. These estates grow oranges, plantains, pomeloes, coconuts, jack, limes and guavas; and the last two also coffee and cardamoms. The Hope, Marika and Vasudēva estates are now under the control of the Forest Department.

*Page 465, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The bulk of the spacious compound of Jagannātha Rao's bungalow has been divided into small plots and sold for house sites, and are now crowded with small buildings. The Kannādi (glass) bungalow is no longer owned by Ramsingh's descendants; it is now called “ Malli bungalow,” after its Sourashtra owner. Many of the poligars of the southern districts also own bungalows here, the most

noteworthy of them being Rāmnād, Singampatti, Ettaiyāpuram, Seithūr, Talaivankottai and Sivagiri. Among others may be mentioned those built by Dr. Varadappa Nayudu of Madras and that owned by the representatives of Vengu Pacha's estate, these two being situated at Kasmispuram.

The station has also become famous in recent years as the headquarters of the Dattatrēya mutt built by a Brahman sanyasi, popularly known as Sri Mownananda Saraswati Swamigal. The mutt stands about two furlongs from the temple fronting the road and in the midst of an extensive site. The Swamigal originally belonged to an orthodox family in Andhra Desa but had spent several years in South Arcot and Tanjore districts, before he was found in the hills at Kuttālam and requested to establish the Dandayuthapani temple near the falls which was done in 1909. He has been under a vow of silence for over thirty years and founded the mutt in 1919, which serves as his headquarters. He is an *Advaitin* (believer in Absolute Monism) and in the *mutt* there are shrines dedicated to Siva and Vishnu alike, the presiding deity being Sri Raja Rajeswari or the Divine Mother. His disciples come from all classes of Hindus and include several zamindars, merchants, lawyers and Government officials. The swamiji is credited with intense yogic powers and is frequently sought after for his grace by devotees.

Page 465, last paragraph, line 1.—For “ (3,679) ” read Pānpulipat-
“(4,279 in 1931).” nam or
Pānpuli.

Page 466, paragraph 1.—The following details about the Marava woman have now been ascertained. Her name was Sivagāmi Ammal. She came from Neduvayal, 4 miles away and became a *paradesi* (or nun) while yet young soon after she lost her husband. She lived by begging and one day approached the big ryots of the village to whom she stated that God Subrahmanya appeared to her in a dream and asked her to recover from certain persons lands that once belonged to the temple. A ryot immediately gave up 20 acres of temple wet land which he had kept as his own till then, and they were made over in the name of the idol with Sivagami-paradesi as the Hukdār. Several other persons also voluntarily gave up possession of lands which were believed to have belonged to the temple at some time or other. She even approached the Collector (Sir Henry Levinge) who was pleased to allot 22 kōttahs of land suitable for wet cultivation on darkhast for the benefit of the temple. She also filed suits against various trespassers to recover property originally belonging to the deity. On her death the temple authorities built a matam over her and daily pooja was also done to it by the dēvasthanam. It is a special

object of worship for Maravas. The matam is now in disrepair.

Surandai. *Last paragraph, line 2.—For “13,149,” read “15,728 in 1931.”*

Page 467, paragraph 1.—Add at end :—The mission also runs an incomplete secondary school in the village.

Tenkāsi. *Paragraph 3, line 1.—For “(population 19,940)” read “(population 27,338 in 1931).”*

Add at end :—The C.M.S. sold their incomplete secondary school to the district board which has since raised it to a high school. The panchayat board includes, besides Tenkāsi, Puliūr, Mēlagaram, part of Kuttālam and three other small villages. The Muhammadan population of the panchayat board is two-ninths of the total, but in Tenkāsi proper it is 30 per cent.

Page 469.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2 :—The mantapam referred to in the above paragraph is known as the Olakka or rathi mantapam. The sculptures in it represent two Natarājas, Kāli, Vira-Bhadra, Manmatha (Cupid with his characteristic weapons, the sugarcane bow and lotus arrow), Rathi (the goddess of beauty seated with ease on a swan) another Vira-Bhadra trampling a demon whom he is in the act of stabbing with a sword, Krishna or a second Manmatha playing a flute, and two female images representing some attendant deities. As regard the Vishnu temple within the enclosure it is learnt from the inscriptions that it was built during the time of Alagan Perumāl Kulasōkhara-deva (1429–1473) by a Brahman officer of the king named Thiruvāli-Srīrangarāja Brahmadhirājan. This shrine has a fine porch in it with some sculptures, believed to represent the Pāndya kings. The inscriptions in the Perumāl temple in the same village show that that temple was built by Athivīrarāma Śrīvallabha (1563–1605 A.D.) It was apparently to this temple that the Vishnu idol in the shrine built by the Brahman was removed later on. That is how the shrine to Vishnu within the Viswanatha temple came to be left vacant. The fine hall in front of the shrine to the goddess in the Siva temple was the work of a resident Mudali in A.D. 1572 and was opened during the “milk” festival when the goddess is represented as having suckled Manickavāchagar.

The Viswanātha temple also contains numerous inscriptions of the later Pāndyas. Nine inscriptions were copied in 1895, 30 in 1909, 14 in 1912 and 125 in 1917. The bulk of them relate to the Pāndyas of the 16th and early 17th centuries

though several inscriptions of the original builder Arikēsari, his brothers and nephews also occur. There is a reference to a *matam* close to the car-stand outside the temple, which no longer survives. One of the kings who was lavish in his gifts to the temple was Tirunelveli Perumāl Vira-Venbanālai *alias* Dhanna Perumāl, son of Abhirāma Parākrama. He is supposed to have reigned from 1551-1564 A.D. Grants have been made to temple servants for recitation of Vēdas and works of the Tamil saints and for watchmen, accountants, treasurers and trustees and these were transferred to their successors when the original holders died without issue or left the service. It is very probable that the latter day Pāndyas had made Tenkāsi their capital. There are a few inscriptions of the Travancore chiefs of Jētunganādu. They had evidently occupied the southern part of the district and had their palace at Eruvādi, Valliyūr and Kalakkād. In 1525 A.D. a Travancore chief (Sankaranārayana Bhūtala Vira) repaired the Viswanātha temple whose festivals and services were also not being properly conducted then and reconsecrated the idol and ordered the renewal of services. The bridge across the Chittār, says the writing on a slab close to it, was built by public subscription in 1852 A.D. when Mr. C. J. Bird was Collector.

*Page 469, paragraph 3.—Add:—*This temple is dedicated to Kulasēkhara Udayār or Kulasēkharanāthar and the inscriptions in it show that it was built in the middle of the 15th century by Jatilavarman Śrīvallabha on the eastern side of Tenkāsi and on the north bank of the Chittār river. Extensive lands were set apart for worship thrice daily, besides other special festivals. The village round about was called Kulasēkharanallūr. It is not known why the temple is going to ruin. It is curious that the main gate-way of the temple should open into a lane at the back of two streets. Apparently the streets were formed after the temple was built and either the construction of the temple was against the wishes of the villagers or the temple itself was eclipsed by the great Viswanātha temple within a short distance of it.

Last paragraph, line 2.—For “(2,614)” read “(3,574 in 1931).”

Virakēralam-
pudūr.

*Page 471.—Add at the end:—*The junior widow Minākshisundara-nāchiyar adopted a boy in 1920 alleging that she had authority to adopt from her husband. She died in July 1921 and five persons claimed the estate. One was the father's sister's son of the adopted zamindar who died in 1891. Another claimant was the adopted son of the junior widow. The third claimant was Subbayya Tēvan, a maternal uncle of

the last zamindar. The senior widow and a distant cousin were other claimants. The litigation terminated in 1931 by the district judge decreeing the estate in favour of the maternal uncle. This decision is being contested in appeal.

. TINNEVELLY TALUK.

Page 472, paragraph 3.—Delete the following:—"Tachanallur is the only union."

Gangai-kondān.

Last paragraph, line 1.—For "(population 3,495)" substitute "(population 3,731 in 1931)."

Page 473, line 10.—For "Vira-Rājendra II" read "Vira-Rājendra I."

For the third sentence from the bottom substitute:—Of these one is Māranjadaiyan, that is Sadaiyan, the son of Māran. He is identified with Parāntaka Nedunjadaiyan of the Velvikudi grant or Varaguna Mahārāja of the Sinnamanūr plates, and is also referred to as Māranjadaiyan in the Anamalai records. He is believed to have reigned from 765 to 815 A.D. His inscriptions are all in *vatteluttu* characters.

Page 474, paragraph 1.—Add:—There were in 1932 only two male members among these Rājus. These have taken Vellāla wives and are petty traders. The mud fort still exists, close by the roadside and in front of the Siva temple. It is hard to believe that they are the sole representatives of the Pāndya kings; they claim to be so themselves, but can advance no proof for the claim except their living in a mud-fort and their having so few relations.

Krishnā-puram.

Paragraph 4, line 1.—For "(population 406)" substitute "(population 487 in 1931)."

Add at the end of the paragraph:—The villagers assert that the temple was built by Krishnadēva Rāya of Vijayanagar but the inscriptions belie the assertion and the copper-plate grant of Sadāsivaraya in the temple distinctly says that this Vijayanagar king granted a number of villages at the request of Krishnappa Nāyaka of Madura. This particular plate is dated 1567 A.D. and Krishnadēva Rāya lived about 50 years earlier.

Page 475, paragraph 1.—The *ranga mantapam* referred to above lies on the right as you enter the gate, and the carvings, though excellent, can hardly be compared to those found in the temples of Tinnevelly, Tirukkurungudi, Kalakkad or Tenkāsi; and the mantapams containing these sculptures

are called Virappa Nāyakan mantapams and were apparently built by Virappa Nāyaka, son of Krishnappa Nāyaka of Madura.

Paragraph 2, line 1.—For “(population 719)” substitute Manappadaividu.
“(population 793 in 1931)”.

Page 476, paragraph 2.—Add :—Fourteen inscriptions were copied from this village in 1909. Two of them refer to a *biksha matah* in the village presided over by a monk who was called Umaiorubāga Mudaliyār. The *mutt* had something to do with the service in the temple. The village is called Manappadaividu alias Ambalathadinallūr, the north-east hamlet of Srivallavanmangalam. One of the inscriptions was in the reign of the Chōla King Kulōthunga I (1070–1118) when this part of the country was called Rājarāja-Pāndyanadu. Another inscription was in the reign of Maravarman Sundara Pāndya II “who was pleased to take every country.” There is an inscription of Vira Pāndya Tirunelveliperumāl, which refers to certain coins called Nenmēni Kaliyugarāman *panam* and is, dated 670 K.A., that is 1442 A.D. There are three other inscriptions of the same or the next year and one of K.A. 719 and the last refers to a Bhūtalavira Mārthānda Varman, chief of Jayatunganādu, the Travancore king who had at that time, the Tinnevely district under his control. A Vishnu temple called Anaikātha Perumāl (God that protected the dam) was built by one of the king’s servants named Seynandumāmani during the time of Vikrama Pāndya, whose date is lost.

Paragraph 4, line 1.—For “population 1,142” substitute Mānār.
“population 1,284 in 1931.”

Add at the end of the paragraph :—This Karūr Sidhar was a Brahman saint who was so famous that Rājarāja the Great invited him to consecrate the great temple that he built at Tanjore. He was deserted by his own caste-men for accepting forbidden food from the hands of the Panchamas. There is a shrine to him in the Siva temple at Karūr and another in the great temple at Tanjore behind the big tower. The latter shrine is more frequented than the big temple in which it is situated. This village and a few others in the district are connected with various incidents in the story of the Rāmāyana, for here Rama espied the deer that was eluding him from Māyamānkurichi in the Tenkāsi taluk about 8 miles away, from which he was chasing him (vide page 453). About 4 miles to the west of Mānūr (in Chokkampatti village limits) is Sitākurichi where stands on the left bank of the river Chittār a solitary standing image said to be Sitā’s (Rāma having gone after the deer and Lakshmana after Rāma) with a small spring

beneath it, which empties itself in the river. There is a Jātayuthirtham on the bank of the river Tāmbraparni a little way off and about 3 miles below the Tinnevely Bridge. Here bits of rock in the form of balls are found in the river-bed and these are said to represent oblation balls of food which Rama gave to the spirit of the great eagle Jātāyu who had died in that spot fighting with Rāvana.

*Page 477, paragraph 2.—Add:—*The inscription about Māranjadaiyan (765–815 A.D.) is valuable as it describes the rules of membership of the *mahāsabha* or great assembly of Mananilainallūr which was the name given to this village in the inscriptions.

Palamcottā.

Paragraph 3, line 1.—For “(population 44,909)” substitute “(population 51,990 in 1931)”.

*Last sentence.—Substitute:—*The district judge no longer resides in Kokkarakulam in the old bungalow, but lives in a Government bungalow built for him on the Palamcottā High Ground; but the Collector continues to live in the bungalow of the zamindar of Ettiyāpuram on the Tinnevely side of the river.

*Page 480, paragraph 2.—Add:—*The *dhamdhama medu* has practically disappeared now.

Page 481, first paragraph, line 4.—For “Pulipirai” substitute “Pulpirai (grass house).”

Page 482, paragraph 2, line 4.—For “Tiruvakād” substitute “Tiruvērkādu.”

*Add at the end of the paragraph:—*Vengu Mudaliyār was a native of Tiruvērkādu in the Sriperumbudūr taluk of the Chingleput district and emigrated to Palamcottā where his mother's brother was engaged in the Company's cotton trade. The young man by his enterprise and honest dealing rose to be *dubash* to the Company's Commercial Resident there. The Brāṇḍiswarar and Kāmaswāmi temples mentioned above were built by him in 1802. The expenses of worship in these temples are met by his descendants. The Chitra Sabha (now partly repaired), is a fine hall constructed by him almost opposite one of these temples; so is the mantapam on the bank of the river where a festival called Thai-pūsam is celebrated in January-February. Two stone-revetted tanks near the Palamcottā temples were also dug by him. His charities extended to the temples at Tiruchendūr and Kuttālam, to the former of which he built a silver *chaparam* (or *machan*) which was renewed recently by his descendants at a cost of Rs. 11,000. His important charity however is the Gnānamani Ammāl choultry situated within a few yards of the Tinnevely Bridge

in the midst of a fine garden. A number of people are given free food every day and a dozen Brahman free boy-boarders are taught the *Vedas*. The present holder of his vast estate Mr. Pingalanēsa Mudaliyār is the fifth in descent from him and resides in Madras and Palamcotta.

*Page 483, paragraph 1.—Add :—*The Trinity church was largely extended and renovated in 1932 and was dedicated in December of that year. A printing press now occupies the “Tennampillai Bungalow.”

*Paragraph 3, first sentence.—Substitute :—*The Kokkarakulam bungalow till recently the residence of the district judge was built by Mr. Lushington on his transfer from Ramnad in 1801.

*Penultimate sentence.—Substitute :—*From 1809 till 1826 the building was occupied by successive Commercial Residents* ; about 1850 the property came into the possession of the C.M.S. and from that date was occupied at intervals until recently by the district judge. The building was acquired by Government in 1907 and now houses the offices of the district educational officer, the district agricultural officer, the deputy inspectors of schools, Tinnevely and Muhammadan ranges, the deputy registrar of co-operative societies and the official receiver.

Page 484, paragraph 1.—Fourth line from bottom :—For “district press” substitute “district registrar’s office, Palamcotta.”

Page 485, paragraph 2, line 4.—For “14,500” substitute “16,856.”

*Add at the end :—*This place is also noted for its fine carpets. Carpets of different sizes from 6’ to 15’ long and 3’ to 7½’ wide are woven. Strong thick yarn is used and carpets for tents and music and other halls are a speciality, the workmen being chiefly Muhammadans. Their price has considerably gone down in recent years and the industry is not now as paying as it was once.

Paragraph 3, line 1.—For “(population 3,667)” substitute Sivalappéri “(population 3,236 in 1931).”

*Page 486, paragraph 1.—Add at the end :—*The choultry of the Dalavāy Mudaliyārs is not so much used now as it was originally, the chief reason being that pilgrims to Ramēswaram prefer the train or the bus to a slow road journey by stages.

* It is still occasionally referred to as “Sullivan’s bungalow” after Mr. J. S. Sullivan, who was Commercial Resident from 1814 to 1835.

*Paragraph 2.—Add :—*There are two cattle-fairs, one in April and the other in September.

*Paragraph 3, second sentence.—Substitute :—*The Pāndya records (which are in the *vatteluttu* script) run in the name of Sadaiyan Māran, that is Maran, son of Sadaiyan, an ancient Pandya king whose period has been fixed by epigraphists as 765-815 A.D.

*Add at the end of the paragraph :—*The village is apparently called Then-Thirumāl-Irunjōlai and was so called in the inscription of the Pāndya king Sadaiyan Māran which records a gift by the queen of a certain Satrubayankara Muttaraiyan to the local temple. The Chōlas of the Vijayālaya line are believed to have supplanted Mutturāsas in Tanjore about the time of Sadaiyan Māran. Whether these Mutturāsas had anything to do with the Tinnevelly Muthuraiyans of that time is not however clear. It may perhaps be that a Mutturāsa queen of Tanjore gave an endowment to the Sivalappēri temple as one of its devotees and not as the queen of one who ruled that part of the country.

Tachanallūr. *Page 487, paragraph 3, line 1.—For “ (population 1,355) ” substitute “ (9,483 in 1931 for all the villages constituting it, that for Tachanallūr alone being 1,555). ”*

*Page 488, first paragraph.—Add :—*The Kuttālam estates have long since passed out of the hands of Rāmsingh’s descendants.

Tinnevelly. *Paragraph 2, line 1.—For “ population 44,805,” substitute “ population 57,078 in 1931.”*

*Page 489, paragraph 2, last sentence.—Substitute :—*Several wet fields have since been converted into building sites and built upon. All the hamlets bordering on the river bank are now greatly congested and the whole length of the road from Tinnevelly bridge to Tinnevelly town is lined with buildings on either side. Among these are the branch of the Imperial Bank, the taluk office, the post-office, the C.M.S. High School, the municipal office and police station.

*Page 490, paragraph 1.—Add :—*The obelisk referred to above has unfortunately been rendered unsightly by being covered with numerous notices on every side, thus concealing the inscriptions on it.

*Page 492, first paragraph.—Add :—*This hall of a thousand pillars was the gift of Aryanātha Mudaliyār who is described in the copper plate as Mandara Puttanēri Aryanāyaka Mudaliyār, the celebrated minister and general of Nagama Nayaka.

*Paragraph 3, last two sentences.—Substitute :—*Guarding the entrance to the next enclosure and forming each a pillar, are four gigantic stone figures recalling the type met with at Tenkasi. The principal sculptures in these pillars are Arjuna, Karna, Agōra Virabhadra and Pagadai. On the sides of these pillars are found smaller figures of exquisite workmanship. In the hall in front is found sculptured the figure of a Sōmayaji Nayanār to whom God Siva is said to have appeared in the form of a *pariah* with a dead calf over his shoulders, his consort Parvati following with a pot of liquor on her head, and both followed by a number of *pariah* buglers and drummers (who are their Bhutaganas). The *manimantapam* which you enter next is supported by ten pillars each made of a single block of stone into which are worked several pillars, the two corner ones containing 48 smaller pillars in each. The shrine to Vēnuvanēswarar stands behind this *manimantapam*.

*Page 493, paragraph 3.—Add :—*The *vasantamantapam* referred to above has been renovated and the garden in front placed in good order recently.

*Page 494, paragraph 3, first two sentences.—Substitute :—*The Siva temple contains numerous inscriptions; three including one of Māran Sadayan in *vatteluttu*, come from the Narasimhaperumal temple. There are a few inscriptions of the Travancore kings and the midnight service in the temple is still performed at the expense of the Maharaja of Travancore. Two Travancore inscriptions are dated K.A. 721 (1542 A.D.) and belong to the reign of Sankili Vira Mārthānda Varman, the senior of Siravai. He instituted a special service in the temple in his name and also set up copper images of the sixty-three *nāyanmars* (Tamil saints) and nine other saints in the temple and made certain additions to the mantapam in front of the central shrine. It is very likely that Tinnevely was under him at that time. The high compound (*prakara*) walls of the temple are recorded in one of the inscriptions on the east wall of the second enclosure to have been built from the booty obtained by Kulasēkhara Pandya from the Kērala, Chola and Hoysala kings. One of the inscriptions (No. 126 of 1894) records the gift of a village to certain Brahmans, which was named after Virasōmēswara, the Hoysala king, whose supremacy was apparently recognised by the Sundara Pandya II (1239–51), who was the nephew of Sōmēswara.

TIRUCHENDŪR TALUK.

*Page 497, paragraph 1, last sentence.—Substitute :—*The East India Distilleries and Sugar factories at Kulasēkhara-patnam laid a light railway for the conveyance of palmyra juice

and jaggery for the factory. The factory had to be abandoned for the reasons explained in the note under that village (see below). The light railway is now being used for the conveyance of passengers and goods.

Paragraph 2, lines 3 and 4.—For the words “one-fifth” read “one-fourth.”

Paragraph 3.—*Add*:—A rain-gauge has also been set up at Tiruchendūr which returns a record of 31·33 inches of rain on an average every year as against 31·15 at Kulasēkhara-patnam, the district average being 32·56.

Alvārtira-
nagari.

Last paragraph, line 4.—For “6,820” read “6345 in 1931.”

Page 498, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—The incomplete secondary school is known as the Hindu school and teaches up to the third form. The funds of the Gōvindappayyan *chatram* were utilized for maintaining a Sanskrit school in the place, but the school has since been closed.

Paragraph 2, fourth sentence.—*Substitute*:—On the roof of the lofty *mantapam* through which the temple is entered are a number of old and crumbling paintings representing scenes from the Rāmāyana. The paintings look at least a hundred years old, but the temple authorities are unable owing to lack of funds to renew them.

Page 499.—*Add after paragraph 1*:—The village is well known in Srivaishnava traditions as Tirukkurugūr and has been sung by Nammālwar. It is also the birth-place of one Subrahmanya Dikshitar who is the author of a comparative Grammar of Sanskrit and Tamil called *Prayōgavivēka*. Nine inscriptions, all except one being in Tamil, were copied from the Ādinātha temple in 1909. The place is referred to as Tirukkurugūr in Tiruvaluthivalanād and also as Tirunagari and Tātasinagari. One of these records is of a Travancore chief Udayamārthānda and is undated. The others relate to the mediaeval Pandyas and record grants of villages and lands to the temples and to Brahmans. There is a reference to a *matam* for feeding the learned men of the 18 Vaithnava countries during the time of a Kulasēkharadeva whose palace stood in Jayangondachōlapuram. Another record refers to Sundara Pāndya I (1216–1235), his palace at Madakkulakilmadurai and the throne called Mālavarayan. The village is now a station on the Tinnevely—Tiruchendūr railway line.

Attur.

Insert between paragraphs 4 and 5 the following:—Attur, (population 3,375 in 1931) and Sērndamangalam (population

920 in 1931) lie close to a sharp turn in the Tāmbraparni river on its southern bank about 3 miles from its mouth. The former village is in constant danger of being washed away by floods notwithstanding the high embankment that separates it from the river. Seven stone groynes were built from the embankment right into the bed of the river, with a view to turn its course a little northwards and thus prevent the scouring of the southern bank. These groynes were seriously damaged during the floods of 1931 and portions of them were swept away and the bank seriously corroded. A second embankment, 5 furlongs long has since been constructed a few yards to the south of the old embankment with a view to give the river a greater width for the carriage of its flood waters.

Āttūr is noted for its ancient temple to Sōmanātha and Sōmusundari and from its walls were copied in 1929-30 numerous inscriptions. A few of them are in *vatteluttu*, of which one belongs to the time of Rājarāja the Great (985-1013 A.D.). Several inscriptions of Rājendra I (1013-1044) and of the Chōla Viceroy called the Chōla-Pandyas who ruled this part of the country for the Chola Kings in the 11th and 12th centuries, are also found among them. Inscriptions of later Pandyas are more numerous and all relate to grants to the temple for festivals and for feeding Brahmans or for maintaining perpetual lamps. The village was apparently a very extensive one in ancient times and to this day several ruined streets and temples are found scattered about the village-site. One such temple was found only a few years ago in the bed of the large irrigation tank that is fed from the right bank channel which takes off from the Sriyaikuntam anicut. Kattabomma Nāyaka, the Pūñjalamkurichi poligar, had a mantapam under the tank bund and another on the north bank of the river from which beating of drums carried to his palace news of the worship in the Tiruchendūr temple. The latter mantapam has been demolished by floods in the river, and close to the former there is a choultry for *ladans* or North Indian pilgrims; but the village being now out of the main pilgrim route, the choultry is no longer used. Traces are visible of an old Mangammal-salai which led from Alvār-tirunagari to Punna-kāyal and on to Sangamugam where the river actually enters the sea. One of the Brahman streets called Palayagrāmam is to the south of the temple and was (so tradition asserts) built by Vadamalaiyappa Pillai, a renter under the Madura Nāyaks, while the Puḍūgrāmam is a later settlement for Brahmans founded by Queen Mangammal. The Tiruvāduthurai mutt was put in possession of a considerable part of the temple property, when its management was transferred to it. Separate trustees have since been appointed and the mutt is said to pay a yearly

contribution for its worship. Sērndamangalam seems originally to have been on a site which is now the bed of the river and contains an old Siva temple on the bank of the river with inscriptions of Pāndya kings and is visited during new moon days by numbers of pilgrims on their way back from the bath at Sangamugam. During the floods of 1920 and 1923, 200 acres of wet land in the village were silted up owing to a breach higher up the river. The silt has been cleared at considerable expense. It is believed that Palaya-kāyal, Sērndamangalam, Kāyalpatnam and Virapāndyapatnam, all villages on the sea-coast were connected by continuous rows of streets and that to this day old tube-wells are discovered all along the supposed site of the old town.

Kattāriman-
galam.

Page 499.—*Insert* between paragraphs 4 and 5 the following:—

Kattarimangalam (population 1,721 in 1931), about 5 miles from Anandapuram on the Nazareth-Sātthankulam road, appears to have been a place of considerable importance in mediaeval Pāndya times. There is an inscription of Jatavarman Sriyallabha in the Vira Pāndiswara temple in this village (No. 371 of 1929-30) which says that the king from his palace in Madakkulam, east of Madura, ordered at the request of Prince Sundara Pāndya, the grant of land to the temple. Other records discovered here relate to the time of Jatavarman Kulasekhara (four), Maravarman Sundara Pāndya who presented the Chōla country (four) and the Travancore chief Sankara Nārayana Bhūtala Vira Udayamārtānda Varinan, *muttar* (senior) of Jayatunga-nādu (three). The last three inscriptions are dated 1547 A.D. and were issued from the king's palace at Kalakkād and record the grant of lands for feeding 24 Brahmans in the village which is called Sanbagarāma-chaturvēdimangalam. This name was apparently given in honour of the Travancore chieftain Sembagarāma. A few centuries earlier the name had been changed from Kattāri-mangalam to Vikrama Pāndyachaturvēdi-mangalam. The earliest record is dated 1228 and notes that 68 plots of land were gifted to an equal number of Brahmans well-versed in Vēdas and Sāstras who had settled in this village and paid *kadamai* to the temple. The names of wet fields as *theradivayal*, *kuttarivayal*, and *kōttai-tiradu*, etc., indicate that there was a car street, a tank and a fort in the place. A large plot of ground is pointed out to the south of the temple as the site of the ancient city. Karunkadal, two miles to the south also formed part of the city (E.R. 379/1929-30). There is only one Brahman family in the village now, the rest having left it for good and the street is full of their ruined houses.

The temple is a poor one, with a *tasdik* of Rs. 183 a year and about 4 acres of land. The residents are mostly Shānārs and Paravas with a few Vellālas and Brahmins; and there are about 10,000 palmyras in the village.

Page 499, paragraph 5, line 1.—For “population 12,862” **Kāyal-patnam.**
substitute “population 8,756 in 1931.”

*Page 501, first paragraph.—Add:—*The place has now lost much of its old trade, the value of imports and exports for the five years ending 1930–31 being only Rs. 10,558 and Rs. 8,772.

St. Francis Xavier says in one of his letters that the King of Travancore had authority over all South India and that a near relative of the king resided at Kāyal on the Coromandel coast. The Portuguese captain Duarte Barbosa who visited Kāyal two decades earlier (1514 A.D.) states that the place belonged to the King of Quilon (by which he means Travancore). He adds that the kingdom of Quilon extended beyond Cape Comorin and “came to an end at the city of Kāyal where the king made his continual residence.” This king had “four or five hundred women in his guard, trained from girls to be archers and that they were very active.” (*Friar Jordanus—Wonders of the East*; Preface by Col. Yule, p. 16.)

*Page 501, paragraph 2, first sentence.—Substitute:—***Kulasekharapatnam**; (police-station) forming with the adjacent villages of Udangudi and Manappād a union (population 11,114 in 1931), seven miles by a sandy track from Tiruchendūr, is situated on the southern apex of the bay enclosed between the headlands of Tiruchendūr and Manappād. **Kulasekharapatnam.**

*Add at end:—*The trade has further declined in favour of Tuticorin.

*Paragraph 3, first sentence.—Substitute:—*During the five years ending 1930–31 the average value of its trade worked out to about Rs. 10 lakhs. The chief imports are bricks, paddy and rice, betelnuts, timber and sugar and exports, fish, gingelly, sugar and molasses and mats and matting.

*Last paragraph ending in page 502.—Substitute:—*In 1905 the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, established a factory near the village for the manufacture of sugar from jaggery (the boiled juice of the palmyrah) and also from the juice itself direct. Several miles of light rails were laid traversing the surrounding palmyra country and juice was bought from the tappers, placed on trollies and railed to a central station from which it was pumped through a pipe line to the factory. It was found, however, that chemical action affected the purity of the juice during the transit period and

the pipe line was therefore soon abandoned. The purchase of jaggery for the factory continued for some years but the growing demand for jaggery for direct consumption and the smaller quantity of jaggery manufactured in the district militated against economical production and the manufacture of sugar at Kulasēkharapatnam was discontinued in 1927. The company meanwhile had developed the tram-line service into a light railway for passengers and goods and henceforward concentrated on this branch of their activities, so that to-day there is a well-managed train service connecting up with the Tinnevely District Board railway at Tiruchendūr and running through Kulasēkharapatnam to Tissianvilai.

*Page 502, paragraph 2.—Add :—*The factory buildings are maintained in good condition and are largely used as stores and workshops for the light railway.

Manappād.

*Last paragraph.—Substitute :—*The place figures constantly in the early history of the mission of the "Fishery Coast." It was one of the first villages visited by St. Francis Xavier, and a grotto is still pointed out on the seaward face of the cliff in which that Saint lived and prayed * The troubles caused in Tuticorin by the intolerant policy of the Dutch against the Catholic Paravers drove, in 1708, the Rector of the College of Tuticorin who was the Superior of the Jesuit Missionaries of the Coast to shift the seat of his residence to Manappād. Similarly the manifest ill-will of Hindu princes along the Travancore coast made the Provincial of the Jesuit Province of Malabar choose this out of the way village as the place of his provincial residence, first intermittently, from 1692 to 1694, 1711 to 1719, 1731 to 1740 and definitely from 1752 to the suppression of the Society of Jesus by Pope Clement XIV in 1773 (promulgated in India in 1774). On the arrival of the Dutch in Manappād, the church dedicated to the Assumption, the first substantial church in the village, built in 1602 in place of a mud-walled church dating from the time of St. Francis Xavier, was converted by them into a warehouse; it was subsequently abandoned and its ruins have now disappeared beneath the sand. To replace it, the St. James church, built about the same time for the use of the Christian Paleyers (Toddy and salted fish merchants) was enlarged and made to serve as the parish church of the village. The present one, which succeeded it, begun in 1745 by Fr. Duarte, the last Jesuit Superior of the whole coast (died in 1788), has of late been greatly enlarged and improved and was finally dedicated in 1929. The church of the Holy Cross,

* The notes that follow are from Father J. Castets, S.J. of Trichinopoly.

standing conspicuous at the head of the promontory, was built about 1581 to serve as a depository for a relic of the True Cross, obtained for it by the General of the Society of Jesus, Fr. Claudius Aquaviva. It has since been rebuilt at least twice. The exhibition of the relic at the annual festival on the 14th September, attracts thousands of pilgrims. Finally the church of the Holy Ghost, begun in 1850, for the use of the Christians who seceded from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Trichinopoly to pass to that of the Padroado, has continued under that jurisdiction till its abolition in the district in 1928. The population of Manappad which is included in Kulasekharapatnam union was 2,772 in 1931 of whom 2,474 were Christians.

Page 503, paragraph 2, line 1.—For “(population 2,215)” substitute “(population 2,409 in 1931).” Megnānapuram.

*Last sentence.—Substitute:—*Miss Thomas, a daughter of the founder of the place superintended the girls' school and the embroidery work for which the place was well known from 1904 to 1922. Miss G.P. Walsh was in charge in 1933.

Paragraph 3, line 2.—For “4,280” read “6,212 in 1931” of whom two-thirds were Christians. Nazareth.

*Last paragraph, second sentence.—Substitute:—*The settlement now possesses two secondary schools, one of which is a high school for girls: two training schools for teachers of both sexes: an art industrial school for boys and two orphanages.

Penultimate line.—Delete the word “weaving” and also the clause “the girls are taught, amongst other things, lace-making.”

Page 504, paragraph 1, line 5.—Add after the word “church” “(St. John's).”

Paragraph 2, lines 7 and 8.—Delete the following “(who is still living.)”.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*This Shanan was called Rabi Sattam-pillai Ayyah. There are about 500 “Hindu” Christians in the neighbourhood, and a big church estimated to cost about a lakh of rupees was under construction for them in 1933.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*Since 1926, the Seventh-day Adventists have been divided into two sections. The major section has a European priest and the minor an Indian priest. The latter section calls itself self-supporting Adventists (or Nāttusabhai).

The reason for the split among them is said to be the closure of the church against certain people who refused to follow the orders of the priest in charge in regard to a marriage. The headquarters of the minor section is Mookkpēri and its followers are also found at Madathuvilai, Arumuganeri and Tirumalapuram (Nalumavadi). A few members are also found in Neiyur in the Travancore State and in Aruppukkōttai, Rāmnad district. The larger section is supported by funds from foreign countries.

Punnai-
kāyal.

Punnai-kāyal, population 1,953 in 1931 of whom 1,905 were Christians, is situated on the coast about 2 miles from Serdamangalam*. About the year 1553, the wealthy Paravas of Tuticorin and the Portuguese Captain together with all the men of his factory, in consequence apparently of some quarrel with the representative of the Madura Nāyakkār, who resided in that town, went away in a body, and took up their residence at Punnai-kāyal. Fr. Enriquez, the Superior of the Coast Mission, also did so. To the already existing school of the place he added a higher school in which Portuguese was taught. Next there was also founded a hospital for the Christians. This village situated at the mouth of the Tāmbraparni, was at that time, a natural harbour easily accessible even to three-masted sailing ships and had the reputation of being specially healthy.

These changes gave the place additional importance and naturally attracted on it the cupidity of both the Moors of Calicut, the sworn enemies of the Portuguese, and of the Poligar of Pānjālamkurichi, eager to extend, at all costs, over that village, his right of *Kāval*. A series of incidents in connection with the pearl fishery brought about an agreement between these two competitors for a joint attack on the place. Their first attempt was an easy triumph, the Captain and his men together with Fr. Enriquez being all carried away captives to Pānjālamkurichi, and the Moors, masters of Punnai-kāyal, proclaiming that the end of Portuguese influence on the Coast had come. But the sudden arrival of a Portuguese fleet soon sent back the Moors to Calicut, and an effective intercession of the Rāyar of Vijayanagar set finally the captives free. On being thus set free, the Captain and his fellow Portuguese, felt themselves unsafe in Punnai-kāyal and did not return there, but, significantly enough, instead of repairing to their old homes at Tuticorin, withdrew to the Hare or Light House Island in front of it.

In spite of this attempt having ultimately proved unsuccessful, the Poligar possibly on a secret understanding with the

* The note that follows is from Rev. J. Castets, S.J., Trichinopoly.

Madura representative at Tuticorin, still persisted in preparing his revenge. In May 1560, after sending a written challenge to the Capitan, who had in the meanwhile returned to Punnai-kayal, he unexpectedly invaded the place, took prisoners the wounded Capitan and his men, and made the Paravas pay Rs. 25,000 for their deliverance. After such repeated invasions, the Paravas of Punnai-kāyal accepted, as a relief, the invitation made to them by the Viceroy to go and people the island of Manaar, recently conquered by the Portuguese. But this exodus did not last long. Scarcely two years had elapsed after their arrival in that island, when a violent epidemic broke out, which seems to have carried away in a short time over 4,000 victims. Frightened by this visitation, the Paravas went back to Punnai-kayal. The returning emigrants were at first afraid of being badly received in their former village by the representative of the Madura ruler, but this official, farmer of the revenues, was but too glad to see that the three years losses, which the migration of those Paravas had entailed on him, had at last come to an end, and he welcomed them.

Last paragraph, first sentence.—Substitute:—Sattan- Sāttankulam.
kulam union (population 7,650 in 1931), contains a sub-registrar's office, a police station, a local fund dispensary, and two local fund schools. The place was between 1911 and 1932 the headquarters of a deputy tahsildar-sub-magistrate.

Page 505, paragraph 3, line 2.—For “ 25,531 ” read “ 15,328 Tiruchendār.
in 1931 ” and delete the footnote at the bottom of the page.

Last line.—For “ facing an opposite direction,” substitute “ facing a direction at right-angles to the former.”

*Page 506, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The temple is being renovated and the work is so thorough that it is impossible to recognize in the present structure any resemblance, except in regard to the principal shrines, to the old temple. There are two *vatteluttu* inscriptions in the temple. One of them was deciphered in 1903 and the other in 1912 and both belong to the Pandya king Varaguna Māran who is identified with Nedunjadaiyan of the Velvikudi grant of the 8th century. Apparently, he was a devotee of the shrine and provided funds for the requirements of the temple throughout the year. The builder of the Tenkāsi temple, Arikēsari Parākrama was another donee. He is said to have made a grant to Nākirarthēva-Nāyānār, Nākkirar being one of the sangam poets who was the author of Thirumurugarrupadai. Apparently much value was attached to literary greatness by Arikēsari Parākrama.

Page 507, first sentence.—Substitute :—*Bernouilli, the German editor of a *Description, Historical and Geographical of India*, published in Berlin in 1786–89, gives in Volume III a picture, together with an abstract explanation he got from the *Voyage of John Behr*, Jena 1668. The author of this *Voyage*, a soldier in the service of the Dutch Company, took an active part in an incursion on the Tiruchendūr pagoda, which offers a reasonable explanation of this *Usilampadi* tradition. “The Dutch or Hollanders, in 1648, attempted from Ceylon a descent on the Fishery Coast, and occupied for a while the temple of Tiruchendūr. On their departure from it, on the 25th March, they did their utmost to destroy the temple by fire and repeated hammer blows. But they succeeded only imperfectly, the tower especially defying all their efforts.”

Footnote at the bottom of the page.—For “Rennel” in line 1 substitute “Bernouilli”.

Virapāndyan-
patnam.

*Page 508, paragraph 2.—Add :—*The village gets its name from king Vira Pāndya. Tradition asserts, as stated already, that Virapāndyanpatnam, Kāyalpatnam and Palaya-kayal formed one single city in ancient times. There were discovered in 1918 when the foundations of a school were dug that the site was covered with tombs at a great depth and that bones considered to be of stalwart people were discovered. Virapāndyanpatnam itself is now a Christian village with a population of 2,433, of whom 1,778 were Christians. There are two churches, the bigger one being called after St. Thomas and the smaller after St. Peter. It is the bigger church that has two twin towers. There are two higher elementary schools, one for boys and one for girls and also a dispensary. The expenses of the schools, churches and dispensary are met from funds raised among the natives of this village who have business transactions abroad chiefly in Ceylon in dried fish, as a sort of tax on profits.

Udangudi.

*Last paragraph, first sentence.—Substitute :—***Udangudi** (population 12,397 in 1931), contains two dispensaries, both state-aided, and is accessible from Kulasekharapatnam on the east by a poor road and on all other sides is surrounded by the heavy red sand of the “palmyra forest.”

* Notes from Rev. J. Cantels, S.J. of Trichinopoly.

